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HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION.

ELEVENTH REPORT, APPENDIX, PART IV.

THE

MANUSCRIPTS

OF THE

MARQUESS TOWNSHEND.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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INTRODUCTION.

THE following account of the vast collection of papers accumulated at Raynham by successive generations of the family of the Marquis Townshend is by no means to be considered exhaustive. The papers here described were selected from thirty or forty large boxes chiefly filled with early deeds, accounts, surveys, rentals, &c. relating to the family estates, which would be of great interest and importance to the Norfolk antiquary; and it is possible that in going through such a mass of material some documents of historical value may have escaped notice. Moreover, previous to the examination of the collection, a selection had been made by Lord Townshend's agent, the late Mr. William Ansell Day (whose kind assistance to and hearty interest in the work of the Commissioners cannot be too warmly acknowledged by them), from the letters, &c. of the Elizabethan and Jacobean periods, with a view to publication. The majority of these letters formed the correspondence of Sir Nathaniel Bacon, half-brother to the Lord Chancellor, whose estates and papers came by marriage to the Townshend family. The lamented death of Mr. Day has suspended for the present the intended publication, though great progress was made with the arrangement and transcription of the documents; but the Commissioners hope that before long some steps will be taken to make this interesting portion of the Raynham collection of manuscripts also available for historical purposes.

The Elizabethan papers removed to London for examination by the Commissioners, and noticed in the subsequent report are comparatively few in number. They include a few newsletters from Sir Francis Wyndham; some commissions and council letters illustrating Norfolk affairs; a copy of the will of Sir Nicholas Bacon, the Lord Keeper; and a list of persons implicated in the Earl of Essex's rebellion, showing the prison in which each one was confined. Early in the seventeenth century is a letter from the Norfolk justices to the Council, urging that in that time of plenty places abroad with which England is in amity are the only market for the summer corn, and praying for liberty to ship away barley, malt, peas, and beans, and also beer; the country being so emptied of money that, unless this prayer be granted, it cannot meet the payments demanded for her Majesty's

service. Licences appear to have been granted to export corn and beer from Lynn shortly after this. A series of college bills show the cost of living and tuition at Cambridge between the years 1605 and 1610; an apothecary's bill of some ten years later in date is another curious illustration of prices at that time. There are also three or four good news-letters from Roger Townshend and N. Bacon. Of the Civil Wars and the Commonwealth there is hardly a trace among these manuscripts of any value. The papers of the time of Charles II. are more numerous, but their bearing upon public and county affairs is not marked enough to require special notice here, with the exception of a very lengthy document headed "Some particular matters of fact relating to the administration of affairs in Scotland under the Duke of Lauderdale," and addressed to the King; it is a very severe indictment of that Duke's government. A bundle of "Warrants of Commitment to the Tower" in the years 1675, 1676, and 1677 is useful as evidence of the incarceration of many noted pesrons at that time on various grounds. There is also a large collection of songs, lampoons, &c., belonging to the latter part of the seventeenth and the beginning of the eighteenth centuries, of which it has only appeared necessary to quote a specimen relating to Lord Wharton and Bishop Burnet.

Among the State Papers and Despatches of the time of Queen Anne and later, we find many addressed to, or concerning, the second Viscount Townshend during his embassy to the Hague in the years 1709, 1710, and 1711. The English agents at Turin, Florence, Milan, Hamburgh, and other places were among his regular correspondents, and their letters give many details of the diplomatic and martial preparations in various courts of Europe during Marlborough's successful campaigns. Some of the letters are addressed to Horatio Walpole, afterwards Lord Walpole of Wolterton, who was attached to Lord Townshend's embassy. There is a good letter from Lord Stair at Warsaw, written in March 1710, referring to the difficulties created by the erratic Charles XII.; and another of about the same date by Stephen Poyntz, referring to the extreme want of the French army "insomuch that in several places their leathern shoes were taken from them in the winter" [lest they should eat them, we may suppose the writer means] "and locked up till the opening of the campaign, and wooden shoes given them in the meantime; and every post we hear of their plundering bakers' shops." One correspondent tells Horatio Walpole in June 1710 of the "late sudden illness called "Collero Morbus" of his brother Robert, which had nearly put an

early period to the career of the then rising statesman; and another friend James Craggs, when with the English army in Spain, writes to him about the battle of Almenara and other matters. Among other letter writers are the Earl of Peterborough and Lord Raby, afterwards Earl of Strafford, who succeeded Lord Townshend as Ambassador at the Hague. After Townshend became Secretary of State in 1715, we find a capital series of despatches from Admiral Sir John Norris, when in command of the expedition sent to the Baltic to protect British commerce, and to demand satisfaction from the King of Sweden for the losses inflicted on our merchants by the confiscation of their ships and cargoes. Other letters of this time in the collection, notably some from Lord Bolingbroke when in Paris, and of Sir Robert Walpole, were allowed to be used by Archdeacon Coxe, and printed in his Memoirs of Sir Robert Walpole. The correspondence for the year 1725 of Horatio Walpole when Minister in Paris, bound in four folio volumes, and many loose letters of his from Paris of earlier and later date were also examined by Coxe. In a long communication dated in January 1727, Sir Charles Wager, the Admiral, gives his "private opinion of the Russians," and their inclinations towards England. The series of notes which passed between George II., in his own handwriting, and Lord Townshend, on various public matters between 1728 and 1730, printed in Coxe's Walpole, are still preserved at Raynham. The last diplomatic letter of importance, dated 3rd November 1735, is from Thomas Robinson, afterwards Lord Grantham; in it he refers to his six years' residence at the Imperial Court, and earnestly desires to be removed from Vienna.

Passing by many petitions and memorials dated in the earlier half of the eighteenth century, which are chiefly of personal interest, we reach the next division of this collection which is that of the Jacobite Papers, ranging in date between 1703 and 1727. The most important in number and interest relate to 1715 and succeeding years, when Viscount Townshend was Secretary of State. Among these are reports from the country of local riots (including a notable one from Oxford in December 1715), and on the state of public feeling; information supplied by spies at various places abroad as to the intentions of the Pretender; many intercepted Jacobite letters; Privy Council minutes by Lord Townshend on the steps to be taken against the rebels and suspected persons; and copies of Jacobite proclamations. Lord Carlisle and James Craggs write from Preston and Wigan on the proceedings against the prisoners taken in Lancashire, and make some interesting references to

Lord Derwentwater, and to others still remembered for their share in the rebellion. There is a good letter, too, from General George Carpenter, dated at Nottingham on the 23rd November 1715, detailing his own services during a month's chase of the rebels, and complaining of their inadequate recognition by the authorities. Copies of despatches to the Duke of Argyll, when commanding the expedition to Scotland against the Earl of Mar, from Lord Townshend and Secretary Stanhope, are also among these Jacobite papers, and the extracts given from them in the following report are of great interest. The first despatch is dated 1st September 1715, and the series is continued at intervals of a few days until 21st February in the year following. Of later date are some curious papers bearing on a project for "disarming the Highlands," and a very long letter from General Wade, showing the manner in which that part of the kingdom could in his opinion be made secure against future attempts to disturb its peace.

Of a totally different character are the letters and accounts formerly belonging to the Earl of Wilmington. The Earl, when Mr. Spencer Compton, was treasurer to Prince George of Denmark, and he held in later years a similar post with regard to the Prince of Wales, afterwards George II. The papers and accounts relating to these positions have more personal than historical interest, but they will be found not unworthy of the space given them in the report. Passing by some details of the cost of regimental clothing and the like, we come upon a long inventory of the personal effects of Prince George, a valuation of his breeding mares, stallions, coach horses, hunters, and "padds," and of his plate, guns, and pistols; the last article included in the list being a twelve-oared barge. Perhaps the most noticeable fact about this property is that most of it was claimed by various officers of the late Prince's household as their fees and perquisites; thus certain plate fell to the share of Lord Delawarr as Groom of the Stole, all the coaches and horses (the latter valued at 992*l.*) were given up to Lord Bridgewater as Master of the Horse, and the barge to the bargemaster of the Prince. Some letters concerning the Duchy of Cornwall are best worth attention among the evidences of Compton's second term of office.

Some papers relating to the Tower of London, chiefly between 1712 and 1715, when the Earl of Northampton was Governor of the Tower, next fall under notice. Among them are documents showing the privileges claimed by the inhabitants of the Tower Hamlets, and some curious petitions, notably one from a poor man who claims relief for having been shot by a sentinel

under peculiar circumstances. There are also many orders from the council for the great guns to be fired on certain memorable occasions.

Following these are some private letters addressed to Elizabeth, Countess of Northampton, dated between 1713 and 1737. These are chiefly of domestic interest, but are not without reference to public affairs. Thus the satirical Lady Ferrers writes a few days after the death of Queen Anne, "he [George I.] is very stately, and everything must be very fine; he speaks neither French nor English; he won't be very good company to these Kings [the Lords Justices] when he comes. . . . . The little Duke of Kent has gained three inches; I have seen one of them [the Kings aforesaid], but he doesn't speak to subjects." The majority of Lady Northampton's correspondents are of her own sex, and their epistles, though doubtful in their orthography even for that lax age, are usually amusing if not always instructive. Almost her only male correspondent was one Nicholas Guillibeau, who appears to have kept a select young gentlemen's academy at Fulham, whence he dates his reports on the progress of her young son, Lord Compton, in his studies.

Of far wider interest is the section of the report under which is grouped the numerous papers relating to the American plantations, &c. during the first 40 years or so of the last century. These, like other portions of the Townshend collection already noted, seem to have been brought together by Lord Wilmington, who between the years 1731 and 1743 held the position of President of the Council. The majority of the letters are addressed to him. Some of them give glimpses of the condition of Carolina and the difficulties which beset its Lords Proprietors: the letters of Governor Gabriel Johnston, three or four of which are given at full length, together with some petitions and other letters from Charles Town, will be found of marked value for the history of that colony. The Governor of Georgia about the same time was the celebrated General James Oglethorpe, of whom is preserved a letter wth two very curious reports of his interviews with the Chiefs of the Chicksaw Indians at Savannah. The papers relating to Massachusetts (1730–1742) are equally numerous and important, the majority of them being letters and reports from Governor Jonathan Belcher; a memorial signed by eight pastors of churches in Boston, Roxbury, and Cambridge, and a letter from Governor W. Shirley, who succeeded Belcher,

should also be noticed. Of all these letters the most striking is a private one written by Belcher to his brother-in-law, Richard Partridge, who lived in London, setting forth the difficulties which surrounded his governorship. Other interesting papers in this section relate to New Jersey, New York, Connecticut Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and Jamaica.

George Townshend, afterwards fourth Viscount and first Marquis, was a brigadier-general early in the year 1759, when he was sent to Canada with the expedition under General Wolfe. On Wolfe's death, at the capture of Quebec, he succeeded to the command. Many letters, of both public and private character, relating to this expedition are preserved at Raynham, and have been printed in this report. Roger Townshend, younger brother of George, was a colonel in the same expedition, and died from wounds received at the siege of Tyconderago a few weeks before the fall of Quebec; a letter from him to Lady Ferrers (wife of his brother George), dated from the Camp at Fort Edward, June 7, 1759, gains additional interest on that account. The most important official documents are some "rough notes" relating to the siege of Quebec, and a copy of Townshend's long despatch to Pitt describing the operations and the capture; among the private ones the brigadier's letters to his wife are noticeable. In the first quoted he writes:—"General Wolf's (*sic*) health is but very bad. His generalship in my poor opinion is not a bit better, this only between us. He never consulted any of us till the latter end of August, so that we have nothing to answer for, I hope, as to the success of this campaign." Passages in other letters cast a doubt on Wolfe's military skill, though, happily, his character as a hero remains undisturbed; thus, about three weeks after his death, Brigadier James Murray writes to Townshend that Wolfe's "orders throughout the campaign show little stability, stratagem, or fixed resolution; I wish his friends had not been so much our enemies, his memory would probably have been dearer to his country than now it can be. We are acting on the defensive; you have the execution of the plan, and I am well persuaded you will manage it with as much tenderness to the memory of the poor general as the nature of things will admit of."

The concluding portion of the report contains notices and copies of miscellaneous letters and papers covering in date nearly the whole of the eighteenth century. Many of them have little interest except as autographs of persons of more or

less distinction. Among the remainder the following may be selected for mention:—a letter from Horatio Walpole to his brother Robert in August 1727 referring to a conversation he had had with Cardinal Fleury about the intention to send the young Lord Chesterfield as minister to Paris; one from Colonel John Harbord describing an attack by a French privateer in August 1710 on the packet boat in which he crossed from Holland; Lord Findlater's account of an election of representative peers for Scotland in June 1721; two letters from Charles Compton, Consul-General in Portugal, to Lord Wilmington in 1731 and 1732; a letter written on the coast of Guinea to a Norwich alderman in 1737, urging the fine prospects of a profitable trade with that country which lie open to enterprise; a few chatty letters of Lord Hervey, and of his sons George and Augustus, afterwards Earls of Bristol, to Lady Townshend; one from General John Campbell, afterwards Duke of Argyll, describing his pursuit of the Young Pretender; a curious agreement between Lord Townshend and Lord Weymouth in 1765 about the borough of Tamworth, besides letters concerning other elections at different dates; a letter of Viscount Clare, member for Bristol, on the linen manufacture in Ireland in 1770. Among the latest in date is a note of the Chevalier D'Eon.

Scattered among the above in their chronological order are many letters of the most brilliant member of the family whose papers are being described, the statesman Charles Townshend. One of them is as early in date as September 1735, when the writer was but ten years old; the next was written ten years later, from Scarborough, in which he gives his conviction that his illnesses have no other source than constitutional weakness; three years later he is again at Scarborough, looking forward to a seat at the Board of Trade, as well as for the borough of Yarmouth; and other letters to his mother give glimpses of his domestic life and character. The most important political document is the copy of a long letter he wrote to the Duke of Newcastle, April 30, 1764, suggesting the steps to be taken to strengthen the opposition to the government of that day.

A singular contribution to the history of the study of political economy will be found in the lengthy correspondence which passed in 1752 between the third Lord Townshend and the Rev. Josiah Tucker, afterward Dean of Gloucester; and in the many letters, with their replies, written by the same Lord two or three years later to the authorities of Cambridge University, relative to his proposal to give a prize of twenty guineas each to the two best dissertations "upon subjects included within the

theory of trade." After much discussion the proposal was accepted, and the prizes awarded, but the subjects chosen were so little to his lordship's taste that he declined the offer made by the Vice-Chancellor to send the two winning dissertations for his perusal.

Fortunately for historical and literary students, the present noble owner of Raynham has not placed such restraint upon the use of his manuscript treasures there as his ancestor, the third Viscount, thought fit to do. In May 1752 Horatio Walpole asked permission of this nobleman to have a sight of those letters which Lord Townshend's father "wrote and received while he was ambassador in Holland in the late Queen Anne's reign, because I have under my consideration some Posthumous Works of the late Lord Bolingbroke, and the sight of your father's papers might be of service to set in a true light the false and scandalous misrepresentations of the transactions in which Lord Townshend had been greatly concerned." There is no record of any answer whatever having been made to this application, and more than two years later, in October 1754, Walpole repeats his application, with a reference to his previous letter. The rough draft of Lord Townshend's reply to this, from Raynham, deserves quoting at length. It runs thus:—"My father did during his retirement here in the country in the latter part of his life determine to write a history of his own times, which he had entered upon, and though he died soon after, yet as he had resolved rather to take the trouble on himself of drawing up this historical account than to leave it to any other hand, I think that he has by such his resolution plainly signified to me his inclination and desire that these papers which he has left in my custody should not be perused or made use of by any other hand. I should otherwise have been glad to have complied with your request."

The portion of the following report which deals with the Townshend papers previous to 1700 was drawn up by Mr. W. O. Hewlett; the papers of the last century were examined and calendared by the late Mr. H. Barr Tomkins. Upon the death of the last-named gentleman, while his calendar was still in manuscript, Mr. Hewlett undertook the revision of the whole report.

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF THE MARQUESS TOWNSHEND, AT RAYNHAM HALL, CO. NORFOLK.

I.—Letters and Papers before 1600.

Besides those set out below there are numerous letters between the following persons.

Amy Bedingfeld (1591); Sir Nathaniel Bacon of Stifkey, *passim;* Sir Drew Drury (1597); Sir Roger Townshend of Rainham (1577 *et passim*); Sir Edward Clere of Blickling (1582); William Townshend (1587); Sir Nicholas Bacon Lord Keeper (1569 *et passim*); John Dychfield, mayor of Lyme Regis (1577); Edward Walpole (1588); Sir Francis Wyndham Justice of the Common Pleas in 1579 (1576 *et passim*); Nicholas Bacon son of the Lord Keeper (1572); and many others of less note.

N.D. Old memorandum book in parchment covers, with no name or date. It appears to have been made about the beginning of the 16th century, and contains a number of rough notes, written frequently in Norman French, all relating to the Townshends. It contains (*inter alia*) (1) notes *tempore* Henry VII. of payments of money, delivery of deeds, and of places where deeds and writings are to be found; (2) Extracts from the wil lof a Lady Townshend, name not mentioned, who died 8th Hen. 7. 1492–3 (possibly Ann daughter of Sir William de Brewse wife of Sir Roger Townshend), the bequests are chiefly plate furniture and linen; (3) Similar extracts from the will of a Sir R. Townshend Chivalier, appointing chaplains at his various houses and detailing their duties. "And the sayd 2 prests to say at every of ther masses after the Gospell, *de Profundis* with a speciall colect for my father's soule, my moder's soule, my soule, my wyff's soule, and all our aunceters' and frends' soules, and principally for all the soules that I and my wyff be bounden to pray for, and for all the soules that we have had eny good and not deserved of ageyn consciens; and for all cristen soules;" (4) Notes of leases made by Dame Eleanor Townshend daughter of Sir John Heydon and wife of Sir John Townshend of Brampton; (5) Notes headed "Consideracons that ther was never lawful bergayn between William Paston the younger and Jan Mariot and John her son," being apparently legal notes of some law suit then pending; (6) Extract from a will, (testator not mentioned) mentioning John Townshend, Robert Townshend, George Townshend; (7) Notes headed "Valor maneriorum terrarum et tenementorum Rogeri Townshend." There are many other rough notes, domestic, and estate accounts, many of which are dated. These dates range from 15th to 17th Hen. VII. 1449–1502.

1572. Oct. 13th. Sir Francis Wyndham* to Nathaniel Bacon. "Newes here be none but that the Quene's Majesty is very well recovered agayne.

* Sir Francis Wyndham was son of Sir Edmund Wyndham, sheriff of Norfolk, by Susan daughter of Sir Roger Townshend of Rainham. He married Jane, daughter of Sir Nicholas Bacon, the Lord Keeper, and was thus brother-in-law of Sir Nathaniel Bacon. He was elected recorder of the City of Norwich in 1576, and was a judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1579.

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The newes in Flanders grow now contrarye to the successe of that contrye reported in Norffolk. For I thynke you have hard that Mowntz ys geven over by Counte Lodwicke unto the Duke of Alva; that the Counte by composition ys passed with bagge and baggadge, and that the Prynce of Orenge ys retyred to Mecklyn, he groweth weake as ys feared thorough want of payment to his sowldyars."

N.D. Nov. 4th. Sir Francis Wyndham to Nathaniel Bacon. The first part of business matters. "Flusbyng begynneth to feare by reason of the sowldyers will skale (? sail) now awaye shortly and therefor yt ys sayd that they of the towne do make awaye their goods. All the townes revolted from the Duke of Alva are retorned to hym agayne, but Mecklyn hath bene spoyled by the sayd Duke. It begynneth now to be in whysperyng of our league to be renewed with Kyng Philip and that embassadors shall be sent enterchangeably for the purpos."

1576. Oct. 8th. "Goramburye." Copy Royal Commission under the Great Seal, headed "A comission within the county of Norfolk touching restraint of transportacon of corne and grayne and other victuall beyond the seas, and for furnishinge of the merkets; and also to enquire of regrators." The commission is directed to Sir Christopher Heydon, Sir William Butts, Robert Bell, Drew Drewry, Henry Woodhowse, Raphe Shelton, William Heidon, Nathaniel Bacon and Thomas Barroughe Esquires. It sets out that it is evident to her Majesty and her Council that "the prises of corne and grayne, and other victuall without any naturall or evident just cause do begynne to ryse and increase only (as it seameth) by reason that divers couetous gready and evill disposed farmors and other ingrossors and badgers inhabitinge within divers counties of this our realme havinge greate quantitie of grayne in their hands, and myndinge for their owne private lucre and gaine to make a greate scarcitye thereof, not without some expectacon by some occations of secret transportacon of grayne and other victualls owt of the realme by reason of the great prises of the same in forraine partes growne by the inward trobles ther; and so havinge great store of corne and grayne in their hands and possessions they will kepe and withehold the same from the markets by unlawfull confederacies amongest themselves to the intente only to kepe the same at very excessyve prises. By reason whereof and by false rumors and reporte divised for that purpose as we ar enformed, all manner of corne and grayne and other victualls and especially wheate and rye, barley malte and otes, and also butter and cheese have not only been but also do yet continewe at very greate and extreme prises, and greater is like to doe yf some speady remeadye for the dewe correction of such offendors and the staye of such practises of ingrossors and badgers be not had and provided." The Commissioners are therefore required and empowered to find out by examination of witnesses and other means, (1) all persons in the County of Norfolk who commit the above practices, and the magnitude of their offences and all other necessary particulars concerning them and their transactions; (2) the names of all engrossers of corn and other provisions; and (3) full particulars of all persons who in any way, by their dealings, tend to enhance the prices of corn and other victuals. They are further required to enjoin all farmers having corn to sell that they bring to the market such quantity only as they shall be empowered to do by the Commissioners and "to sell the same at reasonable prices without any fraud, covin or delaye" power being given to the Commissioners to commit to gaol any such who transgress these regulations.

No corn, grain, butter, cheese or other victual is to be transported abroad on pain of imprisonment, but under strict supervision of the customs' officers, it may be carried between English ports and harbours.

1576. Oct. 19th. Hampton Court. Letter signed W. Burghley, T. Sussex, A. Warwyk, F. Bedford, R. Leycester, F. Knollys, James Croft, Fra. Walsyngham. To the Sheriff and Justices of Norfolk on the prevailing scarcity of corn and the means to be adopted for remedying it. Forbidding the exportation of corn abroad, &c.

1577. Jan. 1st. Emblem beautifully sketched in ink of a man on horseback and a man about to mount a bare backed colt. Above is written "*Aliquando tamen proficit qoo sero sapit.*" Then beneath follow the lines :

Before the sturdye colte will byde the bytt,
He beares oftymes the broont of many blowes,
But when at laste he letts his ryder sytt,
He learns to rayne, and forwarde then he goes.
Some men be coltes : they friske and flynge at first,
Yett (onse well broke) suche men prove not the worste.

To the righte Honorable Sir Nycholas Bacon Knighte, Lorde Keeper of the Greate Seale, good newe yeare and many to God's good pleasure. My verie favorable good Lorde.

Being latelye receavede into Her Majestie's service (wherein I hope to recover my decayede estate) I devisede to presente all my lordes and good frendes in Courte with certayne emblems for their new yeres gyftes, an exercyes, (as I judge) neyther unplesante nor unproffitable. Att leaste my meaninge is thereby to showe proofe that my penn cann as well be paynfull in moral poetrie, as itt hathe bene hetherto over curious in expressinge of lighte affections.

And my resolutione beinge suche, I coulde not chuse but proffer your Lordship the lyke presennte, an objecte not altogether corespondente to the gravite of your judgmente, and yett voyde of any vanitie which may justlie offende your honorable disposicon and in full hope thereof I have put in hazarde to send you the same, beseachinge your Lordship thus to understande I kept my koltish tricks much longer then was eyther for my credytte, or for my proffytte, I friskede, I flange, I refused the brydell of discretione, and ran still at lardge in the fenns of sondrye follyes. At last it hath pleasede God to make reasone my ryder, and he haveinge firste corectede me, nexte enstructede me, and laste of all encouragede and coyed me. I begyne to beare the brydle pretelye well and hope so to goe forwards as I may deserve in thende to be well placed in a prynce's stable.

But (my goode Lord) my colltyshe and jadishe tricks have longe sythens broughte me oute of flleashe as withowte some spedye provysione of good provender I shall never be able to endure a longe jorneye and therefor am enforcede to neye and braye unto your good Lordship and all other which have the keye of her Majesties storehouses beseaching righte humblie that you will voutchsaffe to reamember me with some extreordynarye allowaunce when it fallethe. God preserve your Lordship to the common proffyte and my perticuler comforte this firste of January 1577 and ever your Lordship's redye at comaunde.

G. Le Gascoigne.

1577. May 31st. Greenwich. The Lords of the Privy Council. Lords Burghley, Lincoln, Sussex, Leicester, Sir Francis Knollys, Sir Francis Walsingham and James Croftes to the Justices of Norfolk, with regard to the injury done to the wool trade and to the customs by

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certain persons who buy up all the wool and sell it again at what price they choose ; enclosing a list of such persons, and requiring the Justices to compel them in a bond of 100*l.* each only to buy such wool every year "as they by themselves and ther apprentices shall yerelie make or do to be maid and wrought in ther mantien howses in things used to be maid of wolle and mixed with wolle within this realme. And further they shall not buye anie to sell the same backe in whole againe to anie other." The list of persons who are to give bonds follows on another page.

1577. July 20th. "From the Court at Richemond." Copy letter signed "W. Burghley," "Edward Lyncolne," "T. Sussex," "F. Knolles," "Ja Crofts," & "F. Walsingham," but unaddressed, requiring a return of all the inns, taverns, and alehouses, on which a small tax is to be levied to raise money for the improvement of the port of Dover.

1578. April 27th. Greenwich. Copy letters signed by Lords Burghley, Lincoln, Sussex, Warwick, and Hunsdon, Sir F. Knollys, Sir Christopher Hatton, Sir Francis Walsingham, and others, directed to the Sheriff and Justices of the Peace of the County of Norfolk as to the training of the militia in shooting.

1589. Aug. 20th. "The Court at Otelandes." Copy letter from the Council to the Lord Lieutenant of Norfolk as to the levying of a loan on the County.

1578. Dec. 23rd. Copy Will of Sir Nicholas Bacon, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal.

In the name of God Amen. The thre and twentithe daie of December in the yere of our Lord God a thousand fyve hundredthe seaventye and eighte and in the one and twentithe yere of the reigne of our Sovereigne Laydie Elizabethe by the Grace of God Queene of England Fraunce and Ireland Defendor of the Faithe etc. [I] Sir Nicholas Bacon Knighte Lord Keper of the Greate Seale of England beynge of whole mynde and memorie doe make this my present testament in manner and forme followynge revokynge all former wills and testaments made by me before the date hereof.

First. I comyte my sowle to the hands of Almightie God whoe of his omnipotencie did create yt and of his infinite mercie redemed yt and nowe as my undoubted hope ys by the same mercifull redemcon will glorifie yt and save yt.

My desier ys to be buried at Pawles where my tombe is. And because I geve noe blackes to the riche that have noe neede therefore I geve to the poore that have neede fyve hundredthe marks to be distributed accordynge as by a sedule subscribed wythe my hand dothe appeare. I will notwithstandyng blackes be geven to my housholde folkes both at London and Gorhamburie and to all my childeren their husbands and wiffes.

Item I geve to my deare and welbeloved wiefe one thowsande fyve hundredthe ounces of my plate whereof thone haulfe guylte and thother haulfe parcel guylte and white, to be chosen by hir oute of all my plate excepte soutche parcels as I geve awaye by speciall name.

I give hir also all my lynen, naperie, hangynges, coches, lytters, and all other my howshold stufe and howsholde stoore remayninge at London excepte my readie money, plate and armor and excepte suche evidence as apperteyne to eny lands or hereditaments as be assigned to eny of my children by my former wief, and excepte suche things as remayne in my studie and suche things as I geve awaye by

speciall woordes requyringe my wief in consideracon of the same provision and stoore to kepe so many of my howsholde together at her charges durynge a monethe after my deathe as will tarrie so longe for the better doinge whereof I give hir in readie money cli. I give hir also suche jewells and golsmythes worke (excepte plate) as remaynethe with hir. I will also to my said wief all my horses and geldyngs And also all my intereste in all my stockes of sheepe goynge at Ingham or Tymwoorthe or within eny of my sheepe courses there To possesse and use durynge hir life uppon condicon that within one yeare nexte after my decease and before her mariage agayne she become bounde to my executors in the some of twoo hundredthe pounds that at the tyme of her deathe she shall leave to suche person or persons as oughte then to possesse the same mannor and stocke of sheepe goynge uppon the same mannor and within the said sheepe courses of like goodnes and of as greate a nomber as she shall receave.

And this is donne because I ame bownde uppon covenaunts of marriage of my eldest sonne to leave suche a stocke after the deathe of my said wief And I will that the stockes letten with Stifkey goe as the lands is there appoynted to goe and remayne And I will that the one haulfe of all the howsholde stufe that shall remayn at Gorhamburie at the tyme of my deathe (excepte my plate, tent and pavylion) to Anthonie at thage of 24 years And if he die before then to Frauncis at the same age And thother haulfe I will to Anthonie after the deathe of my wief And in the meanetyme my wief to have the use of it. To whome also I geve all my greene store of howseholde remayninge either at Redburn or Windridge and all my other goodes and cattalls remayninge there (except my plate and money and other things before geven or excepted).

Item I will that all that my lease of Aldenham and all copiehold lands or tenements lyinge in the parrishes of Sainte Michall or Sainte Stephens nighe Saint Albones or joyninge to any lands of Westwicke, Gorhamburie or Praye shall remayne and goe accordynge as my howse of Gorhamburye is appoynted to goe and remayne.

Item I geve to my said wief all my intereste in Yorke Howse in consideracon of which legacies and in consideracon of suche assurances of mannors lands and tenements as I have assuered unto my said wief and for all loves that have benne betwene us I desier her to see to the well bringing upp of my twoo sonnes Anthonie and Frauncis that are nowe left poore orphans without a father.

And further I will and bequethe to the said Anthonie my sonne all that my lease and tearme of yeres and all my intereste and demaunde which I have of or in all those woodes comonly knowne or called by the name or names of Brittetfirth alias Brighteighfirthe alias Brighteighe woode and Burnet Heathe lyinge and beynge in the parrish of Sainte Stephens in the countie of Hertforde And also all that yerely rente of £26 13 4 due and payable for the said woodes And also all my righte tittle and possession which I have of and in eny lands tenements and heriditamentes assuered to my said [son] Sir Nicholas for the true payment of the said rente of £26 13 4 And also all that my lease and tearme of yeres and all my tittle and intereste and demaunde which I have of or in the fearme of Pynner Parke lying in the parrishe of Harrowe in the County of Middlesex. And also of and in all my other landes tenements and heriditaments lying in the said parrishe of Harrowe To have and to houlde to the said Anthonie the said woodes lying within the said parrishe of Sainte Stephens And all the said fearme called Pynner Park and all the said landes and heriditaments in Harrowe for and duryinge so maney yeres as yt shall happen the

said Anthonie to live. And if yt shall fortune the said Anthonie to die before the full ende and expiracon or determinacon of the said leases and tearmes of yeares therein contained then my will and intent is that the eldeste sonne of the bodie of the said Anthonie for the tyme beynge and the heyres mayles of his bodie for the tyme beynge shall have houlde occupie and enjoye successively during their severall lyves all the said woodes and fearme and other the premysses before bequeathed to the said Anthonie for so maney yeres as the said eldeste sonne of the said Anthonie for the time beinge or the heyres males of the bodie of the said eldeste sonne shall severallye and successivelie fortune to live and yf it fortune the said Anthonie and his said eldeste sonne and the heyres males of the said eldest sonne and everie of them to die without issue male of their bodies and of the body of every of them before the full ende and determination of the saide leases and termes of yeares therein contayned, then my will and full meanynge is further that Frauncis my sonne shall have houlde occupy and enjoye the said woodes fearme and other the premysses before bequeathed to the said Anthonie. To hym the said Frauncis his executors and assignes for ever.

Item I geve also to my eldeste sonne and his heyres all my fearmes in Mildenhall and of Langerfearme and of the lands and tenementes in Ilketeshall and of my howse in Silver Streete that I have of the House of Westminster and of my fearme of Dullynghams.

And further I will to my said heyre my tent and pavilyon remayninge at Gorhamburie and all my apparrell armor and weapon remaininge eyther at Redgrave or at any howse in London and all my howshoulde stufe stocke stoore and other goodes remayning at Redgrave, and all things remayninge in my studie at London excepte suche as be geven awaye by speciall wordes.

Item I geve to Roberte Blackeman my nephewe all my intereste in the lease of the meadowes and grounde at Hame.

And to Nathaniell my sonne towardes the buildynge of his howse at Stifkey twoo hundredthe poundes and besides all my lease of the lands in Stifkey and my stocke of sheepe goeing uppon them.

Item I give to the Master and Fellowes of Bennet Colledge in Cambridge to the buildinge of a chappell there cc^{li}.

And I geve to every of my freendes and to my servantes and suche other person as be named in a pagyne hereafter followynge subscribed with my hand all suche thyngs and somes of money as beene in the same appoynted.

Provided alwayes that iff Ann my said wief doe not make or cause to be made within one yere next after my decease and before she be maried agayne to everie of my sonnes Nicholas, Nathaniell, Edwarde, Anthonie and Frauncis, a sufficient release in lawe of all her right tittle intereste and demaundes of dower of and in all the mannors landes tenements and hereditamentes whereof by reason of my seysin she is or then shalbe dowable and deliver or cause to be delivered to everie of my said sonnes one suche release within the said yere and before she be maried, then I will all my legacies guifts and bequestes to her made shalbe voied and then I will the same together with the rest of my goodes debtes and cattalles after my debtes paied funeralls discharged and legacies performed to my eldeste sonne Nicholas.

Item I will that the hundrethe poundes stocke remayninge with the Mayor of Sainte Albones and his brethern's handes for the settinge of the poore of woorke be continued in their handes so longe as they perferme the covenauntes agreed uppon betweene them and me otherwise that my wief or heyres to Gorhamburie receave and kepe the same.

And of this my will I make my executors Sir Nicholas Bacon Knyghte and Nathanyell Bacon, and overseer my Lorde Treasorer my brother in lawe to whom I geve a standynge cuppe with a cover garnyshed with christall weighing 53 ounces 3 quarters, and to my Ladie Burghleye my sister in lawe a deepe bowle with a cover haveyng my cognizaunce weighing 21 ounces and a half.

To Anthonie my jewell that I weare and to my daughter Bacon my eldeste sonne's wief my cheaste in my study made by Albert and my little boxe with ringes and to Mistress Butts my ringe with the beste turquois.

In wittnes whereof I have subscribed everie pagyne of this my will with myne owne hande and set to my seale the daie and yere firste above written.

1578. The names of the poorest prisoners in the comon gayle in the Kinges Benche who this 6th of Marche received the som of foure pownds as the legacye of the ryght honorable Sr Nicholas Bacon Knyght decessyd late Lord Keper of the Great Seale of England by thands of Hugh Morgan grocer and Thomas Awdeley skynner.

Endorsed: Prisoners acquittances.

1579. June 12th. "St Kateryns." Nicholas Mynne to Nathaniel Bacon. News of the town. The Bishop of York just dead. The Queen has been "syckly" but is now better.

1579. Aug. 19th. "From the Court at Nonsuch." Copy letter signed by Sir Thomas Egerton, Sir W. Knowles, Sir Robert North, Sir Robert Cecil, Lords Hunsdon and Buckhurst, to whom does not appear, "After our hartie comendacons, we have receaved a letter from Sir Henry Woodhouse by which we perceave that som of you the Comyssioners have not only taken from him the charge which longe tyme was comytted unto him, but have of late appointed him againe to attend the defence of Yarmouth not allowing him those forces that have benne by former direccon appointed for that purpose. Theis courses seminge straunge unto us that you should proceed in such sorte with a gente of reputacon and good service, we canne do no lesse then requier you to yeeld us a reason and accompt of your doeings in that behalf, and what moved you to take those unfreindly courses with a gente of his sorte."

1579 [about]. Paper headed "The charge of the buryall in Paules," and endorsed "The verger's bill, to the ryght worshipfull Sir Nicholas Bacon Knight and other the executors of my Lord Keper." It probably refers to the burial of Sir Nicholas Bacon Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, who died in 1579. It gives an estimate (which comes to 18*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*) of the cost of a funeral at St. Paul's and is signed "Alexander Nowell, deane, Jo: Mullins, Jo: Walker."

1581. March 11th. Blickling. Sir Edward Clere to Nathaniel Bacon, enclosing a copy of a letter from the Privy Council relating to some wax come ashore by reason of a wreck to which certain persons, living near the coast, lay claim. It is her Majesty's pleasure that ten thousand weight of the said wax be delivered to her messenger on her behalf.

1582. Nov. 16th. Sir Edward Clere to Nathaniel Bacon, concerning injuries inflicted on Sir Edward by his "cousin Heidon," forcibly entering Saxlingham House, killing and impounding his cattle, assaulting his servants, &c.

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1583. Paper headed "The oryginall of the falling out of Mr Thomas Cooper and Mr Robert Markham the younger at Sowthwell the 12th of Maye 1583 in the presence of Mr Thomas Locke Mr William Sutton the younger and Mr Marshall brother in law to Mr Markham."

1587. Nov. 22nd. Sir Francis Wyndham to Nathaniel Bacon. "The opportunytye of this berer together with the freshenes of occurrents here, moveth my wrytynge at this present. Here is very fresh newes and that dyversely confyrmed, that there be at Dunkyrke of late ccme 12000 Italyan sowldyers, but whither they shall be sent ys dowbted. Some saye into Fraunce, some feare into Scotlande, or yf hither or not ys unknowen. But upon this, though there have bene a great calme and stylnes in not executynge soch preparatyon as was publyshed in the Star chamber should be made at everye hande as well by sea as by lande, yet even now upon advertisement that came but yesterdaye upon conference by the Privye Cownsell yt ys sayd to be resolved that my Lord Admyrall shall presently go to the sea with a great navye. And this daye came there letters from my Lorde of Hunsden that the Scotts have fayled of kepynge of the dayes of trewce at which was promised restytution of and amends for the great spoyles of late taken by the Scotts. Whereupon my Lord of Hunsden in person hath entered into Scotlande and hath taken a great botye there to satysfie the partyes afore spoyled. The Kynge there hath a great power up and in redynes. He geveth owt that he ys dryven for his owne safetye agaynst some of his own subiects to provyde his power for his owne defence. But yt ys not beleved, for rather yt ys thought that he maketh hymselfe redye to joyne with forren forces to invade us, and therfore his excuses begyn not to be trusted nor beleued. Here ys other good newes even yesterday advertysed hither That there be 12 hulkes laded with cordadge (which ys cables and soch lyke furniture for ships) by tempest of wether dryven into Plymowthe haven in the west contrye, which by the helpe of two or three shypps beyng then nere upon the coast helped them to be kept and stayed there, though they moch resisted the same. They came from Hanborough (Hamburgh) and were goyng to Lyseburne (Lisbon) as a provision made for the Kynge of Spayne's navye. But by God's providens more then by humayne foresyght they be stayed to do us good to unfurnyshe the adversarye. And so we may see how moch we are bound to God if we wold be thankefull."

1590. Jan. 9th. "The Courte at Richmonde. Letter signed "Chr. Hatton, *Cane*," "W. Burghley," "Hounsdon," "T. Howard," "T. Heneage," "J. Forteseue," "J. Wolley," and "F. Cobham" to Nathaniel Bacon, Esq., appointing him collector of a loan about to be raised in the county of Norfolk.

1591. March 1st. "A certificat touching divers persons who have had privie seales delivered unto them for the loane of money within the Countie of Norfolk." Lists of persons who have furnished money on loan for the Queen's service; of persons who the justices consider have not lent enough; of persons certified to be too poor to lend any thing; and of persons who are able to lend, but whose names have been omitted.

1592. Oct. Copy of a long letter (in Sir Nathaniel Bacon's writing) from the Justices of Norfolk and Suffolk, probably to the Privy Council, as to a grant made to two persons named William Garton and Robert Kyrke of the profits of the forfeiture of a penal statute for the sowing of flax and hemp in Norfolk and Suffolk. In a letter from their Lord-

ships the Justices were required to call before them the patentees and other witnesses and to certify to the Council the correctness or non-correctness of their accounts. This has been done, though the patentees, when summoned, neglected to appear, and the accounts have been proved to be false. The patentees appear to have been under a contract to construct a pier at Sheringham in Norfolk from the proceeds of the grant of the forfeitures, and the Justices had been further required to view and report upon the progress and value of the pier. In this letter they state that they have viewed the pier and have heard the testimony of local men on its value, which is not considered great, and the letter concludes with suggestions that the present pier shall be discontinued and in part pulled down and the timber applied to the building of jetties in front of the town of the merits of which the local fishermen and shippers have a higher opinion.

1596. Feb. 18th. Sir Francis Wyndham to Nathaniel Bacon. "I am sorry I have not suffycyent tyme to wryte so largely unto you as the circumstances of matters do requyre; for fyrst you shall understande that within these three or four dayes my Lord Canterbury in the presens of the Counsell (except my Lord Treasorer who was sicke) dyd delyver to her Majestie that her Government by her ecclesiastical courts were like cleane to be otherthrowen by reason of a charge geven by me and Mr Cocke at Sessions *vidz.* that ther ordynarye cowld not cyte men to appere *pro salute anime* to awnswer upon oathe, the rumour whereof hath bred a scruple to all the byshops in Englande, that they dowbt how to procede in theyr cowrts, for that they have ever synce the Conquest used no other cowrse. With this her Majestie was greatly grieved with me and sayd that she wold have all the Counsell calle all the judges together before theyr cyrcuyte to comand them not to geve yt any more in chardge. And then dyd my Lord Chamberlayne take opportunytie to exasperat the Quenes Majestie further agaynst me saying also that I dyd impugn her Majestie's comissions and other her prerogatyves and procedyngs in her service in Norffolke, which complaynt the Cownsell was lykewyse comanded to call me to awnser. So as this daye my Lord of Canterburye my Lord Chancelor, my Lord Admyrall, my Lord Chamberlayne, my Lord Cobbham, and my Lord of Buckherst were assembled at my Lord Chancelor's howse where all the judges were appoynted to hear her Majestie's pleasure before we went in cyrcuyt. So at our beyng there my Lord shewed her Majestie's myslyke that the judges as she harde were not all of one mynde towchinge the offence of the Martynists and some favored them which yf she knewe she wold remove from theyr places, and then as to the charge geven towchinge the oathes in spyrytuall courts we were comanded from her Majestie to forbeare to geve yt any further till more consultatyon were had theref. Then my Lord shewed further her Majestie's pleasure towchinge such as were convicted of the Martynists. That yf they wold not submytt themselves accordyng to a draft made thereof that they shuld be executed! So the judges departed, but myselfe. And then my Lord Chamberlain (withowt callynge Sir Arthur in) dyd hymselfe informe agaynst me, that I sought to dyscontenans hys Lordship in his lieftenancy in that shyre; that I impugned her Majestie's commission and all other her service there for levyeng of money, and then he fell to partycularities of baylyng of which I justyfyed, and so to other thyngs as well towchinge yourselfe and Drurye whom he will send for presently, and chardged me he should be forthcomynge, and I sayd his servants had made him forthcomying. He sayd he deserved yt well and how yt was but that one of his men dyd mete hym and asked hym

whether he did not speke certen words of my Lord Chamberlain, which he confessed he dyd and thereupon he brake his heade with his dagger. So then I shewed the whole facte which he denyed and sayd further that I bare hym and all his mallyce for that he was honest agaynst my brother for the Scotts." Sir Francis relates several other charges preferred against him by the Lord Chamberlain and his answers thereto "and so when all this was done the dynner was redye and my Lord Chamberlaine sayd he had xx^{ty} other matters I should awnswer hereafter and so I departed."

1598. April 30th. Stifkey. Paper in Sir Nathaniel Bacon's writing headed "A warrant to be sent to all the C. Con. (*sic*) in Norffolk," requiring that all persons who advanced money to the Crown on loan, should defer seeking repayment for six months. Giving below the names of all those in the several districts of the County to whom this warrant is to be communicated.

1599. July 19th. Norwich. Paper headed "Matters agreed upon at Norwich in execution of the Councell's letters of the 3rd of May, for musters in the Countie of Norfolk." The orders are signed by Sir Christopher Heydon, Sir Philip Woodhouse and Sir Nathaniel Bacon.

N.D. [but about 1600]. Paper giving a list of persons implicated in the Essex rebellion, and stating where they were imprisoned.

"In the Toweare.

Earlle of Essex.
Earlle of Rutland.
Earlle of Sowthamton.
Lord Saundes.
Lord Mountegello
Lord Cromwell.
Ser Charlles Davies.
Ser Christopher Blonte.

In Newe Gaite.

Ser Jhon Davies.
Ser Gillam Merricke.
Sir Hinerie Carie.
M^{r} Treshame.
M^{r} Doweall.

In the Gard House.

Ser Jhon Hadame.
Ser Robarte Veron.
Ser Christopher Laydon.

In the Marshallseas.

Ser Edward Myckilborn.
M^{r} Bushell.
M^{r} Cosnall.
M^{r} Bucke.

In the Flete.

Ser Charles Perce.
Ser Jhon Perce.
Ser Edward Banshaind.
Ser Edward Letilltowne.
M^{r} Fraunces Maneres.
M^{r} Gregorie Brigge.
M^{r} Cashe.

In the Counter in Wodstret.

M^{r} Thomas West.
M^{r} Man.
M^{r} Foster.
M^{r} Addine.
M^{r} Dasoune.
M^{r} Compton.
M^{r} Arwell.
M^{r} Elleap Jonnes.
M^{r} Jhon Laid.
M^{r} Lawsonne.
M^{r} Richard Herferd.

In the Counter in the Poultrie.

M^{r} Raphe Smeth.
M^{r} Williame Parratt.
M^{r} Thomas Blondall.
M^{r} Fraunces Kinersleaye.
M^{r} Williame Grauntam.
M^{r} Edward Harte.
M^{r} Edward Harber.
M^{r} Richard Chamley.
M^{r} Auntheny Rouse.
M^{r} Jhon Ardinge.
M^{r} Jhon Trimpe.
M^{r} Fraunces Leaster.

Mr Thomas Sandall.
Mr Thomas Tippinges.
Ser William Constabill.
Mr Peter Redall.
Mr Williame Orrme.
Mr Jhon Morries.
Mr John Parmell.
Mr Robarte Coote.
Mr John Binbrigge.
Mr Gregorie Sissill.
Mr Alexander Greshim.
Mr Jhon Robartes.

In Ludgaite Feloninge.

Mr Jhon Wheller.
Mr Thomas Wheeler.
Mr Thomas Medley.
Mr William Liane.
Mr Jhon Grainte.
Mr Jhon Wright.
Mr Christopher White.

The Lorde of Sussiex in hould at Ser Jhon Stannope's. The Lorde of Bedford in houlld at Alldermane Holidaie's.
Captine Sallesberie slaine in Essiexe house."

N D. Ann Lady Gresham to her nephew Nathaniel Bacon respecting the sale of some land.

N.D. March 11th. Lady Gresham to her nephew Nathaniel Bacon relating to the sale of some of her property.

II.—Letters and Papers from 1600 to 1660.

Among the letters of no importance save to the correspondents are some between ;
Henry Earl of Northampton (1611) ; Sir Horace Townshend afterwards the 1st Lord Townshend of Lyme Regis *passim ;* Sir Roger Townshend his father, *passim ;* Henry Curzon (1624) ; Mildmay 2nd Earl of Westmoreland who married the widow of Sir Roger father of the first Lord Townshend (S.D.) ; Anne wife of Sir John Townshend and daughter of Sir Nathaniel Bacon (1614 *et passim*) ; Elizabeth Knyvet (1626) Dorothy wife of Sir Nathaniel Bacon of Stifkey (S.D.) ; Nathaniel Knyvet (1634) ; Sir Nathaniel Bacon of Stifkey (1614 *et passim*) ; Sir Philip Wodehouse of Kimberley (1612) ; Lady Townshend wife of Horace 1st Lord Townshend (1654) ; Sir Hamon Le Strange (1623) ; and many others from and to members of the Townshend and Bacon families.

1600. Jan. 20th. Copy declaration signed Christopher Heydon, Myles Corbett, Na. Bacon, Thomas Knyvett, Edm. Mundeford, W. Welby, Rich. Stubbe, and Mathew Gamble Commissioners appointed for settling a controversy which had arisen as to what towns should contribute to the repair of the banks of the township of Terrington, stating that the townships of Wiggenhall, Tylney, and Clendwarton are not liable to contribute.

1600. July 7th. Lynn. The Mayor and Corporation of Lynn to Nathaniel Bacon High Sheriff of Norfolk, Sir John Townshend, Sir Christopher Heydon, and Sir Philip Woodhouse, claiming an exemption from musters outside their town, by charter.

1600. Dec. Copy interrogatories and answers thereto relating to the repair of the sea walls of Marshland in Norfolk and as to what townships are liable to defray the expences of the same.

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1601. April. Copy letter from the Justices of Norfolk to the Lords of the Privy Council as to a recent order prohibiting the carrying of corn from port to port, requesting that this order may be rescinded, as there is now no scarcity of corn, and on account of petitions they have received to that effect from shipowners who go to get coals from Newcastle and who have been accustomed to carry on their way thither corn &c. for the northern markets.

1601. May 24th. Greenwich. Copy letter from the Privy Council to the Commissioners for the Musters in Norfolk, for reducing the numbers in each trainband of the militia, so that no man should have command of more than two hundred men.

1601. July 15th. Norwich. The Justices of the Peace of Norfolk to the Privy Council, giving the names of the gentlemen appointed to view the decays of the sea bank at Terrington and to estimate the charge of repairing it.

1601. Nov. 30th. Whitehall. Copy letter from the Privy Council signed Tho. Egerton; T. Buckhurst; Nottingham; E. Worcester; W. Knollys; J. Stanhope; Ro. Cecyll; Jo. Fortescue; Jo. Popham; J. Herbert; to the Commissioners of Sewers for the County of Norfolk, as to the repair of the sea walls of Torrington and what townships in Marshland are liable to help defray the cost thereof.

1602. March. Letter in Sir N. Bacon's writing, from the Justices of Norfolk to the Privy Council (probably, but it is not addressed) "The transportacon beyonde the seas to places in amity with her Majesty being the onely markett for our somer corne in this tyme of plentie, doth so much import the state of our contrey here in Norffolk, as wee are bold to crave your honour's favours, that it would please you to give direccon wherby warrants maie be sent to the officers of our ports for libertie to shippe away barley, malt, peas, and beanes and also beere, payeing her Majesty's custome, according to the Statute. The reasons which move us to be suitors herin be especially these. First our experience letteth us see that our contrey is so emptied of money, as a nomber of persons within the same when thei are demaunded to make payment towards sondrie charges of her Majesty's service and the realme, are to seake, and do praie a staye, untill thei mai sell that wherewith thei maie gett money." Now that corn is more plentiful (barley is stated to be at 10*s.* per quarter) the writers beg that permission for its transportation may be allowed, as benefitting growers, sailors, and her Majesty's Customs.

1602. March 15th. The court at Richmond. Copy letter from the Privy Council to Sir Arthur Hevenyngham Knight High Sheriff of Norfolk, Sir Philip Woodhouse, Sir Bassingbourne Gawdy, Nathaniel Bacon, and others, in answer to a letter from them to the Justices of Norfolk, of March 1602 (see above) stating that they will give licences to a limited extent to persons in the county to export corn and beer beyond the seas.

1602. May 1st. Copy letter unsigned and unaddressed, but the person written to is styled "My Lord," and the letter mentions "this port of Lynn." It relates to the question of exportation of corn and grain, which is forbidden by statute, and requests that, as there is a very plentiful supply this year, exportation may be permitted.

1603. Feb. 15th. "At the Court." Thomas Lord Buckhurst to Nathaniel Bacon Steward of the King's manors of West Walton, Walso-

ken, Emeth and Tylney, requiring him not to grant admittances or receive surrenders of any tenants of those manors until further notice, and to send a certificate of the value of the said manors.

1603. July 5th. Lord Buckhurst and others to the officers of the port of Lynn, forbidding strictly the exportation of corn or beer beyond the seas except to Scotland.

1603. Sept. 23rd. Norwich. Draft letter in Sir Nathaniel Bacon's writing, from the Justices of Norfolk, to the Earl of Northampton Lord Lieutenant of the County, on the subject of the musters.

1606–1609. "Mr. William Smith's charges uppon his beinge at Cambridge.

Michaelmas quarter 1605.—For Mr. Percivall and the Schoolmaster's charges to Cambridge about his admittance - - - - -	xxxviij^{s}
Christmas quarter 1605.—For seeleing a chamber in Trinity Colledge - - - - -	iiij^{li}
For a yeares rent from Michaelmas 1605 -	liij^{s} iiij^{d}
Geven Mr. William in money - -	x^{s}
For a violl - - - - -	l^{s}
Summa - -	xi^{li} xi^{s} iiij^{d}
"Lady quarter 1606.—For Seton's logieke and paper	xvi^{d}
For a truncke and porter - -	xix^{s} x^{d}
Geven him when he went to Cambridge -	xxx^{s}
For apparrell for him to Mr. Anguishe -	iiij^{li} xvii^{s} vi^{d}
For the schoolmaster and 2 men's charges with him to Cambridge - - - -	xlix^{s} iij^{d}
For poynts - - - - -	ij^{s}
To Mr. Aldrich his tutor to defray his charges 27th May - - - -	xx^{li}
Summa - -	xxix^{li} xix^{s} x^{d}
"Midsomer quarter 1606.—For a pott given the Colledge - - - - - -	v^{li} vi^{s} x^{d}
To Mr Smith - - - -	v^{s}
Geven Mr Aldrich by my Lady Bacon -	l^{s}
Added geven to officers and servants there - -	xiij^{s}
For my Ladie's charges to Cambridge to see her sonne - - - - -	vij^{li} xviij^{s} x^{d}
Geven to Mr William Smith - -	v^{s}
Geven by my Ladie to schollers - -	iiij^{s} vj^{d}
Added geven to the wayter at Cambridge - -	ij^{s} vj^{d}
li s d 16 2 10 Summa - -	xv^{li} vij^{s} iiij^{d}
"Michaelmas quarter 1606.—To Mr. Buckworth the tutor by Thurlow 24th October - - -	xiij^{li} vj^{s} viij^{d}
For carriage of the same to Cambridge -	iij^{s} iiij^{d}
For a paire of garters - - -	viij^{s}
Sent him - - - - -	v^{s}
For cambricke for ruffs - - -	viij^{s}
Summa - -	xiiij^{li} xi^{s}
Summa pagine	71^{l} 9^{s} 6^{d}

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"Christmas quarter 1606.—To his tutor Mr Buckworth 2nd January	lvi
For tuition then	xx
To him 18th January	xli
To Mr Smith	xs
For a paire of pantofles	iijs
To him at Stewkey 2nd January	xxxs
For his expenses at Falsham	iijs vjd
For a paire of shoes	iijs vjd
To him at his returne to Cambridge	xs
For his expences upon his returne to Cambridge	xxxvs xj
For cambricke	viijs
Added For a sword and dagger, girdle and spurres	lviijs ijd
Ladie quarter 1607.—To Mr Buckworth 6 Aprill	xli
To him 20th Junii	xli
Midsomer quarter 1607.—To Mr Smith 12th August	vli
To him 17th September	ls
For lawne for him	vs viijd
For shoes	iijs vid
To him at Stewkey	xs
For gloves	vis
To him more	xxs
For his charges from Cambridge to Stewkey and upon his goeing againe thether	lvijs iiijd
Sent him to Cambridge	xs
To Mr Kempe upon a bill for apparrell	vijli xijs
For shoes viijs viijd. Sent him xs	xviijs viijd
My ladie's charges at Cambridge	ixli xvjs
Michaelmas quarter 1607.—To Mr Burckworth 16th October	xli
To him 19th December	xli
For porter of the money	xijd
For knitting a paire of stockings	xxd
Summa pagine	90li 11s 1d
Added to Mr Smyth at diverse tymes in the holly dayes	xlvs
Christmas quarter 1607.—To Mr Buckworth 25th Jan.	xli
To him in February	xli
For shoes	iijs vid
For his charges from Cambridge to Stewkey	xxixs vijd
For shoes	xiij iiijd
To him when he returned	xxs
To him more	xs
Added for a saddle bridle and furniture	xxs
For his charges upon his goeing againe to Cambridge	xxxijs xd
For porter of money to the carrier	ijs
xxviijli xvijs iijd Summa	xxvli xijs lijd
Ladie quarter 1608.—To Mr. Buckworth 18th Junii xli Added for portage xijd	xli xijd

Midsomer quarter 1608.—To him 5th August	xli	xli xijd
For carriage of money - -	xijd	
Summa - -		xli xijd

Michaelmas quarter 1608.—To him 27th October -		xli
Sent him to Cambridge with xijd to the porter		xis
For apparrell provided at London by Mr Kempe - - - - -		viijli vijs viijd
Geven him money - - - -		xxs
Added to him 3rd December for expences - -		xxxs
For a hatt - - - - -		vijs vid
Added to him for expences - - - -		vs
For boots and shoes - - -		xvijs xd
xxijli xixs	Summa -	xxli iiijs

Christmas quarter 1608.—To Mr Buckworth in full -		xvijli js iiijd
To Mr Smith at Stewkey - - -		xxs
For a paire of pantofles - - -		iijs iiijd
For apparrell - - - -		iiijli xviijs
xxijli ijs viijd	Summa -	xxiili xijs viijd

And in this tyme he came often into the cuntrey and staide longe with Mr Stanhope accompaninge him and his man.	Summa of the charges dureing his being at Cambridge before he went to London being from our Lady 1606 till February 1609 aboute 3 yeares	ccli xs vjd

li	s	d		l	s	d
250	10	6	Summa pagine -	88	9	11

Mr William Smith's Expenses after his goeing to the Innes of Court.

Christmas quarter 1608.—For his expences up to London with Mr Stanhope and his man - -		iijli vjs
For his diett and horsemeate at London -		xxxviijs ixd
For his horses backe - - - -		xvjs iijd
To him for the quarter ending at our Lady 1609 - - - - -		xxli
For the lease of a chamber and furnishing it -		xxvjli vs vjd
For a gowne - - - -		vli xijs xd
For lace for a suite - - - -		xixs viijd
	Summa - -	108li 19s 0d

Lady quarter 1609.—To Mr Smith 23rd Martii -		xxli
For carriage of a truncke - - -		iiis iijd
To Mr Kempe for interest for lxli laide out for the lease of the chamber - - -		iiijli xijs
To the taylor for making his apparrell -		xls
For a close stole - - - -		viijs vjd
Paied uppon a bill for apparrell - -		xiiijli xvijs vd
	Summa - -	42li 2s 5d

Midsomer quarter 1609.—To Mr Smith 17th Junii - xxli
To him xith July - - - - xx i
For garters and poynts - - - xvis xiijd
Delivered him in money this quarter more - iiijli

Summa - - 43l 16s 8d

Michaelmas quarter 1609.—For a liverie cloake for his man - - - - - - xxxvs iijd
To himselfe in money - - - xxvijs iijd

Mr William Smith's Charges at Cambridge upon his last returne thether.

Added expences for Mr Smythe's returne to Cambridge - - - - - - xxvis viijd
Paid him xith October - - - xli
Paid to Mr Anguish for his apparrell - iiijli xvs

Summa 17l 17s 6d 19l 4s 2d
Summa pagine 212l 15s 7d

For a sword - - - - - xxxvs
Paid to Mr Kempe:
Lent him 13th Aprill - - - iijli vs
More lent 24th Aprill - - - vli
More 13th May - - - - xili
For grogarine - - - - vli xjis
For glaseing a paire of stockings - - ijs
For an ell of cambricke - - - xs
For interest - - - - xvs
To Mr Smith 6th November - - - xli

Summa - - 37li 19s 0d

Christmas quarter 1609.—For shoes - - vijs
To Mr Smith 29th January - - - xli
To him 6th February - - - xli
For a hatt - - - - - xiis iiijd
Middsummer quarter 1610.—Disbursed (as appareth in Midsomer quarter 1610) - - - } vijli vjs vid
For a remainder of debt for apparrell - - }

Summa - - 28l 5s 10d

Summa pagine 66l 4s 10d
Summa laid out from Christmas 1608 till Febr. 1609 - - - - cclxxixli vd
Summa total is - - cxxixli xs xid

Endorsed. Particulers of Mr William Smythe's expences butt nott the particulers proved.

The following entries relating to Mr. William Smith's education occur in the "Particular disbursements by Sir Nathaniel Bacon sumed upp" as Executor of Mr William Smyth the Father.

Item geven to the College librarie in books - - xxli

Education of William and Owyn Smyth in the howse.

Item for Mr William Smythe's and Sir Owyn Smythe's charges of lodginge, apparrell, dyett, scoolinge, and attendance for viij yeares and a halfe in Sir Nathaniel Bacon's howse att cclī per ann. amounting *in toto* for that tyme to - - - - - - c xvijli

Expenses by Mr. William Smyth att Cambridg and Grayes Inne for 4 yeares.

Item for Mr William Smythe's expences and mayntenance att Cambridge and Grayes Inne for fower yeares or thereabouts as by particulers in Sir Nathaniel's Booke of receipts and payments appeareth viz. from our Ladye 1606 untill February 1609 *in toto* - - *l.* *s.* *d.* 529–10–11

Expences for mayntenance of Sir Owyn Smyth att Stewkye and Cambridge.

Item for Sir Owyn Smythe's mayntenance and expenses att Stewkye and Cambridge for 4 yeares or thereabouts viz. from our Ladye 1606 untill the death of his brother Mr William Smyth in February 1609 *in toto* at cli per ann. c iiijli

The whole charge of the profits of Mr William Smythe's lands received by Sir Nathaniel Bacon Knight A.D. 1597 to 1609.

Sum total - - - £6669. 15. 5¼.

Particular account of the disbursements by Sir Nathaniel Bacon. A.D. 1547 to A.D. 1609.

For the Lady Bacon's debts due by her before Sir Nathaniel's marriage with her.

For debts of Mr William Smith the Lady Bacon's first husband.

For jewels bought and other extraordinary charges expended for the Lady Bacon before and after marriage.

For fines paid to the Lady Bacon for admittances within Mr Smith's manors.

For the education of Mr William Smyth (who died in February 1609) and Sir Owen Smyth (at Stewkey and Cambridge) by Sir Nathaniel Bacon for or concerning them or their estate or estates during the time they were in his tuition education and government.

For the purchase of lands in Irmingland and for the building and finishing of the house there.

Excess of disbursements over receipts £4734. 7. 9½ and half farthing.

1606. June 10th. Wyssett. The inhabitants of the town of Wyssett to Sir Nathaniel Bacon and Lady Dorothy his wife requesting them to appoint Mr Swallow to the living as minister in succession to his brother recently dead.

1607. Jan. 9th. Letter in Sir Nathaniel Bacon's writing, unaddressed, but probably to the Privy Council, announcing the decision come to by the Justices of the Peace of the County of Norfolk in a case which had been referred to them, between Henry Clifton, Esq. plaintiff and John, Henry, and Robert Kempe defendants, relating to the defendants' lands lying in the plaintiff's fold-course.

1607. Sep. 21st. Feltwell. Sir Edward Moundeford to "the Steward of the Courte of his Majestie's maner of Methwold," concerning a procla-

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mation to be made at the next court by order of Sir John Fortescue Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster concerning the "breakeinge & spoylinge the Kinge's soyle and destroyinge of his shepe's course ther by diggінge flagges and turffes ther." The letter goes on to specify the exact places where the damages complained of have been committed.

1608. Sep. 21st. Burnham. Petition signed by the inhabitants of Burnham to the Justices of the Peace of Norfolk complaining of one Henry Hopkins for bad behaviour and "all lewdnes" and praying he may be proceeded against. On the other side is a statement signed by Sir Nathaniel Bacon, of charges proved against Hopkins.

1609. June 16th. Serjeants Inn. Copy letter signed Tho. Fleming; Edw. Fenner; Chr. Yelverton; Da. Williams; and Jo. Crooke to whom is not stated, probably to the Justices of Norfolk. Many prisoners have lately been set free by forged writs of *Habeas Corpus:* the writers require for the future that, upon receipt of a writ of *Habeas Corpus* to bring any prisoner into the Court of King's Bench or before any Judge, the said prisoner be conveyed safely guarded to the place directed by the writ, and not to be set at liberty.

1609. Octr 21st. Letter from Henry (Howard) Earl of Northampton to Sir Henry Gawdy, Sir Arthur Heveningham, Sir Philip Woodhouse, and Sir Nathaniel Bacon, Knights, Deputy Lieutenants in the County of Norfolk, touching the proportion of the muster-master's allowance.

1610. Dec. 21st. "This Saint Thomasses day" Ann Lady Townshend (wife of Sir John Townshend and daughter of Sir Nathaniel Bacon) to Mr Mason. Sending "2 turkyes and a pheasant, 7 brace of partrige and halfe a dosen greene plover . . . . . also a fewe puddings . . . . for a breakfast to my brother Sir Robert, yourselfe and my sunn Roger; I wish them worthy your eatinge."

1611. July 8th. Northampton House (Copy). Henry Earl of Northampton to Sir Philip Woodhouse, Sir Charles Cornwallys, Sir Henry Gawdy, Sir Henry Heveningham, Sir Henry Bedingfield, and Sir Nathaniel Bacon, deputy lieutenants of Norfolk, on the subject of the musters. No muster has been held until this year, since 1591, and Lord Northampton is amazed to see that this year the horse are 500 fewer than they were in 1591. This he attributes to the negligence of the deputy lieutenants and he therefore requires them to hold musters of all the forces every year and to raise them to the 1591 establishment.

1612. June 29th. "Articles agreed upon at Norwich signed by Sir Philip Wodehouse and Sir Nathaniel Bacon, relating to the mustering of the militia bands.

1613. Nov. 15th. London. Sir Ralph Cave, Sir Henry Bedingfield, Sir Henry Spelman and others to Sir Nathaniel Bacon. A letter has been received by the writers from the Privy Council directed as well to them as to Sir Nathaniel and other Norfolk justices, requiring them to survey the damage made by the sea on the district called Marshland, appointing a time to meet at Stowbridge to survey the said damages.

1613. Dec. 10th. Whitehall. The Privy Council to the Justices of Norfolk enclosing His Majesty's directions to be observed in the keeping of Lent.

1614. July 16th. Whitehall. Letter signed "T. Suffolke" "Gilb. Shrewsbury," "E. Worcester," "W. Knollys" "Ralphe Winwood"

"Jul. Cæsar" and "Tho: Lake" directed to "the Heigh Sheriffe for the time being of the Countie of Norfolk Sir Phillip Woodehowse Knight and Barronnett Sir Henry Gawthey Sir Arthur Heveningham Sir Thomas Hobbart Sir Hamon L'Estrange Sir Nathaniel Bacon and Sir Henry Bedingfield King's Justices of the Peace of the said Countie." Appointing them Commissioners for musters in the County of Norfolk "to cause generall veiwes and musters to be taken of all the forces in that countie boeth of horse and foote."

1614. July 18th. Whitehall. Same to Same. On the same subject directing the Commissioners not to remove any officers at present holding commissions and expressing a high opinion of Mr Curson muster-master of the county.

1614. August 3rd. Extracts from the rolls of the Court Leet of the Manor of Fakenham, Norfolk.

1614. Sep. 17th. Whitehall. Copy letter from the Privy Council to the Sheriff and Justices of Norfolk, as to a benevolence to be levied in the county to supply his Majesty's urgent necessities at home and abroad. "For ye cannot but understand that the Marquesse Spinola hath amassed togither a stronge and powerfull army which sometime he pretendeth to have don under the charge of the Archduke, sometime under the name of the King of Spayne, sometime as best may serve for his advantage under the comand of the Emperor. Whereby we may conclude that thei all thre are combined togither, and [he] hath caried all the townes in the countries of and Cleves scituate upon the tract of the Rhyne, wherby not onely the Elector of Brandenburg is deprived of the possession of those townes, which he for many years peacably enioyed, whose right his Majestie is bound to defend by vertue of the treaties contracted between him and the Princes of the Unyon in Germany, but the persons and States of the Elector Palatine, and the Princesse his lady, his Majesty's only and deerest daughter, environed on all sides by divers armyes are at this present endangered."

1614. Dec. 29th. Eccles. Thomas Barsham to Sir Nathaniel Bacon, on local matters of no great importance. "Sir Phillipp Knevet is travayled beyond the seas; his lady remaynes at Buckenham Castell. Sir Frauncis Lowell keepeth a great house at Harlinge where the poore hath good releife, and so doth Sir Thomas Hollande at Quiddenham to whome I am much bounden for his kindnes especially for suppressinge of alehouses in Eccles, who hath promised me to licence none without my consent. We have no need of any, for we are poore enough already."

1615. Aug. 7th. Northampton House. Thomas (Howard)(1st) Earl of Suffolk, Sir Fulke Grevyll, and Sir Thomas Parry (Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster) to Sir Nathaniel Bacon "farmour of the perquisitts of the Manor of Methwold in the County of Norffolk" The writers are the King's Commissioners for selling his Majesty's copyhold property and are charged to inform themselves of the true yearly value of all the copyholds belonging to the King, requiring Sir Nathaniel not to hold any court for the admitting of tenants, but to order the Steward to refuse the surrender of any tenants, and to prepare a true rental of the manor.

1619. April 16th. Wivenhoe. A petition from many of the inhabitants of Wivenhoe to the patron of the Church and Lord of the Manor, Sir Roger Townshend, asking him to take some steps to stop the "desperate distempers" and "implacable contentions" that have arisen in the parish.

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1619. June 24th. Paper endorsed "The Apothycarie's bill." Sir Roger Townshend's account. Among the items are:

"Grene ginger" - - -	7s
Tabacco - - - -	2s
Grene ginger - - -	8s
A masse of pills - - -	5s
An electuarye - - -	3s 6d

Under the name of Mr Stanhope Townshend 12th September 1618 are

"A elyster" - - -	3s 4d
A julep - - - -	3s
A cordiall with behoardston (*sic*) -	3s
The cordiall julep - - -	3s
Hearbs for brothe - - -	4d
Rose water - - - -	6d
A suppositorye - -	6d
Another suppositorye - -	6d
An unguent - - - -	3d
A purge - - - -	3s
Purgeing pills - - -	2s 6d

1620. July 12th. Whitehall. The Privy Council to the Justices of Norfolk directing them to impress 80 seamen in their county to go in the expedition his Majesty is preparing for the suppression of piracy.

1620. August. Norwich. Copy Letter unsigned and unaddressed, headed "Letters to the Captain of Foote." Probably a circular to be sent to all the Captains of militia regiments in Norfolk, requiring them to prepare for a general muster on the 15th September next, and giving other instructions.

1622. April 14th. Sir Nathaniel Bacon to his son-in-law Sir Roger Townshend. "I have lately received from our High Sheriff a coppie of the Counsell's letters about a voluntary contribucon without the name of benevolence to the Kinge, for the recovery of the Palatinat, and all our Justices of Peace are to labour therein, first in setting ther owne somes thei will give, next to call befor them all subsidy men and others of value, and privatly to deale with one by one apart from another, and so to persuade them to give. It will be some labour to effect this yf it be performed accordingly."

1622. Aug. 31st. Roger Townshend to his father Sir Roger Townshend. "Here is much uncertaine newes from the Low Countries; sometymes wee have the day, then they, but certaine much loss on both sides. The towne stands yett firm; Count Mansfield is now certainely come into Brabant and hath taken Marie Mount, hath done much spoile to the country, and wee heare in comming to joyne with his Excellencye hath receaved a blow, but the contrary is reported too, so that I know not what you may beleave more certaine then that they are dayly in action, and much slaughter on both sides. The King is at Windsor whither he hath summoned all the Councell; most say it is about the marriage which is now afresh againe, and the dispensation certainely come, but others think it is about the Palatinat which is now in great distresse, for there is onely 3 townes left, at least threescore thousand of the enemyes in the country; more expected. They have cutt of all meanes of supply of victualls, and notwithstanding all treaties proceed in a hostile manner, for they took a towne there by composition, yett putt all to

the sword. They have put garisons in Spire and Wormes, imperiall townes, and soe racke the Protestants in them, as they feare a sacke. Yet the King promisethe a redeliverye of all againe. Thus they stand abroad; at home we are feasting. Great intertainement in Sussex by my Lord Thresorer at his new howse which he bought of Sir Thomas Sherley, where was my Lord of Buckingham and his dependents. From thence they went to Pettworth to my Lord of Northumberland where there hapened a difference betwene his two sonnes in law, my Lord of Doncaster and my Lord Lisle. I cannot tell you the particulars, but they were at blowes, and parts taken. But my Lord of Buckingham being there made a peace for the tyme."

1622. Nov. 5th. Paper headed "The King of Spain's letter, Phillip the 4th to his favorite the Count d'Olivares."

"The King my father declared at his death that his intention never was to marrie my sister Donna Maria with the Prince of Wales which your uncle Don Balthasar understood; so treated this match ever with an intent to delay it. Notwithstanding it is now so far advanced that (considering withall the aversenes unto it of the Infanta) it is time to seeke by some meanes to divert the treatie which I would have you finde out and I will make it good whatsoever it be. But in all other things procure the satisfaction of the King of Great Brittaine who hath deserved verie much and it shall content me so it be not in the matche."

1623. Jan. 27th. Maningeton. John Potts, to whom does not appear. Relating an election contest at which Sir John Corbett backed by Sir Hamon Le Strange and the writer, Sir John Holland, and Sir Robert Gawdye were candidates. Sir John Corbett was declared by the Sheriff to have been elected, but the party of Sir Robert Gawdy carried him and his son "downe into the markett place in triumph, from thence downe to the Maid's heade, where they drew a cartell (signed principally by the mutineers, Urber, Stileman, Parr, Tubbinge, &c. besides many others ignorant of their designe) to traduce our election. Notwithstandinge that all the Knights, justices and gentlemen of quality (even of Gawdye's partye) approved the sentence and sealed the indentures with the shreife."

1623. Jan. 27th. Sir Hamon Le Strange to Sir Roger Townshend, on election matters. Mentions Sir John Corb[et] Sir Thomas Holland, Sir Roger Gawdy. (Seal.)

[1624-5.] Jan. 3rd. London. Roger Townshend to his father Sir Roger Townshend. "Here hath bene an addition of the Duke of Brunswick, who came on Christmas Eve, was conducted presently to St James's and that night fetched by the Prince to the King, who made him sett by him in a chair, would have had him put on his hatt, acknowliged a greater bond to him then to any Prince in Christendome in the love shewed to his daughter, promised a requitall, and so sent him back to St James's where he was lodged in the Prince's owne bedd, and the same servis in state, till he was weary of it, and desired to be freed of the solitude of eating alone, or he would take a lodging some where els. So he was, and afterwards feasted in divers places, as my Lord of Mountgomery, the Countess of Bedford, the Lady Hatton. His intertainments otherwise were only playes, and running at the ring he was but a spectator. On New Yeare's Eve he had the Garter and my Lord of Salisbury with him, and my Lord of Carleile by a deputye; there were some cerimonyes in the chappell for it, and that night he tooke his leave, and went awaye the next morning, and the French Embassador the day before him . . . . . .

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There is no stay of the match with France, that wee heare of, there is articles abroad of very hard conditions but wee say they are false, and that the Pope hath sent a dispensation without any conditions at all, for which the King of Spaine hath taken exceptions against him, and nothing is like to come of it, for there is hope of theire reconsiliation."

[Before 1628]. Oct. 22nd Grays Inn. N. Bacon to his uncle Sir Nathaniel Bacon. "For Bohemia the newes is verrie uncertaine as allsoe for Hungaria, but sure it is that Count Mansfeildt having payed his soldiers with forrage heretofore in Bavaria standeth now in neede of another manner of treasurie, and hathe sent over to our King Mr Ramsey who vexeth the King with importunitie and vowes he will not returne from the King without a satisfactorie answere.

The report is suddaine and late that the Turke hathe overthrowne the Polonian; that the King and his sonne are bothe slaine with manie thousands more; that our supplies that were sent over at the request of the Polonian are staied by the way by the King of Denmark under shew of feare least they should be imployed against the King of Sweden.

The Palatinate after the loss of Heydleberg is now rocked asleepe with a halfe yere's truce. The English are well in Maynheim, Frankendale, and another towne all wel fortified although all of them have had theire severall assalts with shame and loss to the enimie. Gulick is yet begirt with a seege by Spinola; the Prince of Orange lieth within 4 miles of the towne. It is hoped cold wether will coole theire courages; other remedie is hardlie to be expected. The King of Bohemia is comme back againe to the Hage, being resolved to forgoe not a title that he hath allreadie gotten.

Sluice is aymed at; the enemie are building a fort near it, yet the haven is open and free and it's evident, notwithstanding, they meane to beseege it. The affaires of France are somewhat better. The King is (if not latelie comme awaie) before Montauban; the town holds out resolutlie, having caused to be sett over the gate of theire town in large letters: *Roy sans foy, et peuple sans peure*, a faithlesse King and fearelesse people. They were in greate want, but the Duke of Roan with 4000 men in the face of the campe releved them though with loss of nere 100 men. The report is that the Duke d'Espernon is latelie dead of sicknesse before Rochell. The King to block up theire haven had sent thither 30 shipps whoe were set uppon by 20 Rochellers and were scattered, 9 of them being taken and sunk, and the next day 2 shipps more coming with provision for the King's fleete fell into the Rochellers' power while they supposed them to be the King's shipps and were taken by them. They had a greate quantitie of powder and store of corne. The Pope hathe sent a lettre to the King of admirable commendations and praises and in the end of all his apostolick benediction.

Since Sir Robert Mansel's returne the pyrates have taken above 40 of our shipps, the gennerall report is 57, in severall places being most fisher men of small burthen belonging to other havens in the west and east parts, none belonging to London but 2; I feare Linne or Yermouth have theire shares in the loss . . . . . For ourselves the Lord Archbishop as yet stands in uncertaintie; the Commissioners have not done with him, it is feared he shall hardlie escape a faver by it . . . . . The Marquis Hamilton is going or is gone from the Court, allsoe Mr Thomas Murrie secretary to the Prince, and Mr Fullerton bothe religious honest gentlemen are putt from theire places: they say Coddington shall succede the secretarie's place. This Coddington was legier in Spaine. The Court speakes Spanish, Councel Spanish, Clergie

Spanish, why should not all the countrie be Spanish at lengthe? The match they saie is concluded, a high alter making at St. James's and a sylver crucifix, and gentlewomen are suters to the Spanish embassader for places of attendance under her. I leave it to your discretion to beleve or not, for my part I shall tell you more when I see these things fulfilled. But enough for this time."

1628. May 6th. Copy Order of the Court of Chancery in a suit of Sir Roger Townshend and others *v.* Harris and others. Signed Washington.

1629. March 31st. Whitehall. The Privy Council to the Commissioners for the subsidies in Norfolk. (Copy.) As to a subsidy to be assessed on those that can best afford to be taxed and who in the former assessment were too much undervalued.

[Before 1636]. John Yates to Sir Roger Townshend on election matters. Sir Roger has been elected with Sir Robert Bell for the county in spite of his determination expressed that he would not stand. The writer begs him to alter his determination.

1659. Jan. 23rd. Sir William Doyly to Sir Horace Townshend that he is willing to meet Sir Horace at the time he wishes and to do anything requisite for the "Country's peace, ease of grevances and settlement of the nation."

1659. Feb. 11th. Whitehall. Copy letter headed "Lord Generall Monck and the officers here to the several and respective regiments and other forces in England Scotland and Ireland" recommending, as a means of further establishing and strengthening the Commonwealth, the readmission to the House of Commons of the secluded members, the legal dissolution of Parliament and the issue of writs for a future full representation of the whole commonwealth of England Scotland and Ireland. The writers are confident that the present Parliament if the secluded members are admitted will not repeal any of the Acts and orders for supplies or public disposition of lands, &c.

"And if any disafected persons shal hereby take occasion to make disturbance of the peace of the Commonwealth either in favour of Charles Stuart or any other pretended authority we desire you to secure them til the pleassure of the Parliament, or Counsell of State be knowne in that behalfe."

1659. "Charles R. (autograph) Charles by the Grace of God King of England Scotland France and Ireland Defender of the faith, &c. to our trusty and welbeloved (sic) greeting. Wee do by these presents constitute and appoint you to be Governor of (sic) and to put such a garrison of horse and foote therein as you judge necessary for the defence of the same against the rebells and to command the said garrison as Governor thereof, and to do all things necessary for the preservation of the said place for which this shall be your warrant. Given at our Court at Bruxelles the 6th day of March 1659 in the eleventh yeare of our reigne."

Sealed with the Royal Arms.

[1617–36.] April 8th. Thomas Godsalve to his cousin Sir Roger Townshend. The writer is in prison on a false accusation of having attempted to escape, and "for want of paying for my chamber, I am cast downe into the lower ward;" begging Sir Roger to write to Sir John Corbet asking him to talk with Mr Weekes the gaoler on his behalf.

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N.D. [1648–1660]. Draft Petition of the gentry of Norfolk to Sir William Lenthall speaker of the House of Commons "Wee the gentry of the County of Norfolk and County and City of Norwich being deeply affected with the sence of our sad distractions and divisions both in church and State and wearied with the misery of an unnatural civill warre, the too frequent interruptions of Government, the impositions of severall heavy taxes, and the loud outcryes of multitudes of undone and almost famished people, occasioned by a generall decay of trade which hath spread itselfe throughout the whole nation and these countyes in particular; and haveing mett together and consulted what may best remedy and remove our and the nation's present grevances and distractions, doe humbly conceive that the chiefe expedient will be the recalling of those members that were secluded in 1648 and satt before the force put upon the Parliament (wee of this county of Norffolk being by such seclusion deprived of any person to represent us in Parlament) and alsoe by filling upp the vacant places therof and all to be admitted without any oathe or ingagement previous to there entrance, which being done wee shalbe ready to acquiesce and submitt in all things to the judgment and authority of Parliament, without which authority the people of England cannot be obliged to pay any taxes."

N.D. [temp. Interregnum] Copy "petition of the barronets, knights, esquires, gentlemen, ministers, and others of the County of Norfolke" to the Parliament, complaining of the state of their county which they ascribe to its not being represented in Parliament.

Praying that such of their members as have not forfeited their rights may be summoned to come and sit in Parliament.

N. D. Dorothy Lady Bacon to her grandson Sir Roger Townshend. Unimportant. The postscript is, "O Sir lett me say as I dare speake my mind if I had you privatt. My mallencaly sonne hath within this few weekes so greved my selfe and him selfe as it wear strang to tell you ondly because hee can not indevar but to lede a singell life, and a travelling life. Alas what shall I saye; I cannot indevar him once more to ventar all the chellderen I have in this world, but this must not be knowen it came from me."

N.D. Dorothy Lady Bacon to her daughter-in-law Lady Townshend on private family affairs; mentions her daughter Knyvett.

N.D. Sep. 11th. London. Roger Townshend to his mother Lady Townshend. Mentions his cousin Stanhope.

N.D. Ann Corbett to Sir Roger Townshend. Acknowledging a loan of £200.

N.D. Ann Townshend to her sister (name not given) on family and domestic matters. Mentions her cousin Robin Bacon, and her cousin Hungat.

N.D. Nicholas Le Strange to Sir Roger Townshend asking him to be godfather with Sir H. Spelman to his infant son who is to be baptised at Hunstanton.

N.D. Paper unsigned in Lady Anne Townshend's writing beginning "Mr Mann" relating to Sir Roger Townshend and her son whose tutor Mr Mann appears to be.

N.D. [temp. Interregnum]. Copy petition to Lord Fairfax requesting him to take steps as suggested at the foot of the petition to secure the

lasting peace of the County, the punishment of rebels and enemies, and the prevention of the liberties of the County being further endangered.

N.D. "To the townsmen of Helloughton and Martin Raynham. Sir Horatio Townshend Baronet sendeth greeting.

As 'tis the duty of all Christian people fearing the Lord, to keepe the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace, soe theese are to will and require you the townsmen aforesaid to live in a peaceable and quiet manner with your minister that soe al divisions and differences being laid aside ye may follow after peace and holines without which noe man shall see the Lord."

III.—Letters and Papers, 1660–1700.

Letters between the following persons are not of sufficient importance to be set out at length:

Horatio Lord Townshend and Charles Viscount Townshend *passim*; Lord Richardson (1661); Charles Spelman (1661 etc.); Sir Philip Wodehouse of Kimberley (1663); Gilbert Archbishop of Canterbury holograph (1663); Sir Jacob Astley (1663); Sir Robert Kemp (1663 *et seq.*); Sir Joseph Paine (1664); Hugh Morrell (1664); Sir Henry Bedingfeld (1664); Sir John Holland (1674); Ann Lady Townshend (1675); Lord Arlington (1677 etc.); Christopher Bedingfeld (1679); Sir Peter Glean of Norwich (1680, etc.); Sir John Holland (1681 *et seq.*); W. Harbord (1681); Sir Christopher Calthorpe (1681); Thomas Townshend (1681–2); Sir William Jones (1682); Sir R. Potts (1682); James Fountain (1682); The Earl of Rochester (1685); Thomas Warde (1686); The Bishop of Hereford (1686); The Duke of Beaufort (1686).

1660. Nov. 5th. Paper headed "an inventory of what cloathes are in my keepeinge" and "an inventory of what boots and shoos are in my keepeinge" same date. Endorsed by Lord Townshend.

1661. Feb. 3rd. Robert Reade to Charles Spellman. "Att the right honourable my Lord Townshend's in the old Palace Yard Westminster." The writer says that he has as yet received no command from Mr Spellman or from Lord Townshend, "nor do I wonder at it, because the flying post lay drunke last Friday at Fakenham (being the day that he should have binn at Thetford to take those letters then there which he should bring hether on Saterday) and had not changed his quarter yesterday as I am informed by one of Scott's men who saw him pittyfully drunke. The cuntry complaines of him."

1661. Mar. 22nd. London. Nathaniel Norcrosse to "his loveing friend Mr Keimar these at Wells." A letter from one Puritan to another on religious matters, containing no information. The postscript, however, is "as for newes we are expecting to have the bill of Conformity to come forth. It will silence all ministers that will not conforme, and suppresse all meeteings that yet wee enjoy through mercy."

1661 to 1667. A Schedule comprising the names times and causes of commitments of all the prisoners in the gaol belonging to the County of Norfolk, excepting those that are in for debt.

1662. March 16th. Heigham. The Bishop of Norwich to Lord Townshend. Apologizes for his long absence from the House of Lords owing

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to his wife's severe illness, and thanks Lord Townshend for having excused him there. The Bishop of Worcester has his proxy. (Seal.)

1662. June 12th. Norwich. Sir John Pettus to Lord Townshend enclosing "A narrative concerning the proceedings upon an order of the House of Lords bearing date the 26th Feb. 1661 wherein the determination of admeasuring seaven miles from the Crane Key in Yarmouth towards Laystoffe is referred to the two severall and respective sheriffes of Suffolk and Norfolk," relating what took place on the measurement being made, and speaking of the opposition of the sheriffs to its being done.

1663. May 13th. Lynn. Laurence Withers to Horatio Lord Townshend asking him for the place of one Mr Bromley, against whom certain charges have been made, should it be vacated by him.

1663. Aug. 5th. Whitehall. Original note signed: Clarendon, Albemarle, Lindsey, Manchester, Anglesey, Ashley, Carbery, Middleton, W. Compton, Will. Morice, Henry B——, and Richard Browne to Lord Townshend, Lord Lieutenant of Norfolk, recommending to his Lordship the speedy establishment of the militia of the County as the best means for checking and preventing the assemblies and conventicles of the disaffected in that part of the country, and stating what extra pay can be given to officers and men under the provisions of a recent Act intituled "An additional Act for the better ordering the forces in the severall counties of this kingdome."

1663. Sep. 2nd. Whitehall. Copy (signed Richard Browne) of a letter unsigned and unaddressed, requiring that the militia of the County (Norfolk) shall be put into such a position as shall enable them to suppress the assemblies, meetings, and conventicles of the disaffected in the County and specifying the sums to be paid to them for such extra duty, out of the money received of the month's tax of 70,000*l.* levied by a late Act intituled "An Act for ordering the forces of the several Counties of this kingdome."

1664. Mar. 22nd. Copy "*Significavit*" under Sign Manual addressed to the Lord Treasurer and Chancellor of the Exchequer to grant to Horatio Lord Townshend the two-thirds belonging to the Crown in Marshlands in Walton, Walsoken, Walpole, Tyd St Mary's, Wisbich, Leverington, Newton, and Tyd St Giles, in the Counties of Cambridge, Lincoln, and Norfolk.

1664. Ap. 29th. Lynn. Laurence Withers to Sir Ralph Hare Baronet requesting the office of King's Searcher should it be vacated by the present occupant Mr Bromley against whom several charges are about to be brought. (Seal.)

1664. May. 2nd. A letter signed "M. M." unaddressed, but as it commences "My Lord" and deals with questions affecting the government of Norwich, is probably to Lord Townshend, on some matter of a charter sought by the Mayor of Norwich, to which the writer is strongly opposed.

1664. Oct. 29th. Sir William Doyly to Lord Townshend indignantly denying some charges brought by Lord Townshend against him relative to the government of the town of Yarmouth.

1664. Oct. 31st. Norwich. John Gladman to Lord Townshend. The writer has incurred Lord Townshend's displeasure owing to his having

written something to the Duke of Albemarle without first shewing it to his Lordship, and writes to explain his conduct in the affair.

1664. Nov. 2nd. Yarmouth. Sir Thomas Medowes to Lord Townshend, Lord Lieutenant and Vice-Admiral of Norfolk, as to the impressing of men for service in the Navy.

1664. Nov. 23rd. Ovington. Mr T. Felton to Lord Townshend. Would have written to his Lordship before but "was stopped by a very great snow and the waters which were so upp as there was no travelling, and when I retorned thence to Apleton the waters were so up as I was stayed there 7 or 8 days togeather before I could pass thence." The letter relates to Lord Townshend's mineral property.

1664. Dec. 12th. Raynham. Charles Spelman to Lord Townshend chiefly on the affairs of his Lordship's Norfolk property "Here is nothing new here that wee wonder att but 2 millions and an halfe, and the new blasing starr that poynts his beard to the new world where most matter for money is to be had. These mistye nights has much perplexed Mr Clarke whoe, hearing on Monday last that there was such a thing as a comett, has broake his sleepe all this weeke, nor could he take sight of any till this morne, which has a little appeased him after he had roused his wholl family to pertake of the prodigie."

1665. Ap. 26th. Lynn Regis. Thomas Greene Mayor of Lynn to Lord Townshend, complaining of the injury done to the traders of the town by "sea pirates, and forreigne men of warr" and asking for a convoy for their vessels to and from Newcastle and other northern ports.

1666. May 5th. "*Royal Charles* in the Buoy of the Noro" The Duke of Albemarle to whom does not appear (probably to Lord Townshend) asking assistance to the ketch of Sir Edward Spragge commanding the *Triumph* to impress some seamen for the King's service. (Seal.)

1666. Sep. 7th. Whitehall. Lord Arlington to Lord Townshend on business relating to the County of Norfolk, acknowledging three letters from Lord Townshend the first two being on County business "the third takeing notece of the unhappy fire fallen here and desireing to know his Majesty's pleasure to you in this great exegency. To which his Majesty bids me answer, that seeing it hath pleased God miraculously to extinguish this rageing fire, and that it hath not been accompanyed with any of those troublesome consequences from the desaffected party which wee might reasonably have apprehended, there will be no need for the present of your Lordshipp's assembleing any part of the meletia or further troubleing the country there, unlesse your Lordshipp sees cause for it. If any appears here, your Lordshipp shall be timely advertised thereof. Which is all I have leasure now to say to you."

1667. June 16th. "Cockpitt" The Duke of Albemarle to Lord Townshend asking him to send two or three companies of the regiment, which he had raised, into Yarmouth, for the safety of that town.

1667. July 11th. Whitehall. Lord Arlington to Lord Townshend "I did not contend with your Lordshipp that Cromen was an honest man, but an Irish man, and if your lordshipp find him otherwise in either of these qualities I am farre from desiring his release.

1669. Sep. 14th. Sir Francis Bacon to "Mr Townshend" enclosing a copy of Mr Justice Rainsford's opinion on the case of a man named Blancher who was convicted at the Norwich Assizes of killing two men named Cooke and Hendry.

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1670. Mar. 30th. London. Lord Townshend to the Mayor of Norwich to be communicated to the Aldermen of the City. Acknowledges receipt of their letter of the 9th March. He has never failed to assist them with the King. Desires to know wherein he has failed towards them. Refers to those employed in the present concern with the Corporation of Great Yarmouth to say whether he has been wanting in his endeavour to serve them in that matter.

1671. June 19th. Copy abstract of a docquet appointing Sir Robert Long Baronet Treasurer and Receiver General of the Revenues late in jointure to the late Queen Dowager in the place of Sir Henry Wood. Signed: "Ashley" and "J. Duncombe."

1673. Feb. 19th. Warrant signed "Charles R." and countersigned "Arlington" for the disbanding of Lord Northampton's regiment.

1674. May 22nd. Quidenham. Sir John Holland to Lord Townshend. Concurs with his Lordship's opinion of Sir Robert Kemp. Thanks him for acquainting him with his Lordship's intention of setting him up to supply the vacancy in Parliament by the death of Lord Rychardson. Will support him.

N. D. (1674). Letter unaddressed and signed "T."—from Lord Townshend—beginning "my Lord" asking for assistance to further Sir Robert Kemp's election as M.P. for the County of Norfolk.

1674. July 2nd. Lord Yarmouth to Lord Townshend promising his assistance to Sir Robert Kemp in the forthcoming election for Norfolk.

1676. July 23rd. Quidenham. Sir John Holland to Lord Townshend. Congratulates him on the verdict and damages given him by the jury at Norwich. He intends to go to Norwich to-morrow and to visit the Judge, whom he has told that he did not at all doubt but he should yet live to be better understood by his Majesty's great ministers and so to be restored to his Majesty's good opinion and favour which was all the ambition he had.

1676. Aug. 6th. Quidenham. Letter from Sir Jchr. Holland to Lord Townshend. Has been to Norwich where he met the Lord Marshall and visited the Judge. The Lord Marshall blamed him for deserting the King's service in the militia and told him that the Lord Chancellor had said that he had refused to serve the King in his Lieutenancy under Lord Yarmouth though he had done it under Lord Townshend, and that such refusal was a kind of warring against the King. That he replied that that was one of the Lord Chancellor's rhetorical expressions to satisfy the Lord Treasurer and that he was very well content with his present condition.

"Since the verdict passed all things are and will be improved to your prejudice. To meet and prevent the ill consequences of this, your Lordship should frequently impress by your friends at Court the constancy of your loyal and faithful affections towards his Majesty in his person and Government, and that no disobligations shall or can make you depart from your duty."

1676. Oct. 24th. Deposition of the defendant in an action of trespass Horace Lord Townshend v. Dr. Owen Hughes.

1676. Nov. 12th. Copy letter from Lord Townshend to Sir John Duncombe. Enclosing opinion of Sir Robert Sawyer upon Lord Townshend's

Patent of the sea coal rents dated 21st March 19 Charles II. 1667, and upon further Letters Patent dated 26th May 1676 granted to Sir John Duncombe of the rent of £1000 reserved by the above Letters Patent.

1677. Mar 12th. Norwich. Letter signed by the Mayor of Norwich and many others, to Lord Townshend, praying his Lordship's influence in Parliament "in preventinge the Corporation of Yarmoth from obteyninge any aditional time granted in Parliament to levie monie upon the Counties of Norffolk Suffolk and this citie towards the repaire of their haven and peeres, they haveinge alreadie received nere £12000 to that purpose." (Corporation Seal.)

N.D. [but about 1677]. Sir John Holland to Lord Townshend as to a motion (the nature of which does not transpire) the writer intends to make in the House of Commons and asking Lord Townshend's support. Inclosed is a copy of some correspondence Sir John has had with the Lord Chamberlain, Lord Arlington, on the same subject:

1677. Jan. 29th. Sir John Holland to Lord Arlington, stating that he intends to make a complaint in the House of Commons against a person who has misrepresented him to the King, and asking Lord Arlington's permission to make use of his name as his Lordship was his informant of the name of the person who so misrepresented him.

1677. Jan. 29th. Lord Arlington to Sir John Holland in answer to the above, begging Sir John not to mention his name in the complaint he intends making.

1678. March 28th. Deed signed and sealed by James Calthorpe acknowledging the receipt of £550 from Horatio Lord Townshend paid to him after the death of Lady Townshend wife of the said Lord Townshend in accordance with a bond signed and sealed by his Lordship.

1679. April 5th. Norwich. Letter signed with a monogram—apparently S. T.—to Lord Townshend on election and other local matters. Endorsed by Lord Townshend, "This letter concerns the Bishop and Mr Turguinton's being turned out of his surrogate's place." Mentions Sir H. B[edingfeld], Lord Shaftesbury, Sir Francis Winnington, and Sir T. Hare.

1680. June 25th. Sir John Hobart to Lord Townshend. Endorsed by Lord Townshend, "Sir John Hobart's answer to mien of the 24 of June 1680. This letter must be keept." The letter is on election matters and relates to Lord Townshend's having said he would withdraw his interest from Sir John's side in consequence of some difficulty which had arisen in reference to the election expenses.

1681. May 2nd. Melford. Sir Robert Kemp to Lord Townshend on election matters. Mentions Sir P. G[leane], Sir John Cordil, Mr Wyndham. (Seal.)

1631. May 16th. Sir Peter Gleane to Lord Townshend in answer to one of his Lordship's of 11th May, announcing his intention not to stand at the next election.

1681. June 28th. John Stewart to Mr Rudding (a tenant of Lord Townshend's) written at Lord Townshend's desire relating to the destruc-

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tion by fire of Mr Rudding's dairy, stating that, if Mr Rudding rebuilds the dairy and all other destroyed buildings, Lord Townshend, if he approves of the work, "is like to bee kinde" to him.

1682. March 11th. Lord Townshend to Thomas Townshend, endorsed:—"My answer to Sir Peter Gleane's letter to my cossen Thomas Townshend dated the 11th of March '81--2" on election matters. Sir Peter appears to claim money from Lord Townshend on behalf of his election expences on the score of service done to his Lordship; Lord Townshend repudiates the services and refuses to pay the money, but is willing to refer the matter to arbitrators. The writer is evidently very angry with Sir Peter Glean. "For his wound if hee have received any I cannot but bee sorry for it, though ignorant of any, but what hee hath now given himselfe in this affaire. As to his pleasure or easie travile, I thinke noe further worth my taking notice of then only to tell him, that I have knowne fortie pounds buy a paire of naigs (if one will not doe) that hath draged as weighty a man, from head to taile, as Sir Peter Gleane, and to more freinds then hee will leave himselfe, unless hee useth them better than hee hath done mee. As for his service to mee my wife and children, though he bee not ashamed to present it, yett I am, and they shall bee soe for my sake to receive it upon the tearms it is tendered."

1682–4. Rough notes in Lord Townshend's writing of sums of money received and expended by him, the receipts amounting to £3147–8–11 in 1684.

1683. Sep. 10th. Sir John Holland to Lord Townshend. Relative to the differences and unhappy divisions which have arisen among the chief gentlemen in the country through contested elections and submitting to his Lordship certain proposals relative thereto, which he intended to make to some in his neighbourhood.

Paper endorsed

"Sir John Holland's speeches made in '75"

The paper contains (*a*) a long speech apparently upon the King's Speech on the question of Supply. (*b*) A speech upon reading the Order for the House to take into consideration what is to be done in the matters of dispatch with the Lords. (*c*) A speech upon the 2nd reading of the Bill for the repealing of the Act passed in the beginning of the Long Parliament for the continuation of that Parliament and the calling of future Parliaments.

1684–5. Mar. 17th. Copy Letter from Lord Townshend to the Earl of Rochester. Relative to the attendance of himself and his wife at the Coronation of the King and Queen.

N.D. "Some particular matters of fact relating to the administration of affaires in Scotland under the Duke of Lauderdale, humbly offered to your Majestie's consideration in obedience to your Royal commands.

1st The Duke of Lauderdale did grosly misrepresent to your Majestie the condicon of the western counties as if they had beene in a state of rebelion though there never had been any opposicon made to your Majestie's authority, nor any resistance offered to your fforces nor to the execucon of the lawes, but hee purposeing to abuse your Majestie that soe hee might carry on his sinister designes by your authority advised your Majestie to raise an army against your peaceable subjects, at least did frame a letter to be sent to your Majestie to bee signed by your Royall hand to that effect, which being sent downe to your Councell orders were there-

upon given out for the raiseing an army of 8 or 9000 men the greatest parte whereof were Hylanders, and notwithstanding that to avert this threatning the nobility and gentry of that country did send to Edenburgh and for the security of the peace did offer to engage, that whosoever should bee sent to put the lawes in execucon should meet with noe affront and that they would become hostages for their safety: yett this army was marched into a peaceable country and did take free quarters according to their comissions and in most places leavyed great sumes of money under notion of dry quarters and did plunder and robb your subjects of which noe redresse could bee obtained though complaynts were frequently made.

2. All which were expressly contrary to the lawes of the kingdome. In these quarterings it was apparent, that regard was only had to that Duke's private animosityes, for the greatest part of these places that were mostly quartered on, and destroyed had not been guilty of any the feild conventicles complayned of, and many of the places that were most guilty were spared upon private consideracons.

3. The subjects at that tyme were required to subscribe an exorbitant and illegall bond which was imposible to bee performed by them (viz.) that they their wives and children and servants, their tenants and their wives children and servants should live orderly according to law, not goe to conventicles or entertaine vagrant preachers and severall other particulars. By which bond those which syned it were made lyable for every man's fault that lived upon the grounds.

4. Your subjects were charged with laborrowes, denounced rebells, and captions were issued out for seizeing their persons upon there refuseing to signe the aforesaid bond, and the nobility and gentry there who have been ever faithfull to your Majesty and had appeared in armes for suppressing the last rebellion were disarmed upon oath, a proclamacon was also issued forbidding them upon great pcualtyes to keepe any horses above 4*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* price:

5. The nobility and gentry of the Shire of Ayre were also indicted at the instance of your Majestie's Advocate of very high crimes and misdemeanors whereof some did import treason. These indictments were delivered them in the evening to bee answered by them next morning upon oath, and when they did demand two or three dayes' tyme to consider of their indictments and make the benefitt of lawyers to advise within matters of soe high concernment and also exeepted to their being put to sweare against themselves in matters that were capitall, which was contrary to all law and justice, those their desires were rejected though the like had never been done to the greatest malefactor in the Kingdome, and it was told them, they must either sweare instantly or they would repute them guilty and proceed accordingly:

6. The noblemen and gentlemen knowing themselves inocent of all that had been surmised against them did purge themselves by oath of all the particulars that were objected to them and were thereupon acquitted, and tho' the Comitte of the Councell used the severest maner of enquiry to discover any seditious or treasonable designes which were pretended as the grounds of leading in that army into those countryes yett nothing could ever bee proved, soe false was that sugestion concerning a rebellion then designed that was offered to your Majestie and prevayled with you for sending the afore mentioned letter.

7. The oppressions and quarterings still continuing, the noblemen and gentlemen of those countyes went to Edenburgh to represent to your Councills the heavy pressure that they and their people lay under, and were ready to offer to them all that in law or reason could bee required of them for securing the peace, the Councill did imediately upon their appearing sett forth a proclamation requiring them to depart the town

within three dayes upon all highest paines, and when the Duke of Hamilton did petition for leave to stay two or three dayes longer for some very urgent affaires, that was refused him.

8. When some persons of quality had declared to the Duke of Lauderdale, that they would goe and represent their conditions to your Majestie, if they could not have justice from your ministers, for preventing that a proclamacon was sett forth forbidding all the subjects to depart the kingdome without lycence, that soe your majestie might not bee acquainted with the said condicon of your subjects a thing without all president or law for putting of your subjects from makeing their application to your majestie noe less contrary to your majestie's true interest (who must alwayes bee the refuge of your people) then to the naturall right of the subject :

The former particulars relate to the invasion of the rights of great numbers of your subjects all at once; what followe, have indeed only fallene on some single persons yett are such that your whole people apprehend that they may bee upon the slightest occasions brought under the like mischiefes.

The Councill hath upon many occasions proceeded to a new kinde of punishment of declareing men incapable of all publique trust, concerning which your majestie may remember what complaints the said Duke made when dureing the Earle of Midleton's administracon hee himselfe was put under and incapacitated by an Act of Parliament; The words of his paper against the Earle of Middleton are uncapacitating (*sic*) was to whipp with scorpions, a punishment to robb men of their honour and to lay a lasting stayne upon them and their posterity, and if this was complayned of when done by the high court of Parliament your Majestie may easily conclude it cannot bee done in any lower court. But that notwithstanding it is become of late yeares an ordinary sentence in Councill when the least complaints are brought against any with whom the Duke of Lauderdale and his brother are offended :)

Instances of these are :

The declaring twelve honest worthy cittizens of Edenburgh incapable of publique trust against whome noe complaint was ever made to this day as your Majestie will percive more fully by a paper concerning that affaire. The true cause of it was, that those men being in the magistracy, the Duke and his brother could not gett a vast bribe from them out of the towne's money which was afterwards obtayned when they were removed.

The Provosts of Glasgow, Aberdeen and Jadburgh were put under the same sentence for signing a letter to your Majestie in that Convencon of the buroughs with the rest of that body, which letter was advised by him whoe is now your Majestie's Advocate, as that which had nothing in it which could bring them under any guilt, and yett these three were singled out of the whole number and incapacitated, besides an high fine and a long imprisonment as your Majestie will moore fully percive by another paper.

Sir Patrick Home of Polworth being sent by the sheire of Berwick to complaine of some illegall proceedings, and to obtain a legall remedy to them which hee did only in the comon forme of law was alsoe declared uncapable of publique trust besides many months of imprisonment.

The Provost of Linlithgoe being complained of for not furnishing some of your forces with baggage horses was called before the Councill, and because hee said that they were not bound in law to furnish horses in such maner, hee was immediately declared incapable of publique trust and was both fined and imprisoned. There were also fifty of the towne of St Johnston's incapacitated upon a very slight pretence, soe that it is now impossible for them to finde a sufficient number of citizens for the ma-

gistracy of that towne. Your subjects are sometymes upon slight and sometymes upon noe grounds imprisoned, and often kept prisoners many months and yeres nothing being objected to them, and are required to enter themselves prisoners which is contrary to law. It was in the former articles expressed that many of the persons declared incapable of publique trust did alsoe suffer imprisonment; and besides those instances Levetennant Generall Drumond (whose eminent loyalty and great services are well knowne to your Majestie) was required to enter himselfe prisoner in the Castle of Dumbarton where hee was keept one yeare and a halfe and was made a close prisoner for nine months of that tyme and yett nothing was ever objected to him to this day to justifie that usage.

The Lord Cardross, whoe was for his Lady's keeping two conventicles in her owne house (at which hee was not present) fyned £11,000, and hath been now keept four yeares prisoner in the Castle of Edenburgh where he still remaines, although he hath often peticoned for his liberty: And Sir Patrick Holme hath been now a second tyme almost one yeare imprisoned and nothing is yett laid to his charge.

Besides these illegall imprisonments the officers of your Majestie's forces carry frequently warrants with them for the apprehending persons that are under noe loyall censure, nor have been soe much as cyted to appeare, which hath putt many of your subjects under great feares especially upon what was done in Councill three yeares agoe (viz.)

Captaine Carstaires (a man now well enough knowne to your Majestie) did entrap one Kirkton, an outed minister, into his chamber at Edenburgh and did violently abuse him, and designed to have extorted some money from him. The noise of this coming to the ears of one Bayly, brother in law to the said Kirkton, hee came to the house, and heareing him cry "murther, murther," forced open the chamber doore, where hee found his brother in law, and the Captaine grapling. The Captaine pretended hee had a warrant against Kirkton, and Bayly desired him to show it, and promised that all obedience should bee given to it, and that hee himselfe would assist him in the executing of it, but the Captaine refusing to doe it, Kirkton was rescued. This was only delivering of a man from the hands of a robber, which nature obligeth all men to doe, especially when joyned with soe neare a relation. The Captaine complayned of this to the Councill and the Lord Hatton with others were appointed to examine the witnesses; and when it was brought before the Councill the Duke of Hamilton, Earles of Morton, Dumfrize, and Kingcarding the Lord Cocheren and Sir Archibald Primrose then Lord Register, desired that the report of the examinacon might bee read, but that not serveing their ends was denyed, and thereupon those Lords declaired their opinion, that since Carstaires did not shewe any warrant nor was cloathed with any publique character, it was noe opposeing of your Majestie's authority in Bayly soe to rescue the said Kirkton, yett Bayly was for this fined in 6000 markes and kept long a prisoner.

These Lords were upon that soe represented to your Majestie that by the Duke of Lauderdale's procurement they were turned out of the Councill and all comand of the militia, and it can bee made appeare that the Captaine had at that tyme noe warrant at all against that Kirkton, but procured it after the violence comitted and it was antedated on designe to serve a turne at that time This maner of proceeding hath ever since put your subjects under sad apprehensions.

There is one particular further offered to your majestie's consideracon concerning their way of useing prisoners. There were fourteen men taken at a feild conventicle, whoe without being legally convict of that

or any other cryme were secretly and in the night taken out of prison upon a warrant signed by the Earl of Linlithgoe and the Lord Hatton and Collington and were delivered to Captaine Maitland, whoe had been paige to the Duke of Lauderdale but was then a French officer, and was makeing his leavyes in Scotland and were carryed over to the service of the French King in the yeare 1676. The Councell hath upon many occasions proceeded to most unreasonable and arbitrary fynes, either for slight offences or for offences where the fine is regulated by law which they have never considered when the persons were not acceptable to them, soe the Lord Cardross was fined in £11,000—for his ladye's keeping two conventicles in his house and christning a child by an outed minister without his knowledge. The Provost formerly menconed, and Bayly with many more were also fined without any regard to law. The Councill hath at severall tymes proceeded to the takeing of gentlemen's dwelling houses and putting garisons in them which in tyme of peace is contrary to law. In the yeare 1675 it was designed against twelve of your majestie's subjects and put in execucon in the houses of the Earle of Callender, the Lord Cardrosse, the Lady Lumsdon &c. and was againe atempted in the yeare 1678. The houses belonging to the Leards of Cosnok, Blagand, and Rowalland were possessed by souldiers and declaired garrisons nor did it rest there, but orders were sent from the Councill requiring the countrye about those houses to furnish them for the souldiers use and to supply them with necessaries much contrary to law. It was against this that Sir Patrick Home came to desire a remedy, and comon justice being denyed him hee used a legall protestation in the ordinary forme of law, whoe was thereupon kept many months a prisoner and declared incapable of all publique trust.

There is another particular which because it is soe odious is unwillingly touched yett it is necessary to informe your majestie about it for there by it will appeare that the said Duke of Lauderdale and his brother have in a most solemn maner broken the publique faith which was given in your Majestie's name. One Mitchell being put in prison upon great suspition of his haveing atempted to murther the late Archbishopp of S^{t} Andrewes and there being noe other evidence against him, warrant was given by the Duke of Lauderdale (then your Majestie's Commissioner and your Councill to promise him his life if he would confess, whereupon he did confess and yett some yeares after, that person (who indeed deserved many deaths if there had been any evidence against him) was upon that confession convicted of the cryme, and the Duke of Lauderdale and his brother being put to it by him did sweare that they neither gave nor knew of any assurance of life given him, and when it was objected that the promise was upon record in the Council bookes, the Duke of Lauderdale did in open court (where hee was present only as a wittness and soe ought to have been silent) threaten them if they should proceed to the examinacon of that act of Councill which (as hee then said) might inferre perjury on them that had sworne and soe did cutt off the proofe of that defence which had been admitted by the court as good in law and sufficient to save the prisoner if proved. Thus was that man hanged upon that confession only though the promise that drew it from him doth appeare upon record, and can bee proved by good and cleare evidence, and from this your Majestie may judge what credditt may bee given to such men.

Wee doe not at present enlarge upon other particulars though of great importance, such as monopolies, selling of places and honours, turning men of knowne integrity out of their imployments to which they had a good and just right during their lives, the profitts of one of the most considerable of those being sequestred for some tyme and applyed for

the Dutchess of Lauderdale's use the treating about and receiving of great bribes by the Duke and Duchess of Lauderdale and the Lord Hatton and particularly from the townes of Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Linlithgoe, and many others, for procuring from your Majestie's Warrants for illegall imposicons within those townes to the manifest and publique perverting of justice besides, the most signall abuses of the mint and copper coyne that are most grevious to all your subjects but the number of those is soe great and they will require soe many witnesses to bee brought hither for proving the same that wee feare it would too much trouble your Majestie now to examine them all but your Majestie shall have a full account of them afterwards.

One thing is humbly offered to your Majestie as the roote of these and many other oppressions which is that the method of governing that nation for severall yeares hath been that the Lord Hatton and his adherants, frame any letter that they desire from your Majestie to your Councill and sends it to the Duke of Lauderdale, who returns it signed, and this is brought to the Councill upon which if a debate at any tyme arises concerning the matter of the letter as being against or without law and when it is proposed that a representacon of it should bee made to your Majestie then the Lord Hatton in his insolent way calls to have it putt to the question, as if it were a cryme to have any warrant either debated or represented to your Majestie which is procured by the Duke of Lauderdale or himself, and this is ecchoed by his party, and by this meanes any further debate is stopt.

There are some other particulars relating to these heads that are to bee offered to your Majestie in other papers which are not added now least your Majestie should now bee troubled with too long a paper.

1685. Oct. 1st. Letter from Lord Townshend unaddressed. It is written to a gentleman who has disagreed with Lord Townshend about magisterial business in Norfolk.

1687–8. March 20th. Discharge, signed "James R.," by King James II. to Sir Peter Apsly and Sir Benjamin Bathurst the treasurers and Receivers General of his Majesty's revenue before his accession, of a debt of 600*l.* on their account which had since been paid.

1689. Nov. 5th. Letter (in French) unsigned; headed "Lettre escritte à Monseigneur L'Evesque de Salisbury par le Secretaire Chouet. The writer mentions "notre république," and the letter deals with its diplomatic relations with France. Mentions that Monsieur des Marais who had been destined by the French King to go there as ambassador, was much objected to by the inhabitants of the writer's "town" (name not given).

1696. April 18th. Sir James Calthorp to Viscount Townshend. "The late horrid plot of assassinating the King, and encouraging an invasion from France has filled the goales with prisoners; three have been executed for the assassination, all papists; two gentlemen Sir John Freind and Sir William Parkins for being ready to joyn with K[ing] J[ames] upon his landing with a French force. Three more condemned his week upon the same account, the witness a partye to the plott. This gives occasion to greater severity in the severall countryes, and all non-jurors are called upon to take the oathes; in our County Sir N. L. and Sir C. amongst many others. Though most papist, Sir N. has given bale to appear at the next assises, and to be upon his good behaviour till then, when the oathes are to be rendred to him again. Sir C. chose rather to endure the penalty of six moneths imprisonment, after which he is discharged by law according to the late Act, but this Parliament

have made a new one that all non jurors shall be reputed as Papists convict which is forfeiture of two-thirds of their estates."

N. D. [after 1660]. Copy Petition to the House of Lords in an appeal now before them in which Edward Birmingham and others, some of "the officers and soldiers who reduced Ireland in 1641" are appellants, and Henry Earl of Shelburn, George Lord Carbery and others, trustees for the appellants, are respondents, praying that their Lordships will order the said appeal to be set down for hearing.

[After 1661.] Draft letter from Horatio first Lord Townshend to whom is not stated, but to an aunt of the writer's, respecting the proposal of a marriage of his "niece Cartwright" to one M^r^ Papillon, to which Lord Townshend is strongly opposed.

N. D. Apethorpe. March 23^rd^. Lord Westmoreland to his son-in-law Lord Townshend. Relating to the placing of the writer's proxy in the House of Lords as he is too unwell to attend. "Your mother entertained a clowd of sorrow and melancholly for the death of one of your sister Cartwright's children, else she is much after the old manner never perfectly well. So like Bausis and Philemon we two owld acquaintances sit cherishing one the other in the chimney corner hawking and coughing like mad, but least you deem me so indeed I forbear all farther trouble saving to kiss my pretty lady's little fine hand." In a postscript "Pray remember me kindly to Hare and mind him of Ogleby's Homer; what would I give that the Lady had leverets in her belly, and yours another such like blessing."

N. D. Aug. 27^th^. Anthony Bishop of Norwich to Lord Townshend. "In pursuance of your Lordship's reference to me and generous offer to accept what I should approve in D^r^ Hugh's case, I have under my hand recomended to your Lordship a submission made to me by the Dr. which he will present to your Lordship as soon as his health permits. I cannot say it merits your acceptance, I am sure it canot, but finding your Lordship so charitably inclined. I canot but hope that your Lordship will admit both it and him to receive your pardon for which noble favour and admitting me to be the instrument under your Lordship of so pious and charitable a work, I shall give your Lorddship my hearty thanks as now I do for your late noble present."

N. D. Francis Barber to Lord Townshend. The writer is a clergyman holding two livings, and has been threatened by Lord Townshend that he shall be proceeded against under a recent act for some Ecclesiastical offence, praying his lordship to allow him to retain his benefices until further order be taken and pointing out words in the act which will warrant his Lordship in doing so.

N. D. A MS. apparently a case for opinion of counsel, relating to the estate of Sir Edward Lewkener grandfather of Lady Townshend the wife of Sir Horace Townshend, containing a great deal of genealogical information. The case states that said Sir Edward Lewkener died leaving a son Edward and three daughters; by his will he devised certain property to his wife for life, remainder to his heir, and in case his wife should die leaving the heir a minor he conveyed the property to trustees during such minority on trust to raise portions for the daughters. Edward Lewkener the son married Elizabeth daughter of Sir William Russell of Chippenham, and died three weeks before he was 21, leaving one child, the present Lady Townshend, an infant only a few months old; Lady Lewkener mother of the said Edward received all the profits of the estate of

her son and had his wife's marriage portion—£5000; two of the daughters married, and had their portions assigned to them under the will of their father, one to Sir Nicholas Le Strange, the other to Mr Calthorpe and was since a widow; the youngest was 10 years old and unmarried, and also had a portion on her reaching the age of 21; then Lady Lewkener died leaving her daughters her executors.

Sir Horace Townshend married Mary the only daughter and heir of the said Edward Lewkener after Lady Lewkener's death, and settled a jointure upon her. Afterwards Sir Nicholas Le Strange, Mr Calthorpe and Miss Lewkener filed a bill in Chancery against Sir Horace Townshend and his wife "to bee releeved for the meane profitts of all the lands demised by Sir Edward Lewkener to the trustees during the minority of his heir." The paper goes on to state the questions that arise on this suit

N.D. Draft letter in the writing of Horace Lord Townshend, to whom does not appear; the letter commences "My Lord." He hears that the Lord Lieutenants and deputies take it ill, that he has taken into his hand the book of the proceedings during the time he was Lord Lieutenant of Norfolk, explaining his reason for doing so, and ascribing the King's displeasure with him to the slanders of his enemies.

N.D. Lord Townshend to whom is not stated. Draft letter beginning "My Lord" and written on a piece of paper addressed to Lord Townshend and sealed with a shield bearing three demi-lions, two and one, surrounded by the garter, and surmounted with an earl's coronet. The letter is an answer to an intimation that the King is willing to restore Lord Townshend to favour, and is written in a dignified strain, the writer hinting at the King's ingratitude for his past services in the rebellion, and denying that he has anything to be forgiven except speaking his mind when questioned by his Majesty, fearlessly and boldly.

IV.—Undated and Miscellaneous Papers before 1700.

1584. 27 Elizabeth. Nov. 10th. Lease from William Heygate to Roger Townshend of East Raynecham of the Mansion house called Ludgreves and premises thereunto belonging containing 100 acres, from Michaelmas then last past for three years at the yearly rent of 52*l.* per annum.

1613. Letters and particulars relating to lands and sheep pastures in East Rudham belonging to the Lady Berkeley and to the manor of West Rudham St Faythe.

1614. May 10th. Portion of the will of Sir Nathaniel Bacon devising lands in Stifkey, Long Merston and other towns adjoining. Mentions his daughter Lady Anne Townshend, his grandchild Roger Townshend, his second daughter Lady Elizabeth Knyvett, his third daughter Lady Winifryd Gawdie, and his brother Edmund Bacon.

1617. A view of the estate of Sir Roger Towneshend's manors lands and possessions in the counties of Norfolk Essex and Middlesex and in London.

1617. April 17th. "A note of the payments to the Kinge and of all the fees and charges payed upon passage of the Patent of Baronetshipp for Sir Roger Towneshend Baronett."

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Inprimis to Mr Morgan my Lord Treasorer's Secretarye for his paynes in renewing of the Commission three peeces - - - - - - - - £3 6s 0d

Item to the then Attorney's man Yonge for drawinge and ingrossing of the Commission and first patent—three peeces - - - - - - - - £3 6s 0d

Item geven to Mr Finche for drawinge of the seconde Patent, two peeces - - - - - - 44s

Item, to his clerke for coppying thereof - - - 11s

Item to Mr Finche more for goinge to Mr Attorney Yelverton aboute some points altered by him in the saide draught - - - - - - - 22s

Item to Mr Calvert the Clerke of the Councell for the Lords' Warrant to Mr Attorney, and to his clerke for writinge thereof - - - - - - 44s

Item to Mr Attorney for his fees for perusinge and certifyinge of the Patent - - - - - £5 10s

Item geven to Mr Attorney's clerke for his fees for the same - - - - - - - - 55s

Item to his man that engrossed the Patent - - 11s

Item to Mr Attorney's doorekeeper - - - 11s

Item to the Clerke of the Councell for gettinge of the Comissioners' hands to the Patent - - - 22s

Item payde in to the Receipte xi Aprilis 1617 for the first payment to the King *ut patet* by talley - - £365

Item payde then to Mr Rowdon for fees in that office uppon payment of the said money - - - - 20s

Item payde for the fees of the talley - - - 10s

Item payde for the makinge and enrolment of two bonds for the other two payments to the Kinge at vis viijd apeece 13s 4d

Item payde to Mr Watson for his certificate of the first payment of the money and of the tallinge of the bonds 40s

Item payde to Mr Benbowe for the fees of the Clerks of the Signet and Privye Seale, the Clerke of the Crowne, and the Heralds *in toto* - - - - £8

Item payde to him more of the vellum flourishing and strings for the Patent - - - - - - 12s

Item payde to him more for the fayre writinge of the patent & for the clerk's paynes - - - 40s

Item payde to him more for the docquett - - 5s

Item payde to him more for the enrolment and dividend - 40s

Item payde to him more for the fees at the Seale - 41s 8d

Item payde to him more for the Sealer and Chafewax - 6s 8d

Sum total £407 10s 8d.

Whereof in money payde to the Kinge for the first payment of the fyne - - - - - - £365

And in fees payde *ut patet supra* - - - £42 10s 8d

1624. May 25th. Agreement made by the inhabitants of West Raynham for the Cow pasture and New Close and Hearth Moore.

1661. April 20th. Paper endorsed "Warrants for creations."

"It is his Majestie's pleasure that the noblemen to be created meet at a Chamber that will be provided at the lower end of the banquetting house on Satterday the 20th of Apprill 1661 at 2 of the clocke in the afternoone precisely.

The Barons to provide a surcoate.

A Baron is to carry a mantle.
And 2 Barones are to support him.
The Baron to bee created is to goe in his surcoate, and after hee is presented to the King by his 2 supportors uppon theire knees, they rise upp leaveinge the Baron to be created in that posture during the reading of his Pattent, and at the word *Creamus* the Baron whoe carrys the mantle presents it to his Majestie who (the King laying his hand uppon it) with the helpe of the 2 supports, putts it on, then the Patent being read out, and delivered by his Majestie to the new created Baron hee gives his Majestie humble thanks for that greate honor and then ariseth."

Note. This Warrant is for the creation of Sir Horatio Townshend as Baron Townshend of Lynn Regis by Letters Patent dated the 20th of April 1661.

Fees for passing a Patent for a Baron, Viscount, & Earl.

	£	s.	d.
Secretary's fee for the warrant	6	0	0
For enteringe it	0	5	0
Attorney-General fees £30 10*s.* for each	30	10	0
To the Secretary for signing the bill when it's brought back	6	0	0
Signett for each	6	13	4
Privy Seal the like for each	6	13	4
Crown Office, Hanaper Office, &c.	135	0	0
King's servants.			
For an Earl	206	10	0
For a Viscount	167	9	4
For a Baron	135	5	4
Lord Chancellor's Secretary. For the *Recepi*	5 guineas.		
For a Baron in all	246	14	6
For a Viscount	288	17	10
For an Earl	332	18	6

Fees due to his Majestie's Servants, Hanaper Office, Crowne Office, and Great Seale for the Lord Towneshend's Dignity of Viscount.

	£	s.	d.
To his Majestie's Servants	175	9	4
Hanaper Office	34	13	4
Lord Chancellor's Grant of the Divident	3	13	4
For signeing the Docquett	1	0	0
Flourisht guilt skynne with gould and silver strings	12	0	0
To the Clerke of the Crowne	8	10	0
Clerk of the Crowne's Deputy and clerks	4	6	8
Lord Chancellor's Gentleman of the Chamber	6	10	0
Under Officers of his Lordshipp's House	4	10	0
Sealers and Chafewax	5	10	0
Clerke of the Hanaper's Deputy and clerk	3	13	4
Private Seale and attendance	3	0	0
	90	6	8
	175	9	4
sic	266		

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The Charge of passing the Right Honourable the Lord Townshend's Dignity of a Viscount.

	£	s.	d.
To the Secretary for the King's Warrant and his Majestie's signeing the Bill - - -	32	5	0
Mr. Attorney, fee for the Bill - - -	30	10	0
Signet and Privy Seal - - - -	17	0	0
Docquets 3 guinnies - - - -	3	4	6
For a private Seal - - - -	2	0	0
Lord Chancellor's *Recepi* 5 guinees - -	5	7	6
Great Seal, and to the King's servants at Whitehall, Hanaper, Crowne Office, and Lord Chancellor's servants *in toto* - - -	266	0	0
To under Officers - - - -	7	5	0
For a box - - - - -	1	0	0
To the Solicitor for passing the Patent, tenn guinnies - - - - - -	10	15	0
Totall -	375	7	0

1661. Oct. 20th. List of the officers of the several regiments of the militia of the County of Norfolk by John Kendall muster master.

N. D. Similar list and Proclamation relative to the Act for better ordering of the militia and service thereunder.

1664. Nov. 3rd. "Letter Office London." A copy of a letter to Mr Salterton the Postmaster from the Post officers. "In answer to what you write concerning Mr Kendall's demanding money of you for expresses sent by him to the Lord Townshend the like hath not been demanded from this office nor any postmaster that I ever yet heard of. Therefore you may give Mr Kendall so much to understand that you cannot allow it without order The Post Master General is not obliged to carry any letters or pacquets free but such as come to these persons of honor, viz., The Lord High Admiral of England, Lord Chancellor, Lord Treasurer and his Majestie's two principal Secretaries of State; except by particular order under the King's hand, Duke of Ormond, Duke of Albermarle and the Lord Lowtherdale, Lord Secretary of Scotland could not have their letters and despatches free until they sent His Majesty's warrant for the same. And if my Lord Townshend please to procure the like order under His Majesty's royal hand for his own and Mr Kendall's letters and pacquetts passing free, his Honor and Mr Kendall will receive the benefit of it. Until that be obtained the office cannot pass them to His Majesty's accompt, nor can the Postmaster General bear the loss for many reasons, and this is all the answer to be given you at present."

ACCOUNT touching the Lord Townshend's defalcations *from* 1674 to Lady day 1680 (amounting with interest to £10110 6*s* 3½*d*.,) under his Majesty's grant of the coal farm — to be made up out of the growing reserved rent or otherwise as His Majesty shall think fit.

N. D. Draft for the conditions of a bond for 200*l*. relative to the sum of £100 bequeathed to the townsmen of Denham in the County of Suffolk by the Lady Mary Townshend, wife of Horatio Lord Townshend, Baron of King's Lynn.

Undated. Temp. Charles II. Sir John Knyvett's list of officers of Sir John Holland's regiment with his owne troope of Volunteers.

Undated. Temp. Eliz. Paper relative to the enforcement of certain orders of the Privy Council for stay of the dearth of corn and the prevention of a rise in the price thereof.

Sentences printed in the Lord Keeper's gallerie at Gorambury and selected by him out of divers authors and sent to the good Lady Lumley at her desire.

N.D. "Articles obiected against Thomas Beckham touchinge his begettinge of a basterd chield of the bodie of Katthryne Pallmer."

N.D. Paper signed Hugh Morrell and headed "Sundry overtures (in all humility) to the Right honorable the Lord Townsend for improving the exportacon of our sea coales to all forraigne princes dominions and plantacons in Christendome."

N.D. Paper endorsed "Case of Bewdley election, Herbert and Winnington," containing a narrative of the proceedinge at an election of a burgess to sit in Parliament for the borough of Bewdley, contested by M^r^ Winnington a burgess of the borough and M^r^ Herbert. A dispute arose as to whether M^r^ Herbert not being a burgess could be elected, and the Town Clerk thinking he could not, took down only the names of those who voted for M^r^ Winnington and declared him duly elected, although a majority of the burgesses polled for his opponent.

N.D. Case and petition of Valentine Knightley Esquire claiming the Barony of Fitz Warine.

N.D. Fragment of a book (commencing at p 25.) containing a list of officers in the Royal Household with their salaries, a list of the castles, parks &c. belonging to the Crown and other information. No date is given, but the Earl of Salisbury and Lord Elphinstone are returned as Principal Secretaries, John Lord Stanhope as Master of the Posts, and the Earl of Worcester Master of the Horse.

N.D. Letter from the Justices of the Peace in the County of Norfolk to Lord Townshend the Lord Lieutenant, on the subject of the militia of the County.

N.D. Petition (to whom is not stated; possibly to the Privy Council) from the Mayor and Corporation of King's Lynn setting forth the losses their town has suffered of late years at the hands of the Dutch and that they are unable to supply the two ships of war which they have been commanded to furnish to the fleet now preparing in consequence of the depression and injury done to their trade, praying to be excused from furnishing the ships.

N.D. Papers unsigned relative to providing a house for the poor of Aylysham and the opposition to the proposal offered by Sir Christopher Heydon.

N.D. An undated memorandum.

"That the Dutchess of Queensberry is surprized and well pleased that the King hath given her soe agreeable a comand as to stay away from Court where she never came for diversion; but to bestow a greater civility upon the King and Queen. She hopes by such an unpresedented order as this that the King will see as few as he wishes att his Court

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(perticularly such as dare to thinke or speake truth). I dare not doe other ways and ought not nor could not have imagined that it would not have been the highest compliment that I would possibly pay the King to endeavour to support truth and innocence in his house. Particularly when the King and Queen had both told me that they had not read Mr Gay's Play. I have certainely done right then to stand to my own word rather than his Grace of Grafton's who hath neather made use of truth, judgment, or honour through this whole affaire either for himselfe or his freinds.

"C. QUEENSBURRY."

N.D. Letter unsigned and unaddressed beginning "Dear Cosin," relating to the Norwich petition which has been "dismissed without anything being done upon it." The arbitrary proceedings of the Mayor, the writer thinks, deserve the severest punishment the Privy Council can inflict. The present action of the Council will be a great encouragement to the Mayor.

N. D. Temp. James II. Petition of the House of Commons to the King. Thanking his Majesty for his great care in the suppression of the late rebellion which threatened "the utter extirpation of our religion as by law established which is most dear unto us and which your Majesty has been pleased to give us repeated assurances you will always defend and support which with all gratefull hearts wee shall ever acknowledge." The King's recent speech has been considered "and as to that part of it relating to the officers in the army, not qualified for theire employments according to an Act of Parliament made in the 25th year of the reigne of your Majestie's royal brother of blessed memory, entituled An Act for preventing dangers which may happen from Popish Recusants, wee doe out of our bounden duty, humbly represent unto your Majesty that those officers cannot by law bee capable of theire employments, and that the incapacityes they bring upon themselves thereby, can no wayes bee taken off, but by an Act of Parliament." Therefore a bill is now being prepared for the Royal assent to indemnify these officers, and the petitioners beg that pending the new act they may be removed from their posts.

The King's answer is: "I did not expect such an adresse from this House of Commons, after haveing soe lately recommended to your consideration the great advantages a good understanding between us had procured in a very short time, and giving you warning of fears and jealousies amongst ourselves. I had reason to hope that the reputation God hath blessed me with in the world would have created and confirmed a greater confidence in you of me and of all I say to you. But however you proceed on your part, I will bee steady in all the promises I have made you and bee very just to my word in everyone of my speeches."

N.D. A dialogue in verse between "The Lord R's Ghost and Dr C. Dean of Can." A rather scurrilous production of which the meaning is very obscure.

Lord R. calls the Dean a rebel, whereupon the Dean answers

D. "Rebell, my Lord, that's too severe
I did give way, comply and sweare
Sure that admitts a softer name
G. To praise it when 'tis done's the same
* * * * *
Besides you've sworn i' th' face of the nation
For to support the usurpation

Since this no doubt must be the sence
Of swearing to another Prince,
Because in any elee 'twould bee
Nothing to his security
* * * * I can tell
It is the comon talke of H—ll
That you more instrumentall was
In bringing matters to this pass
Than either Danby or Delamere
Or he who did the Jack boot weare
Or e'n that curst false Scotch Apostle
Who so much in the cause did bustle
Nor were by one halfe soe serviceable
As you to raise the headstrong rabble.
* * * * *
But now the stars become less bright
And I must goe before 'tis night.
D. I wish your Lordship may get home well
G. What ! Nothing to your uncle Cromwell
D. Yes, duty, and his paines to soften
Tell him the newes
G. I'll see you often."

N.D. (latter end of 17th century). General instructions of a mother to a daughter (named Julia) for her conduct in life.

Ends: "Thus, my dearest Julia, have I led you through the different stages of human life, and hope, when you read this, you'll rather think it came from a friend whose tenderness endeavoured to make you perfect than from a mother grown severe by age; and do not enquire whether she who gave you these lessons, observed them herself, only think that she who could give them was capable of following them; others' faults do not lessen ours, but ought to serve as examples to deter others from them. I flatter myself from the observations I have made on your temper that this abridgment of your conduct may be serviceable to you in all instances of your life, on which I beseech the Divine Being to pour His Holy Blessing."

Bundle marked "Warrants of Commitment to the Tower."

1675. Jan. 16th. Warrant under the Sign Manual to the Constable of the Tower to take into his custody Colonel Henry Danvers committed for treasonable practices against the King and the State.

1675. Feb. 27th. Warrant under the Sign Manual to the Constable of the Tower to take into his custody Robert Cobbett committed for treasonable practices against the King and the State.

1675. Sept. 22nd. Warrant signed by "Finch C." "Danby," "Carbery," "Newport," "H. Coventry," "Tho. Chicheley," "R. Carr" (?), "Edw. Walker" to the Earl of Northampton, Constable of the Tower, to take into his custody Colonel Philip Warner for the murder of his own brother, in commission from his Majesty and some Indians in friendship with the English.

1675. Oct. 21st. Warrant signed by Edward Seymour Speaker of the House of Commons, to the Earl of Northampton, Constable of the Tower, to take into his custody Lord Cavendish for his breach of the privilege of the House of Commons in prosecuting a quarrel against Mr Thomas Howard whilst the matter was depending before the said House.

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1675. Oct. 22nd. A like warrant for the discharge of the said Lord Cavendish.

1675. October 26th. Warrant signed by Edward Seymour Speaker of the House of Commons, to the Constable of the Tower to take into his custody Mr Thomas Howard for being the author, promoter, and disperser of a paper signed T. Howard of Richmond and Carlisle, voted by the House to be a scandalous paper and a breach of the privilege of the said house.

1675. Nov. 8th. A like warrant for the discharge of the said Mr Thomas Howard.

1676. Feb. 7th. Order of the House of Lords to the Constable of the Tower to receive into his custody George, Duke of Buckingham for his high contempt committed against the House.

1676. Feb. 9th. Warrant signed by "Finch C." "Danby," "Ormonde," "Lindsey." "H. Coventry," "J. Williamson," "Robert Southwell" to the Constable of the Tower to receive into his custody Dr Nicholas Cary for publishing a scandalous and seditious libel to the dishonor of the King's Majesty and his Government, and in which libel it is most falsely affirmed and by many feigned reasons endeavoured to be proved that the present Parliament is dissolved.

1676. Feb. 16th. Order of the House of Lords to the Constable of the Tower to receive James, Earl of Salisbury, Anthony Ashley, Earl of Shaftesbury, and Philip, Lord Wharton—for their high contempts committed against the House.

1676. Feb. 17th. Order to the Earl of Northampton Constable of the Tower, for strengthening the guard in the Tower, signed 'Monmouth.'
Seal.

1676. Feb. 21st. Warrant under the sign manual for Mrs Amée Cary to visit her husband.

1676. Mar. 1st. Order of the House of Lords that Dr Cary be fined 1,000*l.* and remain a prisoner until he have paid the same.

1676. Mar. 28th. Warrant under the Sign Manual to the Constable of the Tower to send Colonel Philip Warner on board the *Phœnix* to be transported to the Island of Barbados.

1676. April 28th. Warrant under the Sign Manual to the Constable of the Tower for Colonel Henry Danvers' discharge.

1676. May 4th. Warrant under the Sign Manual to the Constable of the Tower for Major Cobbett's discharge.

1676. May 12th. Warrant signed by "Anglesey," "Worcester," "Finch C." "Peterborow," "J. Bridgwater," "W. Maynard," "J. Williamson," "Edw. Walker" to the Earl of Northampton, Constable of the Tower, to take into his custody John Freake of the Middle Temple Esq. for dispersing a seditious libel called the Chronicle of which he is presumed to be the Author.

1676. May 19th. Warrant signed by "Finch C.," "Worcester," "C. Craven," "J. Bridgwater," "H. London," "H. Coventry," "J. Williamson," "J. Ernle," and "Edw. Walker" to the Constable of the Tower to take into his custody John Radford committed for high treason.

1676. May 28th. Warrant under the Sign Manual to keep Mr. Freake a close prisoner, being committed for high treason.

1676. June 21st. Warrant under the Sign Manual to the Constable of the Tower to take into his custody Charles Lord Cornwallis, committed for being indicted for murder.

1676. July 5th. Warrant signed by "Finch C.," "Anglesey," "Danby," "Ormonde," "J. Ernle," "J. Williamson," "John Nicholson," to the Constable of the Tower to take into his custody Sir Philip Monckton, knight, for writing a seditious and scandalous letter to defame the Government and the Lords of his Majesty's Privy Council and to raise groundless jealousies and fears among the people tending to public disturbance.

1676. July 22nd. Warrant under the sign manual to permit the Duke of Buckingham to have his liberty unto the 22nd August next.

1677. Jan. 2nd. Warrant under the Sign Manual to James Earl of Northampton, Constable of the Tower, to take into his custody Philip Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, committed for speaking blasphemy and other misdemeanours.

1677. June 1st. Warrant under the sign manual to the Constable of the Tower to permit the Earl of Salisbury to go to Hatfield to remain until the 30th June.

1677. June 29th. Similar warrant, enlarging the time to 31st July.

1677. July 23rd. Similar warrant, discharging him from imprisonment, he having expressed his extreme trouble for having offended the King and House of Peers by what he owned to have unadvisedly said concerning the late Prorogation.

1677. July 29th. A similar warrant for the discharge of Philip Lord Wharton.

1677. July 20th. Warrant under the sign manual to the Constable of the Tower to permit any person signified by a Secretary of State to have access to Anthony Earl of Shaftesbury.

1677. July 2nd. Warrant signed by Sir Joseph Williamson principal Secretary of State, to the Constable of the Tower, to receive George Bullen on board the ship *John*, and convey him to the Tower, being committed for dangerous words by him spoken against his Majesty on board the ship called the *John*.

1677. Aug. 26th. Secretary Coventry's letter to the Earl of Northampton to permit Richard Lucy to have access to the Earl of Shaftesbury.

1677. Dec. 5th. Warrant signed by "Finch C.," "Danby," "Anglesey," "W. Maynard," "J. Ernle," "J. Williamson," "Thomas Dolman," to the Earl of Northampton, Constable of the Tower, to take into his custody the Lord Purbeck for carrying and delivering a challenge to the Heer Van Benting, Chamberlain to the Prince of Orange, in the Palace of St James's and for other misdemeanours.

1677. Dec. 29th. Warrant to the Constable of the Tower to recruit the three Companies in the Tower and to admit and entertain such recruits.

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N.D.—Draft appointment by James Earl of Northampton, Constable of the Tower, of Sir John Robinson, Knight and Baronet, as his Deputy Constable of the Tower.

BUNDLE marked "PETITIONS."

N.D. Petition of Robert Perkins, "lying under sentence of death," to Charles Viscount Townshend, praying his Lordship to procure his pardon.

N.D. Petition (in French) of the Duchess of Grafton to the King, on behalf of Sir Henry Bombury accused of high treason for having franked a seditious letter of one Captain White. The Duchess alleged, in excuse of Sir Henry, that it was the custom for members of Parliament (who had the privilege of franking letters) to give blank envelopes ready franked to their servants to be used on occasion, and that one of these had been given to White and used by him to convey a treasonable letter. She prays the clemency of the King on behalf of Sir Henry.

N.D. Petition of Sir Humfrey Ferrers Knight to the King, stating that certain manors in Essex Bucks and Derbyshire had been granted to his ancestor Sir Henry Ferrers: that these manors had come into the hands of the Crown by reason of the minority of one of the petitioner's predecessors in title and that they have never since been recovered for various causes; praying a restoration of them to him.

N.D. Petition to the King of the Mayor and burgesses of Thetford, imprisoned for contempt of the King and of Lord Townshend his Lord Lieutenant of Norfolk, making apology and submission and praying thereupon their release.

There is a large collection (marked "Verses") of fugitive songs, poems ballads, squibs, lampoons &c. of no particular interest.

The following is amusing, and a fair sample of the remainder.

1.

A wicked old Peer
And a Bishop I hear
About going to Hell made a rout
They both had observed
'Twas what they deserved
But which should go first was the doubt.

2.

That, swore and lyed
This, hypocrisy tryed
'Twas hard to say which was the worst,
Give the Devil his due,
Two worse he ne're knew
But however the Bishop went first.

3.

Affronted in Hell
At what I can't tell
He sat musing, nor opened his mouth
But soon the bright M——s,
Who now in the dark is,
As usual began with an oath.

4.

Wh——n G—d d—mn ye old Nick,
We'll shew you a trick,
We Monarchy always have hated,
We both will disown
Your right to the Throne
And swear you have abdicated.

5.

S—r——m Right Marq—s of W——n
'Tis what I first thought on
His title nor you nor I know
'Twould be a fine thing
If horns made a king,
I'm sure he is not *jure divino*.

6.

But straightway the D——
Grown wondrous civil
At the sayings of each hopeful imp
Cryed hold up your faces,
Ye both shall have places
S——m my porter, and W——n my pimp.

7.

They bowed and went on
But whispered the throng
Now we're in, of our time we'll make use,
We'll maul the old whelp
If you'll lend us your help
And who knows but all Hell may break loose

8.

Then W——n did say
If we can't get away
For one thing we'll give you our words
Here will be by and by
With S——m & I,
Two thirds of the Bishops and Lords.

9.

With these helps I hope
Spite of D——l and P—pe
If the honest damned will come over
My friend's zeal and mine
To the Protestant line
Will bring in the House of H———r.

There is a bundle of letters marked on the outside "Letters to Mr. Titley." These are of the years 1692 and 1693 and are from various

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servants, bailiffs, and agents of Lord Townshend to Mr. Titley, who appears to have been his Lordship's chief agent in London, on various matters, such as sending down wigs, boots, shoes, saddles, wine, clothes &c. for Lord Townshend's use. Several letters are from Mrs. Ann Newborough the dame of Lord Townshend's sons, Roger and Horace, at Eton.

STATE PAPERS, DESPATCHES, ETC.

1702–1742.

170½. March 3rd. Copy of a letter "for his Ma^ties Service," addressed to the County Magistrates of Norfolk; directing them to carry out the Council Order of Feb^y 19th, 1701, relating to the impressment of seamen. Dated at Norwich Castle and signed by, "yo^r very loving Friends, Edward Ward, Arthur Windham, and John Harbord, Deputy Lieutenants of the County of Norfolk."

. . . . . You are by His Ma^ties especiall Directions to issue out yo^r Wa^tts forthw^th to the Chief Constables w^thin yo^r Divisions, to send out their War^tts forthw^th to the Petty Constables w^thin their Limitts, that they may make exact Lists of the Names of all Seamen, comprehending also Boatmen, Bargemen, Watermen, & Fishermen, as inhabit w^thin their respective Parishes, w^th an Account of their severall Ages, & Conditions, according to the Forme and Scheme which is hereunto annexed . . . . . that the s^d Chief Constables may transmitt the same to Mr. Edward L'Estrange, Clerke to the Lieutenancy of Norfolke, ... that soe he may give his L^dship, the Lord Viscount Townshend an Acc^o thereof . . . . . .

1702. May 16th. Sir Charles Hedges, Secretary of State, to Lord Townshend (Lord Lieutenant of Norfolk). Dated at Whitehall and stating that the Queen wishes the Privy Council Letters for procuring Seamen to be carried out forthwith in the most effectual manner.

1702. Dec. 5th, N.S. Copy of a Memorial of Alexander Stanhope, British Minister at the Hague, in reply to a Memorial of the States General dated $\frac{16\text{th}}{27\text{th}}$ November. 2 pp.

170⅞. March 16th. "Extract of a Letter from Mr. Stanyan, Her Ma^tys Envoy in Swisserland, to the Earl of Sunderland." About the territory of Tockenbourg in Switzerland, which is subject to the Abbots of St. Gall, and is in danger of losing its privileges through the bribery and intrigues of the latter. 5 pp.

1709. April 10th. Baron Schutz, Hanoverian Minister in London, to Secretary Boyle, "to have France's acknowledging the Electorate of Hanover made a Preliminary of the Treaty." In French. Dated at St. James's Square. 1½ pp.

1709. April 17th Copy of Mons^r Schutz's Scheme of a Barrier for the Empire. In French. 3½ pp.

1709. April —. Copy of a letter, in French, "on behalf of the Protestants at the Treaty of Peace." Dated at the Hague and unsigned. 8 pp.

1709. May 2nd. Copy of Lord Townshend's Credentials to the States General. In French. 1½ pp.

Same date. Court at St. James's. The Queen's "Private Instructions for D. of Marlborough and Lord Townshend."

"Whereas it is expected that several towns now belonging to, and in the hands of France should be given up, and yeilded by the Treaty of Peace to be garrisoned by the Forces of the States General, for the security of their Barrier. If therefore the Revenews of such towns, their Dependencies, and Territorys, so deliver'd up, and garrisoned, be nott found sufficient to answer the necessary expences to be made for that Service, in such case you have liberty to consent to the adding such further Sum, or Sums, as shall be thought requisite and reasonable for that purpose, out of the Incomes, and Revenenes, arising in general from the Spanish Low Countries."

A. R.

[No date.] "A List of Treaties that are in Mr. Secretary Boyle's Office." 18½ pp.

This list commences with the Emperor's Ratification of King William's Accession to the Treaty made between the Emperor and the States General at Vienna,—12th May 1689; and it ends with the Elector Palatine's Ratification of the Convention between her Majesty and the States General, and his Electoral Highness, at the Hague,—17th May 1703.

1709. May 10th. Whitehall. George Tilson to Horatio Walpole. Written in great haste.

. . . . . "We have directions for 7 Lieut^s Gen^l, Stanhope, Mordant, Farrington, Howe, Cadogan, Meredyth, Palmes. You see we make provision for War, whatever the Fr[ench] may think of peace" . . . .

1709. May 13th. Christopher Tilson "To his Excellency the Lord Viscount Townshend, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the Queen of Great Britain to the States Gen^ll of the United Provinces." Dated at the Treasury Chambers.

. . . . "The Privy Seal for Your Lordp̃s allowances is passed and at my Lord Treaſers return from New Markett, w^ch wilbe tomorrow, I hope to obtaine his Warrant to the Exchecq^r for your Lordp̃s Equipage money w^ch is 1500^li, and for three months advance on your Entertainm^t of 100^li p̃ weeke; that being done your Lordship may please to value your selfe on me for 2700^li or thereab^t."

1709. May 14th. Mons^r Schutz to Secretary Boyle. "Concerning the Barrier and the affair of Religion." Copy. In French. 2 pp.

1709. May 15th. Copy of a letter from Frederick Augustus, Elector of Saxony and King of Portugal, to Queen Anne. In Latin with the following translation:—

We Friderick Augustus, by the Grace of God King, Duke of Saxony, &c., To the most Serene and most Potent Princess, Anne, by the same Grace, Queen of Great Britain France and Ireland &c., Greeting. Friderick Khune Our Subject has humbly represented in a memorial offered to Us, that his Brother Rudolph formerly Closet Keeper to the late King William of pious Memory died at Kensington in Sept^r 1707, having left a Will, whereby he made Martin Christian his Brother's Son his Heir. And tho' there was no such Person in being, so that upon Default of the said Heir, the Will became void, and the Estate was to devolve to the next of kin to the Intestate, among whom is the said Friderick Khune, yet his Share of the Inheritance is contested by the Sons of another Brother of the deceased, upon a Pretence that the whole belonged of right to One of them; wherefore he has humbly & earnestly desired Us to recommend his Case to Your Ma[jes]ty. And indeed We

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could not easily deny him Our Letters to Your Ma[jes]ty in his favour, not only as he thought Our Recommendation would be of great Advantage to him, but also as it seemed just & reasonable to Us that the Lawfull Successors should have their Right preserved to them intire. And as We are persuaded Your Ma[jes]ty's great Justice will incline you to be of the same Opinion, We make it Our Brotherly Request, that You would please to vouchsafe Your Royal Favour to the said Kuhne Our Subject, and interpose Your Authority in this unjust Controversy carrying on against him, that he may possess his just Right of Inheritance without any Vexation or Trouble. Which will not only be a great Addition to the Character of Your Ma[jes]ty's Justice so well known in the World, but will also be a particular favour done to Us, when We find we have so successfully interested Ourself in this Matter. As to what remains, May Your Ma[jes]ty long enjoy your health, & promise to Yourself every thing that can be expected from a Prince, who has so true a Respect and Value for the British Name.

Given at Dresden the 13th day of May 1709.

Your Majesty's
Good Brother and
Cousin,
AUGUSTUS REX.

1709. May 15th. Copy of a resolution of the States General in behalf of the French Protestants.

[No date.] A Memorial in French, endorsed :—"The Guaranty of the Kings of England for the treatys between the Protestants and the King of France." 7 pp.

[No date.] A Memorial [in French] concerning the Protestants in France. 8 pp.

[No date.] Raisons pourquoi Sa Majesté la Reine de la Grande Brettagne & les Seigneurs Etats Gen[erau]x des Provinces Unies peuvent avec justice demander en depost la Ville de Strasbourg avec le Haute et Basse Alsace et les moyens comment y parvenir. [Unsigned and unaddressed.] $3\frac{1}{4}$ pp.

1709. May 24th. Christopher Tilson to Lord Townshend. Dated at the Treasury Chambers and addressed as before.

. . . . . "touching your Lorp̃s money at the Exchequr I have now nothing to repeat to your Lordp̃ but that I have actually received the same; and have obtained also from my Ld Chamb[er]l[ai]n W[arran]ts for the nec[essa]rys following Vizt, for 5893 oz. White Plate & 1066 oz. guilt Plate, For a State [Coach] with the other nec[essa]rys attending it, For an Altar Cloth, Books & other Chaple necessarys, For the Queen's Picture at Length and Frame & Case; I am now going to acquaint my Lady (who is now is Towne,) with these things, expecting her Ladyship has your Lordships particular directions about them. I am with all imaginable respect" etc.

1709. May $\frac{17\text{th}}{28\text{th}}$. John Robinson to the same. Hamburgh.

The writer suggests that France should be obliged to discharge all foreigners serving in its armies.

[No date.] Plan d'une Barriere pour l'Empire. Unsigned. Endorsed "Recd from Baron Schutz." $3\frac{1}{4}$ pp.

[No date.] The projects of the States General and the British Ambassadors compared. In parallel columns in the handwriting of Horatio Walpole. A preamble and 22 Articles.

[No date.] Draught of the 26th Article of the Preliminaries relating to the French King acknowledging the Elector of Hanover:—

"Sa Majesté reconnoistra dès la Signature de ces Preliminaires la dignite Electorale de son Altesse Electorale de Brounsvic Lunebourg et son Office d'Architresorier de l'Empire qui y est attaché."

1709. May 28th. Articles preliminaires pour servir aux traitez de la Paix Generale. Signed at the Hague at this date. 40 Articles. 14 pp. [copy]. The signatories were [Prince] Eugene of Savoy, Philippe Louis Comte of Sinzendorf, the Prince and Duke of Marlborough, [Viscount] Townshend, J. de Welderen, L. B[aron] de Reede, A. Heinsius, [Baron] Coninck, F. Baron de Reede de Renswoode, S. V[on] Goslinga, Van Ittersum, W. Wickers, Willem Buys, and P. V[an] Dussen.

Same date. John Wich, Envoy at Hamburg, to Lord Townshend.

. . . . "This Town will have an occasion to lay themselves att your Excellencie's feett, and implore Your Protection, when the grand & alluring Topick of Trade may come to be handled . . . ."

Same date. The same to Horatio Walpole.

Is sending by Mr Statton "a box in which are five gold meddalls, however I tell him 'tis some of the Duke of Cells powder, so famous on all occasions you wrote for." . . . .

1709. June $\frac{3rd}{14th}$. John Robinson to the same. From Hamburgh.

The writer hears that the King of Sweden gained a great victory about the end of March.

1709. June 4th. The same to the same.

Will send a translation of the requests of the Town of Dantzig.

1709. June 6th. Minutes of a Conference between the Ministers of the Allies and Monsr de Rouille. In French. $5\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

1709. June 7th. Resolution of the States General upon the Report of the Conference between the Ministers of the Allies and Monsr de Rouille, in reference to the French King's refusal of the Preliminaries. In French. 4 pp.

Same date. John Chetwynd to Lord Townshend. From Turin.

. . . . "I beg to congratulate your Excy upon the good choice wch the Queen hath made of you to manage her affaires in so nice a conjuncture, & I heartily wish your Excy may meet with good Success in your Negotiations. If what our last letters bring us be true, you have allready gon a good way in your great worck, so far, that we expect a Courier here from the Duke of Savoy's Minister every moment, with the news of yre haveing adjusted the preliminarys of Peace, or that you have dismissed the Marqs de Torcy. The Duke of Savoy's Courier is just now arrived with the news of your haveing signed the Preliminarys, I have been at Court, and have seen the Duke's letters from his Ministers, as well as from my Ld Duke [of Marlborough] & Prince Eugene; H.R.H. seems pritty well satisfied with what you have don for him, & I must own, I am very well pleased to see things in so fair a way" . . . . .

Same date. John Robinson to Horatio Walpole. From Hamburgh.

It is reported the King of Sweden with his Army has passed the River Dnieper without any hindrance from the Muscovites.

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1709. June 11th. John Wich to Lord Townshend.
"The King of Danemarck is expected in Holstein very suddainly, and then wee may hear a little what passed at that magnificent interview" . . . .

Same date. The same to Horatio Walpole.
. . . "I am and always was of the Opinion that His Grace [the Duke of Marlborough] will gett much better and more advantageous conditions with the Sword drawn, then in suffering the Ribaldrye of three or four French slaves, and Sycophants to be whisper'd about the World as a sort of a Preliminary" . . . .

Same date. A diary of the affairs of Hamburg (from May 13th, 1708, to May 3rd, 1709). Enclosed in Mr. Wych's letter of this date. In French. 11½ pp.

Same date. Dr Henry Newton to Lord Townshend. From Florence.

. . . . . "The Pope has not yet acknowledgd King Charles the Third, in hopes that a Generall Peace may take of from him the Envy & the Hazard of such an Act, & so upon one pretence or another, temporizes betwixt the contending powers, & delayes to make good the late Treaty with the Emperr in that Part. Hee fears the Two Crowns, loves not the House of Austria, & at present suffers by them all: no mony being now returnd to Rome from Naples or Millain, & as little at present likewise to be expected from Spain: so that the Cardinalls are not able to keep up their usuall Port at Rome, most of their Revenews as likewise of the Apostolic Chamber arising from those parts. Here in Tuscany the Succession of the Family being in danger, since there is now no Likelihood, that either of the two Princes, the Sons of the G[rand] Duke, should have any issue, the Court has at last resolvd that the Cardinall of Medices shall marry with the second Daughter of the Duke of Guastalla, with whom all things are now said to be adjusted, & that we may expect the Bride in a few dayes at Florence . . . . Tis thought Cardinall Medices's Cap will be bestowd upon the Abbat Salviati, Brother to the Duke of that name in this Citty & is at present Nuncio at Paris for the carrying the Consecrated Blanketts from the Pope to the Duke of Britanny; wch at Rome will bee reckned for an Honr done by them to that Court." . . . . .

1709. June 12th. The same to the same. From Turin.
. . . . . I had the honour to write to Lord Sunderland in favour of the exiled Protestants in the Valley of Perouse . . . . I flatter myself that her Majty will be pleased to approove of what I have had the honour to write in their favour, & I hope your Excy will allso grant them your protection, when the Treaty with the Duke of Savoy shall be concluded. . . . . The Dutch Envoy at this Court hath wrote to his Masters to this purpose, we allways act in concert in things of this nature.

1709. June 14th. Christian Cole to the same. From Venice.
. . . . . Two Brittish Merchants, Messrs Boddington & Colebrooke set out from hence for Holland by the post. I have charged them with some Pamphletts newly published, and relating to the present differences, lately half adjusted at Rome. . . . . Since the departure of the Germans for Pie[d]mont every thing is hush in Italy, and I cannot send your Lordship any news of moment. . . . . .

1709. June $\frac{14th}{25th}$. John Robinson to Lord Townshend. From Hamburgh.

The writer hears from Poland and Saxony that King Augustus is resolved to return to Poland and to endeavour to regain that Crown.

1709. June 18th. John Wich to Horatio Walpole. From Hamburgh.

You will have seen the propositions this poor Town has made to England towards being restor'd to the same priviledges of Trade with [as] the Hollanders. I must beg you to recommend their miserable case on all hands to his Excellence . . . .

1709. June 18th. Draft of a letter from Horatio Walpole to M^r^ Secretary Boyle.

1709. June 21th. Draft of a letter, the same to the same.

1709. June 25th. John Robinson to Horatio Walpole.

The writer objects to a Squadron being sent into the Sound to intercept Corn Ships going to France since no force can be used there without a violation of the King of Denmark's neutrality.

1709. June 28th. The same to the same.

Enclosing a paper which has become separated.

Same date. John Wich to the same.

About the plans of King Augustus.

1709. July 6th. John Chetwynd to the same. Dated at Turin.

"Last Thursday Mar[sh]all Dawn reviewd the Imperiall and Piedmontese horse at Orbassano consisting of about ten thousand. The Infantry w^th^ a Detachment of 600 horse, have begun their march, and are to be at the foot of mount Cenis tomorrow when the Mar[sh]al designs to join them, an the 9^th^ Inst. they will begin to climb up that Mountain.

Two thousand Pioneers or more w^th^ some Infantry have been employed ever since the 2^d^ Ins^t^ to make a way over Mount Cenis to facilitate the passage of our heavy Artillery in case Mar[sh]all Dawn should have occasion for any, to force some of the Enemies Posts in Savoy or make a Siege on that Side.

Besides the Army w^ch^ marches with Mar[sh]all Dawn over Mount Cenis, Gen^ll^ Rehbinder is detached w^th^ 16 Batt. to observe the Enemies at Briancon where we are informed they have 30 Battallions.

Letters from Paris say that they are under great Consternation there & apprehensive of an Action in Flanders. Mons^r^ de Roclore Govern^r^ & M^r^ de Baville Intendant of the Sevennes, have sent Courier upon Courier to the Court of France to demand a speedy Succour from the King to endeavour to extinguish the fire w^ch^ kindles there. The number of those who have taken up Arms is considerable and encreases daily, these are both Roman Catholics and Protestants. This being so near the Fronteer, to be favoured by the Duke of Savoys designs, gives great uneasiness to the Court of France.

They talk in France that all their Troops are recalled from Spain, & that their design Seems to be to have an army in the Kingdom to curb the people in the severall Provinces, who begin to mutiny, rather than to send Succours to the Armies in Flanders and Dauphiné as the Court gives out.

Mr. Palmes went from hence yesterday for Milan to wait the Arrivall of Count Slick or what other Minister the Emp^r^ will be pleased to send to see and adjust the differences betwixt his Imp^ll^ Maj^ty^ and the Duke of

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Savoy who seems resolved not to take the field till he get Satisfaction from the Court of Vienna, as to the entire execution of his Treaty.

The Duke of Savoy has given leave to Prince Emmanuel & P. Eugene of Soisons, nephews to P. Eugene of Savoy to make the Campain with Mar[sh]all Dawn, and they will leave this place to join the Army tomorrow.

His R.H. having sent all the Troops that he possibly could into the field, we have nothing but the Militia left for the guard of this place."

1709. July 9th. Florence. Dr. Henry Newton to Lord Townshend. The Peace of Italy has made us here but empty of News at present. The Pope's health declines, and the recognition of King Charles the Third's stile delay'd, w^ch upon the News of the Preliminaryes at Rome wanted but little of being complyd with. Wee are like to have a very extraordinary Harvest in these parts, after all the fears they had of a bad one; Wee expect to heare every houre of the arrivall of the Princesse Guastalla here to consumate the marriage with the Prince Francesco Maria (for that is the name the late Cardinall Medici goes by) who is now upon the road with his Nephew, the youngest Prince, to meet and conduct her hither. I had my first Audience on the 6^th instant of that Prince, hee being no longer now Protector of the Two Crowns; to congratulate him upon the occasion of his Marriage; there being no hope left, of keeping up the Succession of the Family, and consequently of securing on this Side the quiet of Italy . . . . . .

1709. July 10th. Milan. General Francis Palmes to the same. Att my Arrival att Turin from the Court of Venice I found the news of the treaty of Peace being broke of w^ch made me believe that y^r Excellency would have returned from thence for London, but since I find that y^w are like to continue att the Hague sometime I desire leave to pay my respects to y^r Excellency and att the same time to communicate to y^w what passes in my station where I hope to be very soon. I have been here these three or four days expecting the Emperors Minister who is to be sent hither in order to adjust the differences between his R. Highnesse the Duke of Savoye and that Court, who I fear will not when he does come settle those affairs altogether to his R : H : Satisfaction . . . . .

I doe with all my heart congratulate y^r Lord^p being employed by her Maty to put an honorable end to a tedious and just warr, w^ch I hope will give a happy and lasting peace to Old England, and quiet and honor to all those who contributed to bring its Enemys to reason.

1709. July 12th. John Wich to Horatio Walpole.

Enclosing a statement in French of the proceedings of the "Commission Imperiale" from May 3^rd to July 9^th.

1709. July 14th. Mr. David Flotard's Proposal to support and assist the rising in the Vivares and the Cevennes. Dated at Amsterdam. In French. 3 pp.

[No date.] A Memorial of Mr. Flotard enclosed in the last and addressed to Queen Anne and the Allies. In French. 3 pp.

1709. July 20th. James Cockburn to Horatio Walpole. From Turin.

"Marshall Dawn arrived at Ossois the 14^th Inst., from whence he detached the Count de la Rogue with 5000 Men to drive the Enemies from the Tarentaise, where they have 8 Battalions, a Regiment of Dragoons and part of a regiment of horse. General Schulenberg who

comands in the Valley D'Aoust is to advance on that Side to assist Count la Roque. The Mareschall designed to march from Ossois the 18th & was to be last night at Modane or Aurelle.

Our Letters from Paris of the 3rd Inst. and from Lyons of the 7th assure that the french King has sent orders to countermand the retreat of his Troops from Spain, and that the Mar[sh]all Bezons is to assemble the Army of the two Crowns with all possible diligence near Lerida in order to enter Catalonia. The Paris letters are full of the change of the Ministry, and say that the King has left the management of affairs wholly to the Dauphine. The Camisars continue to encrease, the last letters bring nothing particular from them.

. . . . . We are informed that the Enemies Army is in such great want of Corn, that they subsist only of what they can get daily from the neighbouring marketts and Villages part of wch they buy & part they take by force, and not only the Deserters who come daily in great numbers, but likewise all the advices from Lions & the frontiers say that they want money so much, that the Soldiers have received no Subsistance money for a considerable time" . . . . . .

1709. July 23rd. Dr Henry Newton to the same. From Florence. . . . . the Subsidyes demanded here of the people, wch the Contributions required by the Germans have in a great measure given rise to, cause no little discontent & murmurings amongst them: & in Naples they are every day in apprehensions of a Tumult upon the accompt of the new Gabells; wch has obliged Cardinall Grimani the Viceroy, to call thither the greater part of the Horse in this Kingdome, for his own & the Governments Security. Matters are not yet settled at Millain to the Content of the D. of Savoy: & the Pope's decaying & broken health makes it very probable, that there may bee a Conclave yet before the end of the Yeare. Before wch time too I hope my Lord Townshend may yet again Successfully assist in the procuring a Generall Peace for Christendome. . . . . .

1709. July 26th. John Wich to Lord Townshend.

. . . . "The Emperor's Commissioner here has given a wonderfull offence to the Priesthood, and last Sunday he was declaimed against in every Pulpitt in this Citty [Hamburgh]. He has taken two children from their Friends who design'd to breed 'em up Lutherans and on Prætext that their Mother was a Portugaise and a Catholick keep 'em in his own House and has Jesuits over 'em" . . . .

1709. July 30th. The same to the same.

Mentions a reported victory of the Russians over the Swedes and encloses an extract in French from a severe paper by Count Schönborn against those ministers who animadverted in their sermons upon the case of the Schlebush children.

1709. Augt. 9th. Nicholas Clignet to the same. From Leyden.

In French. Enclosing the accounts of the Marquis D'Arseiller against the British Government.

1709. Augt. 13th. John Wich to the same.

The Plague is at Dantzig. The accounts concerning the Defeat of the Swedes and the Death of their King continue the same.

1709. Augt. 23rd. The same to Horatio Walpole.

There is no doubt of the entire Victory gained by the Muscovite.

"We begin to be a little upon the muddle in the commission."

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The two main Machines being at present absent. The Em[pero]rs and Ele[cto]rs Ministers, however I shall keep them at play, tho but at a small game.

1709. Augt. 26th. General Palmes to Lord Townshend. From the Camp at Faverges.

. . . . . "Our Army reaches from Conflans to Annecy and wants for nothing, and in a few days we expect our field Artillery here. The Enemy are very strongly intrenchd at Montmeillan, and have severall posts between that place and Chamberry, they have also a considerable Number of Militia, and five Regiments of Dragons on the Rhone, being very apprehensive that the Mareschall should attempt to pass that River with a Body of Horse.

L[t] Gen[ll] Baron de S[t] Rhemy of H.R.H.[s] troops march'd the 24[th] with 3,000 foot to the Chartreuse not farr from the left of the Enemys Camp to see what posture they are in on that Side.

The Enemy are daily reinforced by the troops that came out of Spain, and the Roussillon so that we count them at present 100 battalions, and 45 Squadrons on this side of the Rhone. I am obliged to y[r] Excellency for y[r] letter of the 30[th] of July and could wish I could send y[w] such news from hence as would facilitate y[r] negotiations when they begin att the Hague, however I doe not thinke the Army on this side nor the Expences can be called uselesse since we employ the enclosed number of the Enemys troopes and hope we shall oblige more of em to march as these w[ch] otherwise must augment their forces against my Lord Marlborough who hitherto has been our Sheet Anchor and where our greatest hopes lye.

His R.H. [the Duke of Savoy] has hitherto shown very great zeal for the success of the Campagne and great attention for the providing the army w[th] necessarys w[ch] I can assure y[r] Lord'p in this difficult country is both chargeable and painful, considering the superiority the Duke of Berwyck has in foot and the good measures he has hitherto taken I believe a strong diversion will be the utmost of our hopes on this side. I have etc."

Enclosed is a list of the 97 Batallions and the 19 Squadrons under the orders of the Duke of Berwick.

1709. Augt. 31st. James Cockburn to Horatio Walpole. From Turin.

. . . . . "As on one side Marshall Dawn endeavours to bring the French to an action, so on the other Gen[ll] Rehbinder who was left in the lines of Exiles w[th] 12 Batt[s] was ordered to advance towards Briançon, he is allready passed Mount Genevre & attacked the Enemies at Pont la Vachette, & beat them from thence with the loss of 120 or 130 men and if he had been strong enough might have taken possession of some posts near the Town" . . . .

1709. Sept. 7th. The same to the same. From Turin. Dated at Turin.

. . . . . "Gen[ll] Rehbinder has been ordred to detach two of the Batt[s] under his comand to join Marshall Dawn and they are marched over Mount Cenis.

. . . . . The Duke of Savoy having appointed the 8[th] Inst. to be observed as a Generall Day of Thanksgiving in all Piedmont for the happy delivery of this Town, His R. H. designs to hold a chappell of the Knights of the Order of the Anuntiade to hear Te Deum sung, and afterwards make a Solemn Procession with the Princes and rest of the Nobility of both Sexes."

1709. Sept. 10th. John Wich to the same.
The King of Sweden lives but whether he will do well the writer cannot tell.

Same date. The same to Lord Townshend.
The Accounts are that the King is well and perfectly recovered of his Wound, that His Majesty after an incredible March of several Days through the Deserts got safe to the Banks of the Boristhenes with three or four hundred Horse; That finding the River vastly broad and the Transports few, he was obliged to send over to Oczakow for assistance. The Officer there not daring to do any thing without leave of the neighbouring Basha kept that unfortunate Prince on the other side four and twenty hours before any boats could be order'd him, which arriving at last, came just time enaugh to save His Majesty and some few of his retinue, the rest being all taken prisoners by a Party of Muscovites who were sent in his pursuit.

1709. Sept. 11th. A letter from the Protestant Ministers at the Diet of Ratisbon to Queen Anne, on behalf of the Protestant Religion. In Latin. 4 pp.
Enclosing a Declaration in French, signed by Charles Whitworth and dated at Ratisbonne 15th March 1703, of the Queen's intention to use her utmost endeavours in support of the Protestant Religion.

1709. Sept. 17th. John Wich to Horatio Walpole.
. . . . "I am full of Transport [at the victory of Malplaquet] and like the Bowle which I shall this Evening consecrate to their Healths, runne over with Joy and Sattisfaction. Whilst you are drawing towards a Peace, Wee here are preparing for Blood and Slaughter. Danemarck resolved to make a huge Bustle" . . . .

1709. Sept. 28th. James Cockburn to the same. From Turin.
. . . . . "Our Army is now on their Retreat from Savoy the last of them was to be on this side Mount [St] Bernard yesterday, so we shall soon have them all in the plain at Ivrea. We expect Mr Palmes here every moment. Tomorrow we are to sing Te Deum here for the Reduction of Tournay & the great Victory the Duke of Marlborough & P. Eugene obtained [at Malplaquet] in Flanders the 11th Inst." . . . .

1709. Sept. 30th. John Laws to the same. From Brussels. Misdated "30th October 1709."
. . . . . At the opening of the Trenches before Mons on the 25th [Sept. 1709] Lieut. General Cadogan was wounded by a Shot in the Neck . . . . .

1709. Oct. 1st. John Wich to the same.
"The Sweeds have got together 16000 men in Schonen and have already fitted out fourteen Men of War. Their Ministers begin to talk as if they would be glad to have a peace with the Czar and suffer King Augustus to be dethroned upon certain conditions."

1709. Oct. 3rd. John Laws to the same. From Brussels.
. . . . . "Lieut. General Cadogan is in a fair way of Recovery, the Ball not having Lodged. His Aide de Camp Foxen is dead, of a shott he receiv'd in the head at the same time."

1709. Oct. 8th. John Wich to the same.
[I] intend to settle this winter here betwixt a Rummer of Rhenish, and a smart jole of Stergeon.

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Same date. Stephen Poyntz to Thomas Ward. Dated at the Hague and addressed "For Mr. Ward at Raynham Hall in Norfolk—By Swaffham Post." Franked "R. Walpole."

. . . . . "We hope to hear some good nows fro' Spain."

1709. Oct. 12th. James Cockburn to Horatio Walpole. From Turin.

"Marshall Dawn with most of the Generall Officers of our Army have been here some days. The Enemies having reinforced their posts about Briancon & on that frontier his R. H. has thought fitt to order 15 Batt[s] to be detached from our grand Army w[ch] is now encamped near to Ivrea to reinforce the body under Gen[ll] Rehbinder & these Troops are allready marched towards Suze under the comand of Gen[ll] S[t] Remy" . . . . .

1709. Oct. 18th. John Wich to the same.

Enclosing a Memorial in French from the Bishop of Lubec on the case of the Princess of Gottorp, and giving General Meyerfeld's account of the affairs of the King of Sweden.

It concludes: "For God's sake where is Lord Raby?"

1709. Oct. 12th, N.S. Daniel Pulteney, Envoy at Copenhagen, to the same.

Enclosing an extract from his despatch of this date to M[r] Secretary Boyle informing him that the King of Denmark has fully resolved to attack Sweden. It concludes . . . "New difficulties seem to arise every day; I am almost tempted to believe all will come to nothing at least for this Year."

1709. Oct. 29th. The States Rough Draft of the Barrier Treaty. [In French 11¼ pp. Together with] A Separate Article of the same Treaty. [2½ pp.]

1709. Oct. 30th. General Francis Palmes to Lord Townshend. From Turin. Giving the movements and winter quarters of the Imperial Troops.

1709. Nov. 1st, N.S. Stephen Poyntz to Thomas Ward. From the Hague.

. . . . . No talk of a Peace till Spring. The D. of Marlborough will be here on Sunday.

1709. Nov. 1st. A Memorial about appointing a Person to examine the Interests of the Protestant Churches. Enclosed in Mr. Boyle's letter of the date. 4 pp.

[No date.] Directions for Mr. Hales, a Special Commissioner to the Protestant Courts and States on behalf of the Oppressed Protestants. Unsigned, 4 pp.

1709. Nov. 15th, N.S. Stephen Poyntz to Thomas Ward. From the Hague.

. . . . Mr. Hor[ace] Townshend is not yet come, but expected daily.

1709. Nov. 27th. King of France's Answer to Mons[r] Petkum's proposals. In French, 1½ pp.

1709. Nov. 29th. John Wich to Lord Townshend.

The writer is forwarding a copy of his despatch, of the same date, to the Secretary of State, in which he mentions that the marriage of the Czar's son with the Princess of Wolffenbuttel is a good as concluded and that the Princess has set out for Dresden where the Czar's son is to

wait on her. "It is stipulated among the Articles that his Czaarish Majestye is to purchase such Lands in Silesia, as may be a competent jointure hereafter in Case the Prince should dye, which some people think is little less then admitting the Muscovite into Germany."

Same date. Earl of Sunderland, Secretary of State, to John Chetwynd, Envoy Extraordinary at Turin.

This is a despatch enclosing Orders from the Lords of the Admiralty to the Mediterranean Fleet, which was never forwarded.

The seal on its cover bears the arms of Lord Sunderland, but his Signature is written by a Secretary.

His Lordship informs M^r^ Chetwynd that by Her Majesty's Command he is sending him Orders from the Lords Commissioners of Admiralty to the Mediterranean Fleet, to seize all Genoese ships unless the Genoese immediately cease exporting corn to France. It goes on: "The Dutch Envoy will receive the like from his Masters, and You in conjunction and concert with him are to acquaint the Republick of Genoa that You have such Orders, which You are comanded by Your respective Masters to send forthwith to their Admirals and Commanders in the Mediterranean, to putt a Stop to this carrying of Corn into France, and no fair words without the real doing of it will be accepted by the Queen and States, and if they should upon this new Representation putt a Stop to it for a while, & then begin it again, you are not to fail to send the Orders to the Fleet . . . . ."

[P.S.] "Her Ma^ty^ thinks that when You and the Dutch Envoy notify this to the Republick of Genoa, it will have the greater effect if it be done in the most formal manner, & therefore Her Ma^ty^ would have You go with the Dutch Envoy Yourselves to Genoa rather than do it only by Letter."

The Admiralty Orders enclosed in the above despatch are signed by Lord Orford [Edward Russell], [Sir] George Byng, George Doddington, Paul Methuen, and J[osiah] Burchett [Secretary to the Board]; They are addressed: "To S^r^ John Norris Kn^t^, Adm^ll^ of the Blew Squadron of Her Majesty's Fleete, and Adm^l^ & Comander in chiefe of Her Ma^tys^ Ships in the Mediterranean; Or to the chiefe Flag Officer, or Commander in chiefe of her Ma^tys^ Ships employed in the Mediterranean for the time being."

The Orders after reciting that the Genoese have for some time furnished France with corn, notwithstanding the representations of the Queen's Envoy at Genoa [William Chetwynd] go on:—

"You are therefore hereby required & directed, forthwith upon your receipt hereof, to give strict & effectual Orders to the respective Capt^s^ of her Majesty's Ships which are or shall be under your Command, to seize all Shipps belonging to the Republick of Genoa, in pursuance of Her Majesty's pleasure as aforesayd. For which this shall be Your Warrant: Given etc."

1709, Dec. 13th. Copy of a letter from the Ministers of the Reformed Religion assembled at Ratisbon, 23rd Nov. 1709. Enclosed in Mr. Boyle's letter of this date. In Latin, 3 pp.

1709, Dec. 14th. Copy of the Resolution of the States General upon the French King's answer to Petkum. In French, 9½ pp.

[No date.] Etat du Rapport des Contributions, sauvegardes &c. de 16 de Mai 1703 jusque 15 de Mai 1709.

[No date.] Etat General de la Depense des Provinces Unies pour l'annee 1710.

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[No date.] Enumeration of the troops of the United Provinces from the Peace of Ryswick to 1710. In French, 7½ pp.

Note. In the latter year the total force is stated as 142,185.

[No date.] A memorandum in French requesting Passports from Her Britannic Majesty for three vessels, lying at Amsterdam, which have been built for subjects of her Majesty, viz., the Amsterdam of 900 tons, Captain Samuel Adams; the Devonshire of 700 tons, Capt. Richard Horswell; and the Portsmouth of 700 tons, Capt. David Setter.

1709–1710. A bundle of "Papers relating to the King of Prussia's Pretensions at a Treaty of Peace."

1709–1710. Extracts from the Despatches of the Hon. Henry Boyle, Secretary of State, to the Duke of Marlborough and Lord Townshend, the British Plenipotentiaries at the Hague, from 5th April 1709 to 8th August 1710. In an official hand on folio sheets numbered I. to LIV. The sheets numbered II., and X. to XVI., are missing.

1709–1710. A bundle of rough drafts and fair copies of despatches from the Duke of Marlborough and Lord Townshend to Mr. Secretary Boyle, from 23rd July 1709 to 25th April 1710.

1709–1710. A memorandum of the official corresponence, between the Foreign Office and the British Plenipotentiaries, from 21st March 170$\frac{8}{9}$ to 8th August 1710. 4 sheets.

1709–1710. Mr. Secretary Boyle's despatches to Lord Townshend, from 13th May 1709 to 30th August 1709; and from 4th April 1710 to 19th September 1710.

1709–1710. A bundle of letters and despatches from Daniel Pulteney, Envoy at Copenhagen, to Lord Townshend and Horatio Walpole, from 19th November 1709 to 16th September 1710.

1710, Jan. 7th, N.S. Stephen Poyntz to Thomas Ward From the Hague.

. . . . . "There is no likelyhood of a Peace this winter, however the Gardiner may sow what he thinks fitt, since it will be better to have the garden stocked tho' my L^{d} should not come, than to run the hazard of finding it empty.

The family continues well God be praised."

1710, Jan. 29th, N.S. John Chetwynd to Lord Townshend. From Turin.

. . . . . "I observe with pleasure the good dispositions of the States-Gen^{ll} to have every thing ready to open the Campain early. I wish I could send your Ex^{cy} the like good news from hence, instead of telling you that his R. H. hath his differences with the Imp^{ll} Court so much at heart, that he openly prefers their adjustement to any other view. M^{r} Palmes is gon from hence very well instructed with his R. H.^{s} reasons and he is so sensible of the necessity of satisfying this Prince, that I am perswaded he will leave no stone unturned to compass so great a worck. On the other hand, the resolution of the States Gen^{ll} after the Conference wth y^{r} Ex^{cy}, C^{t} Zinzendorf, &c., joined to the orders w^{ch} the Queen will probably give on the same head, will, I hope, have a good effect at Vienna, as that we shall see them disposed to make an end of this difference."

1710, Feb. 7th. John Wich to the same. From Hamburgh.

. . . "a title once in a family is hereditarye to the Children, therefore the son of S^{r} Peter Wich is call'd Chevalier.

. . . . I am afraid the Elector of Hannover will hardly be persuaded to make the next campagne. I hear My Lord Staires could gett no positive Answer from his Highness" . . . . .

1710, Feb. $\frac{9\text{th}}{20\text{th}}$. Extract from a letter of Charles Whitworth to Secretary Boyle. From Moscow. In French, $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

1710, Feb. 10th. General Palmes to Lord Townshend. From Vienna.

. . . . "I fear 'tis not the intention of this Court to execute the treaty without being very much pushed to it by the Queen and the States" . . . .

Same date, N.S. James Cockburn to the same. From Turin.

. . . . . "all the letters from France assure that we have accepted the last offers & that two Deputies are gon from the Hague to meet the Mar[sh]all D'Uxelles & the Abbé de Polignac at Moredike, but we do defer our belief of this news till we have it confirmed from the Hague.

1710, Feb. 11th. Stephen Poyntz to Thomas Ward. From the Hague.

. . . . . "Something relating to the Peace has been in Agitation lately, but the French King not being yet brought to reason; 'tis gone off again except he thinks fitt to renew the Negotiation by accepting of the terms proposed in the Preliminary Treaty; wch pehaps he may still do before the opening of the Campn . . . . . .

. . . . . Mr. Townshd is like to stay here all the Winter. The Pears &c. are come but all rotten."

1710, Feb. 13th. Monsr Petkum's letter to the Marquis de Torcy. In French. $1\frac{1}{4}$ pp.

1710, Feb. 28th. Stephen Poyntz to Thomas Ward. From the Hague.

. . . . . "The French Ministers are expected somewhere near Breda by the 5th or 8th of next month, in order to try if an Exped[ien]t can be found out for qualifying the 37th Article of the Preliminarys, the French King having consented to all the rest. But whether these Conferences will introduce the General Treaty or not is as yet very uncertain, tho' I believe it is thought by most here that when once the Fr[ench] Ministers are come they will hardly go back again without making the Peace. If so I hope we may be able to see Norfolk some time this Summer, or at least to return to London by the beginning of Winter."

"His Excy has sent over for the two little Masters from Mrs Windham's.

I desire the favour of you to present my humble service to Mr Prestland, and to lett him know that our friend Dr. Hare is married. I wish the good examples of this kind wch our College have sett might influence him to do the same. Mr Horace Walpole is expected here soon, by whose coming I shall be eased from that weight of business wch I have had upon me for some time, and shall oftener find myself at liberty to write both to him and you. The whole family enjoy their health rather better here than in England."

Same date. John Wich to Lord Townshend.

The writer encloses a Memorial (in French) from the Minister of Holstein in Hamburgh, and an "Extract of the Right Honourable

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Mr Secretary Boyl's Letter. Whitehall Feby 17$\frac{0}{10}$" directing him to follow instructions received from Lord Townshend without waiting to receive particular directions from Whitehall.

1710, March 3rd. Copy of Instructions to Mr Envoy Palmquist. Dated at Stockholm, 6½ pp.

1710, March 7th. John Wich to Lord Townshend.
Enclosing a memorial from Baron Goertz and a copy of a letter to Mr Secretary Boyle.

1710, March 14th. The same to Horatio Walpole.
. . . "I'le answer Yrs, Dear Sir, next Post, in the mean time I recommend you to Madamoselle Czarenburg's whale bone Petticot. The Danes are beaten. Make Peace and Peace hereafter. Our Northern Bullys begin to cock their Crests. The King of Sweden has at last wrote himself to the Government of Stat Pomern and Stockholm. When he heard the Danes had invaded him, He laught and said, My Subjects know how to defend themselves. The Cloud is gathering."

1710, March 27th. John Laws to the same. From Brussels.
"I beg leave to congratulate your coming on this side, and to renew my correspondence . . . . .
. . . . . The Marechal de Villars is daily expected at the French Camp near Cambray. Some Letters say he is arriv'd there. The Maison du Roy is in march towards the frontier having receiv'd orders to leave Paris without being pass'd in review by the King upon the news [of] the precipitate Success of the Allies."

1710, March 29th. The Earl of Stair to Lord Townshend. Dated at "Warshaw" and unaddressed.

My Lord,—I have little to trouble yr Excellency wth at this time, having upon the 27 given a full account to my Lord Duke of Marlborough of the situation of things in this country. The King obliges himself not to invade Pomerania nor to march his troops through the Empire, upon condition that the Swedes doe not march out of Pomerania, nor reinforce their corps that is there, wch his Majesty conceives can be done wth no other view than that of invading the Empire or returning into Poland. I dont at all question but there will be care taken that the Sweedes in Pomerania dont move, for if they should it will be impossible to prevent all Germany's being in a flame, and I conceive it to be of very great importance that exact measures be taken that the corps in Pomeraina be not reinforced, for when the Campagne is once begun and the Muscovites employ'd in the siege of Rogn, if the King of Sweeden returns and puts himself at the head of his troops in Pomerania wch it will not be a hard matter to reinforce wth 8000 or 10000 foot if the war in Schonen is at an end, I say I doe not see wt hinders him to march into the heart of the Empire he understands the secret of getting money there, and when he has that men wont be wanting. I believe wt he did formerly will not be a very sufficient pledge of his moderation at this time & in no other place but Pomerania he can pretend to have an army capable to act, in Pomerania there is actually remaining a body of five thousand horse.

The Danish Minister here makes strong instances for the march of the Succours or the invasion of Pomerania, the king seems to think the case is not yet arrived in wch he is obliged to furnish the Succours the Danes not being attackt but he promises to invade Pomerania the minute the Sweedes moves towards Holsteyn. Orders are given to

make magazines upon the frontier, an express from [the] Empress is sent to the Czar at Petersbourg.

My Lord I must beg y^r Excellency will be pleased to speak a word to Mons^r de Starembourg who is president of the committee de Raaden, the Pensionary must be spoke too because it must pass in the States of the Province, to obtain a prolongation of Leave for Capt. Kennedy who is along w^th mee, he is Capt. in Brigadier Douglas his Regiment. I have wrote to Mons^r de Wissenbourg w^ch I take the liberty to send under y^r Lo^ps cover. I am w^th very great respect and Esteam my Lord,

y^r Excellency's
most obedient
humble Servant
STAIR.

1710, April 1st, N.S. Stephen Poyntz to Thomas Ward. From the Hague.

. . . . . "The French Ministers continue still at Gertruydenberg, and the last Courier they sent to Versailles is now returned, but what he has brought is not yet made publick. Their design seems to be to amuse and disunite the Allys, and to retard the preparations for the Campain, and they have made no new proposals except some relating to a Partition w^ch are not likely to be accepted; so that I believe we must give them another blow before they will hear reason. Prince Eugene is expected here the 3^rd & the D. of Marlborough setts out for Flanders the 12^th. The Magazins are all ready and the Army very well cloathed & recruited, while that of the Enemy is in extreme Want, insomuch that in sev^l places their Leathern Shoes were taken from them in the winter and locked up till the opening of the Camp^n, & wooden Shoes given them in the mean time; and every post we hear of their plundering Bakers' shops &c^a.

I hope there have been no disturbances in Norfolk on acc^t of D^r Sachev[ere]l's Tryal . . . . . .

[P.S.] The 2 little Masters are arrived in good health."

1710, April 4th. William Penn to Lord Townshend.

Dated "4. 2^mth (Ap.) 1710" and unaddressed. Endorsed "April y^e 4.—Rec^d Aprill 22 N.S. 1710."

"My Noble Friend,

There being Fifty or Sixty Swissers, called Menonists comeing for Holland in order to goe for PennSylvania, It is feard the States of Holland will stop them being well to pass for as much as one Mitchell, their Agent has contracted w^th m[e] for them, for lands &c.: I humbly beg that If the States should stop them, It would please thee, as for the Queen's Interest & Service, It may be taken off or prevented, & thou wilt much oblige

Thy very respectf^ll Friend
WM. PENN.

Menonists or Menist[s] are Annabaptists here."

1710, April —. Etats de Fourages necessaires pour pouvoir former une Armée aux environs de Tournay et de Lille Vers le 15^me ou 20^me d'Avril 1710. 4 pp.

1710, April 16th. John Chetwynd to Horatio Walpole. From Turin.

Details the movements of some of the French and Imperial Troops, and states that H.M.'s Ships Dartmouth, Gosport and Ludlow Castle

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arrived at Genoa the previous week having left Sir John Norris with his Squadron at Port Mahon.

1710, April 23rd. John Cockburn to the same. From Turin.

. . . . "By our last letters from Genoa we are informed that a Genoese ship was arrived there from Cadix having on board 500[m] p[iece]s of eight of the money lately come by the Flotille, w[ch] the Genoese Captain assures [us] to be richer than any arrived for some time.

. . . . The Earle of Rochford went from this on Munday last for Genoa to wait M[r] Stanhope's arrivall there" . . . .

1710, April 25th, N.S. Stephen Poyntz to Thomas Ward. From the Hague.

. . . . . "I suppose you will have rec[d] before this can reach you the joyful news of the Duke of Marlborough's and Prince Eugene's having passed the French Lines in two different places without opposition, upon which fortunate opening of this early Campain I congratulate you the more heartily because if the future successes are but answerable to this beginning I shall hope to see you next Spring in Norfolk. It is thought the Army will immediately lay siege to Douay, and though I know we are often too hasty in computing the time that a Town can hold out, yet it is confidently reported here that it cannot defend it self above 10 days or a fortnight, that I could not but let you know it.

His Ex[cy] is extremely glad to hear that there have been no rebellious riots within his Lieutenancy upon the account of the late Tryal; which good disposition I hope will extend it self so far as to keep all parts of Norfolk from attempting to imitate the Gloucestershire address, and to disturb the peace of Her Ma[tys] happy reign by unseasonable professions of duty and Loyalty. Which humour is so like that of the times of the late Rebellion that every good subject ought to check it for fear of the consequences . . . . . .

1710, May 3rd. John Chetwynd to Lord Townshend. From Turin. Enclosing a Despatch for Lord Sunderland under a flying seal.

1710, May $\frac{5^{th}}{16^{th}}$. Copy of a letter from M[r] Rosencrantz to M[r] Secretary Boyle about renewing the Treaty of Alliance with Denmark In French. 2 pp.

1710, May 6th. Lord Drummond to Horatio Walpole. From Amsterdam.

Is sending 51 flasks of Claret to Lord Townshend. There is a rumour that the Duke has arrived with a Peace signed in his pocket.

1710, May 10th. Monsieur de Quesne to the same. In French. Dated at Geneva.

The envoy Stanian has received no orders, and there does not seem to be any one charged with the commission entrusted to the Marquis d'Arzeliers . . . . We hear that the French are in consternation through fear lest they fail to secure a peace. The flight of the Duke d'Ossuna and the imprisonment of the Duke de Medina Celi make one believe that there is some disorder at the Court of Madrid. God grant that profit may be made of circumstances favourable to the [Protestant]. Religion.

1710, May $\frac{7th}{18th}$. Charles Whitworth to the Duke of Marlborough. From Stolpe in Pomerania. Copy.

Stating the views of the Czar as to his joining the Grand Alliance.

Same date. The same to Lord Townshend. From Stolpe. Enclosing the last.

. . . . "I have had hitherto the most fatiguing Voyage imaginable which has not a little impaired my health, however I shall make what diligence I can to the Hague" . . . .

1710, May $\frac{13th}{24th}$. The same to the same. From Berlin.

Enclosing two letters from the Swedish Secretary Mons^{r} Caderhielm who was taken prisoner with Count Piper. . . . "I suppose the formal siege of Riga will now be begun very suddenly, according to the resolution taken before the Czar and his Court left Mosco[w] but I don't hear that any of the Saxon Troops will be employed in that expedition; on which occasion I am obliged to acquaint you that the Czar has no manner of Confidence in King Augustus, & will not give his Majesty or the Polish Troops any footing in Riga during this war" . . . .

1710, May 15th. John Laws to Horatio Walpole. From Brussels.

. . . . "Letters from Madrid of the 28th confirm the close Emprisonment of the Duke of Medina Celi but we have yet here no certain advices of the reason of it.

. . . . I see you have sent back the French Ministers, unless this last Courrier brings something new to stopp them. I suppose you hear the Duke of Burgundy [is] grown very clamorous at their coming back, and at the successes of the Allies."

1710, May 16th. Monsieur Clignet to Lord Townshend. In French. From Leyden.

If the slightest change is made in the preliminaries the French ought to be made to surrender Upper Alsace and Strasbourg together with the fortresses in their present state . . . . and they should give security for their debts and plunder and the money they took by force from the good families of Strasbourg.

1710, May 19th. Anthony Corbiere to Horatio Walpole. In French. From London.

The writer thought that the affairs of Cap^{t} Caries would have been finished before he wrote but will not delay sending his grateful compliment.

1710, May 21st. John Chetwynd to the same. From Turin.

"Marshall Dawn arrived here last Saturday from Vienna & went to wait on his R. H. [the Duke of Savoy] to . . . . concert the necessary dispositions for assembling our Army . . . & its hoped before the end of next month, that they will be all encamped at the foot of the mountains . . . .

M^{r} Stanhope sailed the 16th inst from Finall with three of the Queens ships of war for Barcelona . . . . tho' M^{r} Stanhope designed when I left him to stay at Genoa till such time as the 3000 Germans, with the rest of the recruits designed for Catalonia, had been ready to embark w^{ch} will be about the beginning of next month, he hath however carried along with him all the recruits w^{ch} were ready at Finall, and a considerable Sum of money." . . .

"His R. H. received a courier the other day from the Hague with letters of the 10th inst by which we find that you have sent the French Ministers about their business."

Same date. "Copy of M^{r} Pultney's Memorial to the Danish Ministers" in relation to the instructions given by that Court to its Privateers. In French. 1½ pp.

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1710, May 26th. "Extract of M^r Secretary Boyle's letter of the 26^th May 1710, O.S.," to Lord Townshend.

"I send your Excellency by Her Majesty's order a great bundle of papers concerning two Spanish ships that had Her Majesty's passes to go from Passage in Biscay to Buenos Ayres in America, and return from thence to any Port in Spain. The said Ships sailed from Cadiz the 25^th of March last under protection of the said passes and were the next day mett by three Dutch ships of warr, which carried them as prize into Lisbon, and when they are brought to Holland the captors will endeavour to have them condemned. Your Ex^cy has all the materials in the enclosed papers to support those passes which you can be furnished with from hence; and you will be pleased to inform the pensionary with what is most effectual in them to exempt this capture from being adjudged lawful prize. But before you make any representation to the States in this matter in Her Ma^ties name Her Ma^ty would be willing to learn what his thoughts are of those passes, and what success she is like to meet with in maintaining the validity of them."

—, 1710. A bundle of papers relating to the above-mentioned Spanish ships.

1710, May 28th. John Chetwynd to Horatio Walpole. From Turin.

"Thursday last we received advice by an express from Genoa of Sir John Norris being arrived at Vado with the fleet under his command" . . . .

1710, June 3rd. Copy of a Memorandum signed by Lord Townshend at the Hague.

"Monsieur le Baron de Schmettau Plenipotentiaire de Sa Ma^te le Roy de Prusse ayant declaré au nom de sadite Ma^te au sujet du renouvellement de la convention regardant le corps de troupes de Sa dite Ma^te faisant en Italie qu'en attendant que Sa Ma^te Imperiale, Sa Ma^te la Reine de la Grande Bretagne, et leurs Hautes Puissances Mess^rs les Etats G[e]n[er]aux des Provinces Unis puissent adjouster et convenir des conditions dudit renouvellement, ledit Roy son maitre est content que ledit corps en Italie continue de rendre les mêmes services qu'il a rendus les campagnes precedentes sur le pied de la derniere convention du 31^e de Mars 1709 pourvû que le dit corps tant de la part de S. M. P^le et de S. M. B^r que de L^s. H^s. P^s soit traité sur le pied de la dite convention aussi bien à l'egard du payement exact des subsides que du fournissement des autres douçeurs y stipulées;

"Sa Majesté la Reine de la Grande Bretagne ayant appris avec plaisir la resolution prise par S. Majesté Prussienne pour qu'en attendant que l'on s'explique sur le projet presenté au nom de Sa dite Majesté son dit corps de troupes continue sur le pied des années precedentes, et concoure à agir pour le bien de la cause commune, a autorisé le sousigné Ambassadeur Extraordinarie et Plenipotentiaire de Sa Majesté de declarer au nom de Sa Majesté Britannique qu'en attendant qu'on se puisse expliquer sur le projet susdit elle veut bien continuer la dernière convention regardant ce corps de troupes Prussiennes et Italie faite le 31^e de Mars 1709, tant à l'egard du payement de sa part des subsidies que des autres points y contenus.

"Signé TOWNSHEND."

Same date. D^r Henry Newton to Lord Townshend. Dated Rome May 31^st and Florence June 3^rd.

". . . They are here much dissatisfied with the carriage of the Court of France, their Courrier having returned from thence without any

satisfactory answer for the restoring the Dutch marchant man which was lately taken by Monsr L'aigle a French privateer under the guns of one of the G. Duke's [the Grand Duke of Tuscany] forts at Leghorn and afterwards carryed by him to Toulon . . . . the ship being to the value of about 150,000 peices of eight . . . . ."

1710, June 4th. John Chetwynd to Horatio Walpole. From Turin.

"Upon Sr John Norris arrival at Vado I sent an express to Marshall Dawn to hasten the march of the two Imperiall regiments designed for Catalonia with the remainder of the recruits for the German and Italian troops in Spain . . . . .

"The Earle of Rochford's Regiment of Dragoons which are to embarck at the same time, are on their march to the sea side and being to pass thro part of the Duke of Savoy's country, I sollicited his R: H: for a march route with orders for the necessary forrage, carriages &c. which his R: H: was pleased not only to grant me but also [to] send orders to all the places through which they are to pass belonging to his State to furnish them with forrage, oats and carriages gratis . . . ."

1710, June 7th. Daniel Pulteney to Lord Townshend. From Copenhagen.

Enclosing a copy of a despatch to Mr Secretary Boyle and pointing out the difference between the writer's instructions and those of the Dutch envoy.

1710, June 11th. James Cockburn to Horatio Walpole. From Turin.

". . . By an express which we received yesterday from Vado we have advice that they had begun to embark the troops designed for Spain, and that it was hoped all would be on board and the fleet ready to saill by the 14th Inst . . . ."

1710, June 14th. James Pelham to the same. Dated "At the Camp before Douay."

Begging Mr Walpole to secure Lord Townshend's influence in procuring the writer the vacant troop in Lieut. Genl Rosse's Regiment.

1710, June 15th. The same to the same. Dated: "before Douay."

Recapitulating what the writer wrote the day before in case the former letter should be lost.

1710, June 16th. James Taylor to the same. Dated at Whitehall.

"I am desired to put the enclosed letter under your cover for the Lord Lonsdale and am very sorry to tell you by this post that on Wednesday last the Earl of Sunderland delivered up his Seals and the Lord Dartmouth succeeds him which was a surprise upon every body. This had liked to have had such a blow upon credit that yesterday some of the Dons of the City and Bank were to wait on her Majesty. I do not yet find if we are to have a new Parliament or not: that doubt once cleared for the negative people's minds will be pretty well satisfyd. I must tell you that the discourses of the changes has so filled our ears that we talk no more of peace or the taking of Doway or any thing else relating to the warr. Your brother my very good Master is very well recovered from his late sudden illness call'd Collero Morbus which put all about him under dreadfull apprehensions for 4 hours. I hope effectual methods will be taken to prevent the like for the future. I thank God he is brave and well, and may he long continue so is my daily prayer. I am ever etc."

Same date. Sir William Hodges to the same. Dated in London. About two Spanish ships which had been taken by the Dutch.

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Same date. James Craggs to the same. Dated at the Camp at Portella. The writer, who says it is his first opportunity of writing since he arrived in Spain, begs Mr Walpole, if he has not received some money for him, to be so kind as to forward enclosed bills to Cardonnel the first time he writes to him.

1710, June 17th. A project for the passage of English letters through Denmark to Sweden. Undated but enclosed in Mr Pulteney's letter to Lord Townshend of this date. In French. 1½ pp.

1710, June 18th. John Chetwynd to Horatio Walpole. From Turin.

"By our last letters from Genoa we have advice that Sir John Norris sailed the 12th inst from Vado, with the two German regiments and other recruits . . .

"Last Sunday Mar[sh]all Dawn arrived here from Milan. All the German troops which are to compose our army here are arrived at their respective quarters, but the march of the Prussian troops has been countermanded upon some new difficulties the Imperiall Comissariat has raised, about the payment of what is due to these troops.

". . . . . I have said all I can think of to perswade his R. H. [the Duke of Savoy] to take the field and convince him of the unreasonableness in making his best friends suffer as he doth for his ill humour agt the Impll Court, but all I can say is not of weight enough to make him change . . . . . ."

1710, June 22nd, N.S. James Craggs to the same. Dated at the Camp at Portella.

The writer acknowledges the receipt of Mr Walpole's letter of May 6th and thanks him for recovering his desperate debts. "Our Master [the Duke of Marlborough] is very well. I hope if we send you no great news this Campaign we may at least assure you, you will not hear of any great misfortune befallen us." . . . .

The following postscript is dated "Barcelona the 26th June 1710."

"Dear Horace, Since I writ this letter it has been judged necessary for me to come here to concert the operations of the Fleet with Admiral Norris. I have met yours of the 23rd of May and returne you my hearty thanks for the measures you have taken about my money. I have nothing to add but that since I have learn't we are come to our old Camp at Balaguer I will tell you in private that we shall doe nothing this Campaign and that our fine hopes are entirely vanished, 'tis what I desire you to acquaint my Lord Townshend with and believe me entirely yrs.

"J. C."

Same date. John Laws to the same. From Ghent.

". . . . . All letters from the Camp agree that Douay is agonizing . . . . . Tis probable the return of the Dutch Deputies from Tournay will bring Mr Cadogan hither with them . . . . ."

1710, June 26th. Lieutenant General Charles Rosse to Lord Townshend. Dated at the Camp near Douay. Explaining that the vacant troop that Mr Pelham had desired to obtain had been given by the Duke of Marlborough to the writer's nephew Mr Rosse.

1710, June 27th. Copy of Mr Pultney's letter to Mr Schlestadt, with reference to forwarding of English letters to Sweden. Enclosed in the writer's letter of the same date to Mr Walpole. In French. 2¼ pp.

1710, June 28th. Mr Pultney's Reflections upon the Danish Declaration about allowing the passage of English letters to and from Stockholm. Enclosed in Mr Pulteney's letter of the same date to Secretary Boyle. 2½ pp.

1710, June 30. Sir William Hodges to Horatio Walpole.
The writer is grateful to Lord Townshend for so heartily espousing the unfortunate case of the two Spanish ships and their cargoes and humbly prays the continuance of his favours and protection.

1710, July 1st. James Pelham to the same. Dated "before Douay."
The writer after having explained that he would not have troubled Lord Townshend in the matter of the troop without Mr Cardonell's direction, writes: "You know we are in possession of the town and fort, I don't hear what is to be done next, 'tis thought our regiment will be sent to garrison being very much shatterd at the siege. I intend to stay in the field as a volunteer the remaining part of the campaigne . . . . I beg the favour of you when you write to Spain to forward the inclosed to my Coz. Mountagu."

1710, July 5th. John Chetwynd to Lord Townshend. From Turin.
". . . . his R. H. [Prince Eugene] having been ill for these ten dayes, I have not had the honour to see him . . . . so that the Dutch Envoy or I have not been able to renew our sollicitations for his takeing the field, on which head I have so oftnen alledged all the reasons I could think of, to so little purpose that I quite dispair of meeting with the least Success till the Court of Vienna shew more inclination to do him justice . . . . . his R. H.'s distemper which was thought a malignant feavour hath prooved the meazles, which have been of so ill a sort, that he will not be able to stir out of his chamber these 8 or ten dayes yet . . . ."

1710, July 8th. Copy of a letter in French from Messrs. Buys and Vander Dussen to Marshal D'Uxelles and the Abbé Polignac. Dated at the Hague, and minuted "Received in Lord Townshend's letter to Mr Boyle of the 8th July 1710 N.S." ¾ p.

1710, July 9th. Copy of a letter in French from Marshal D'Uxelles and the Abbé Polignac to Messieurs Buys and Vander Dussen, in reply to the last. Dated at Gertrudenberg, and minuted "Received in Lord Townshend's letter to Mr. Boyle of the 11th July 1710 N.S." 1½ pp.

1710, July 12th. John Chetwynd to Horatio Walpole. From Turin.
". . . . . All our Royall familly expect [except] his R. H. are well again; he is much better, but so weak that his phisitians do not think it adviseable for him to see company or meddle with any business, so our visits have been very short, without any conversation for above this fortnight.

"Mar[sh]all Dawn left this place yesterday to put himself at the head of our army and I propose to follow him in a day or two . . . ."

1710, July 18. Christian Cole to the same. From Venice.
"This letter will be given you by my Lady Richelieu, Dutches of Aguillon. I begg, and conjure you to give her all the assistance she may desire of you. I have a very great and just esteem for this lady, and doe assure you she does not deserve the anger of the nation. I begg you would recommend her affaires to my Lord Townshend, and I shall ever be, etc."

1710, July 20th. John Chetwynd to the same. From the "Camp at la maison de meane—in sight of Arches." Received August 7th.
Describing the operations of the allied forces. Marshall Dawn "declares that he will give them no quarter, however I do not believe we shall be so cruell, or that they will yield their post till our cannon obliges them, though it seems something strange that so small a body should stop our army."

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1710, July 25. The same to the same. From Arches in Spain. Received August 13th.

Describing the capture of Arches, etc.

". . . . If we should not succeed I do not know which way we may steer our course, neither shall I dare to hope for any great advantage dureing the rest of our Campain, seeing the enemies will be in a better condition every day then other to oppose us, now that they see our whole force in these valleys. A good peace would be agreable news here, that we might bid adieu to the terrible mountains which we are forced to climb every day like so many goats . . . ."

1710, July 25th, N.S. Stephen Poyntz to Thomas Ward. From the Hague.

". . . . I have no news to send you but that the peace is at a stand at present. The late change and the divisions in England having encouraged the French to talk very high, which has made the Allies resolve not to send their Deputies any more till they come to more reasonable terms. We have some hopes given us that the Parliament will not be dissolv'd which perhaps may humble them again."

1710, July 30th. Lord Stair to Lo Townshend. Dated at the "Camp at Vilers Brulin," and addre to "My Lord Ambassadour Townshend." 7¼ pp.

The writer details his views as to the affairs of Poland and the North and begs to be informed of what is doing at the Hague. He mentions his secretary Mr Mackenzie and General Count Fleming prime minister of the King of Poland, ... "the takeing of Wybourg and the falling of Riga into the Czar's hands which in all probability has happen'd already, or must happen very soon, will diminish the aprehensions the K. of Poland has of the K. of Sweeden's return, but at the same time will be a reason to the allys to give the Princes concerned in the northern war against Sweeden no ground of offence, which may serve them for a pretext for entering into measures to our disadvantage, to recall their troops or to ask greater conditions. If the war should continue I believe it would be no hard matter to prevail with the Czar to lett the Allys have ten thousand foot for their bread and their forrage . . . . ."

[P.S. Dated August 4th.] "My Lord, I give you a thousand thanks for your obtaining another forloff for Captain Kennedy.

"Everything in the Army goes as wee could wish, so that I think there is a morall certainty of procuring very soon a solid and a lasting peace, if we continue the way wee are in; which I hope is sufficient to prevent any changes which may discourage our friends and incourage our ennemys.

Your Lordship will see by the date that what is above was writt before the French made their last movement: which is certainly a disadvantage to us. My opinion is that the strength of the argument taken from the ill prospect of our affairs lyes for venturing whilst wee have so good an Army rather than against it. I wish we mayn't have occasion to repent our letting the French nestle where they are now intrenched.

"Since that time wee have likewise the certain account of Rega's being taken, that will make the Princes of the North more ticklish, and will make it more necessary to give them no offence especially the Czar with whom I think it absolutely necessary wee should have a Minister. I wonder the States doe not suit Monsieur de Crauenburgh. I am etc."

No date. A resumé of the Conferences at Gertrudenberg (being extracts from the British Ambassadors' letter to Mr. Secretary Boyle) from 12th March 1710 to 25th July 1710. 30 pp.

[1710, Augt..] A few concluding lines of a letter from General James Stanhope relating to the battle of Almenara. The postscript is as follows:—

"List of English Officers killed and wounded at Almanira the 27th July 1710 N.S.

"Killed Lord Rochford [and] Count Nassau, Brigadiers L[t] Col. Trevor, Capt[n] La Porte, Cornet Carson, Cornet Webb.

"Wounded L[t] Col. Bland, L[t] Col. Montgomery (Aide de Camp to Gen[l] Stanhope) Capt[s] Ravanel, Wills, Moor, Naison, L[ts] Neville, Paterson, Jobber, Nieron, Wood, Cornets Wildgoose, Du Casse, Quarter Master Smith."

1710, Augt. 3rd. John Chetwynd to Horatio Walpole. From Foglioso. "Received August 20th."

Describing the further operations of the Allies in Italy, etc It concludes:—

"Sir John Norris being gon with a small body of troops to make a descent upon the coast of Languedoc to favour and succour the Cevennois I hope we shall soon receive some good news from him and that this expedition will cause a considerable diversion in our favour."

Same date. James Cockburn to the same. From Foglioso.

Enclosing, by the Envoy's [M[r] Chetwynd's] orders, an extract from a letter in French cautioning the latter against a certain Monsieur Dupuis, a Burgundian, who has long intrigued at the Hague in the interests of France.

1710, Augt. 10th. John Chetwynd to the same. From Turin.

". . . . Our friend M[r] Stanhope hath had a considerable advantage over a body of the Enemies horse near to Lerida, of which I have as yet received no other particulars then that of our haveing got the better, with the loss of Count Nassau and Lord Rochford who were cut in pieces.

"I am to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 22 and 25th inst[t] by which I find that your negotiations for peace are very near being interrupted, if not allready broke off."

[1710], Aug. 10th. Copie d'une lettre de Monsieur le Marq[ui]s de Torcy ce 10[me] d'Aoust." Unaddressed.

"J'ai receu Monsieur les lettres que vous avez pris la peine de m'ecrire le 24 et le 31 Juillet. Lorsque les Conferences ont commencé les affaires d'Angleterre se brouilloient déjà, et celles du Nord n'etoient pas moins agitées qu'elles le sont aujourdhuy puis que les Danois avoient une armée dans la province de Schone. Ces considerations n'ont pas empeché le Roy d'envoyer Messieur les Plenip[otentiaire]s à Gertruy-d[enber]g et de faire par eux des offres plus amples que sa Ma[jes]té ne les avoit jamais faites. Il ne faut pas donc dire que l'esperance des nouveaux évènements que ces divisions pouvent produire ayant obligé la France à s'éloigner la paix. La reponse dont vous avez été le porteur et que Messieurs les Deputés ont confirmée dans la dernière Conference n'a fait voir que trop clairem[en]t à qui la rupture en devoit être attribuée. Vous savés de quelle manière j'ay toujours pensé sur la droiture et sur les bonnes intentions de Monsieur le Pensionaire, mais en verité je me trouve bien seul presentem[en]t dans mon opinion; et comme je n'en ay pas encore changé, je comprens plus que personne, combien il doit être sensible à la rupture de la Negotiation.

"On donne plusieurs autres causes au chagrin de M. le Duc de Marlborough et à son inquietude, mais il n'est guère vraysemblable que les Anglois osent et qu'ils puissent se passer de luy tant que la guerre durera.

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"Quant a Mi Lord Townshend si l'on croit les avis de l'Angleterre il sera incessament rappellé, et je croy que la perte du poste qu'il occupoit luy sera sensible principalement s'il retourne en Angleterre dans un temps ou le parti de Thorris[Tories]aura la superiorité. Monsieur le Comte de Sinz[endorf] n'aura pas été faché de retourner à Vienne à l'exercise de sa charge, et l'Hollande à s'épuiser encore pour soutenir la querelle de l'Emp[ereu]r et qu'il s'est conduit en Ministre habile, et que ce n'est pas peu que d'avoir obligé deux Nations eclairées à demander opiniatrement une condition qui rendit la paix impossible. Quoy qu'il ne soit plus question de negotiation, vous me ferez plaizir de continuer la correspondance avec moy et de croire que je suis très veritablem[en]t Monsieur entièrement à vous."

1710, Augt. 17th. James Craggs to Horatio Walpole. From Genoa. Enclosing an account of the battle of Almenara and a list of British cavalry officers killed and wounded in that engagement.

1st enclosure [3¼ pp.]. An account of the battle dated "From the Camp at Almenara the 31th of July 1710." It concludes as follows:—"Our great loss and such a one as is regretted by the whole army is the want of Lord Rochfort and Count Nassau who both dyed upon the spott, the killed & wounded on our side are not above 400 men the half of which are English . . . . . the account we have of the loss of the enemy is . . . . . 300 men prisoners, and killed and wounded they have about 1500. Mr Stanhope [General James Stanhope who was in command of the British Cavalry] received a contusion by a dead ball and Genl Carpenter has a slight cutt. Tho' the night preventing us from reaping a greater advantage from this overthrow it is no small benefitt wee have gott that wee are undeceived in the opinion of their horse, which hitherto has kept us in great awe, but since 16 squadrons have been sufficient to beat 42, wee may reasonably hope to deal with them at any time . . . . . The sixteen squadrons that did engage were six English viz[t] 2 of Harvey's 2 of Nassaw's 2 Rochfort, 4 Dutch and 6 Palatines and the Generals with Mr Stanhope were Lieutenant General Carpenter, Major General Trancherberg of the Palatines, and Major General Pepper."

2nd enclosure. "A list of officers and men killed or wounded in the Brittish Brigade of Horse July 17th O : S : 1710."

1710, Augt. 19th. The same to the same. From Turin.

". . . . I cannot tell you the Mar[sh]all's reasons for marching thro' the plains of Piedmont . . . . I cannot help looking upon our Campain as ended. I heartily wish I may be mistaken . . . ."

1710, Augt. 29th. Sir William Hodges "To Horasio Walpole Esqre—Secretary to the Embassy of Her Majesty of Great Britain &c.—at the Hague."

"Sir—I have not very lately troubled you with any of my lines, nor should not have done it now, but to thank you again for the continuance of your favour and good offices, which the Spaniards there and all the concerned in the two unfortunate B[uenos] A[yres] ships are very sencible of. Also of my Lord Ambassador's endeavours for some good success in that unfortunate affaire. My honoured friend your brother was pleased some dayes since to promise me to mention me in his letter to you. One of the two Spaniards which remained here is gone over with Mr Secretary Boyle's pass, and will waite on you with the others already there. Pray favour me to give my humble duty to his Excy and believe me to be etc."

NOTE.—From later papers it appears that the States General carried Resolutions on the 15th, and 21st, of November, 1710, directing the

College of the Admiralty of Amsterdam to suspend their proceedings for the condemnation of the two Spanish ships until further orders.

1710, Augt. 30th. Alexander Cunningham to the same. Dated at Berlin and addressed "A Monsieur Monsieur Horace Walpoole Secritaire del Ambassade, Chez My Lord Tounsend à la Hay, Holland.

". . . . I return you thanks particularlie for the letters you sent me by Mr. Chittey which I received. We intend to leave this place in two days and are to goe into Italie by the way of Tirol, if there come to your hands any letters for my Lord Lonsdale or me, please to direct them for me at Samuel Williams' house at Venice, for we shall not make a long stay at any place now till we come to Padua.

"Yesterday we had the news of my Lord Tr[easure]r's breaking his staff, and that his place is put in Comission. Why my Lord L[onsdale] should be concerned for it I know not, I wish it may be for the publick good and to you much joy of your new Masters. . . . . Yesterday the K. was taken ill at table, but was perfectlie well in half an hour. The Prince Royal is a keen Whig and cals the Torys rogues etc., but perhaps a short time will make him change his thoughts, as I expect [it] will doe to most of the new violent Whigs, who they say are all going over with Jack Smith at their head, if so I hope you will not be among the last, unless you think constancie is a vertue which I fancie Mademoiselle Dorp herself will scarce allow, 'tis well the Duke of Marlborough is content to stay at the head of the armie, better half loaf than none at all, others will be of his mind, but they are not to be received by mother church as they say, soe had better goe out with a good grace, if the experiment be not dangerous. . . . . "

1710, Augt. 31st. John Chetwynd to the same. Dated at Oulx.

". . . . the enemies have ordered some redouts to be made betwixt Foglioso and Larche to hinder our penetrating that way another time.

"We shall sing Te Deum here tomorrow for the redition of Douay."

1710, Sept. 1st. John Lawes to the same. From Brussels.

"Yesterday we received here the capitulation of Bethune, by which the garrison was to march out that day with the usual marks of honour, and to be conducted to Saint Omer. Monsieur Keppel brother to the Earl of Albemarle is made Governor of Bethune. . . . .

"Yesterday we rejoiced for the late victory in Spain. Having been at Gand some days with Mr Cardonel, I did not trouble you last week. He is so well recovered that he thinks of setting out on Wednesday next for the army."

1710, Sept. 1st. Lord Stair to the same. Dated at the "Camp at Vilers Brulin." 4 pp. on the balance of power in the North.

The same to the same. Dated, "Fryday 10 a clock."

"Sir,

Here are Sir Richard Temple and I so intent on the wind that wee dare not allow ourselves the pleasure of waiting on my Lord Townshend and your honour, wee shall much repent it if the wind continues obstinate. You'll doe us a great deall of pleasure if you'll lett us know how the world goes I am his Excellency's most faithful servant, and yours with all my heart.

"STAIR."

[P.S.] "Don't forget the article of England, for our letters I'm afraid are not to be come at here."

The seal on this letter is curious. It represents a female figure, standing in the foreground, towards whom a Cupid is rowing in a small boat. The motto on the seal is "Seguardo non arivo."

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1710, Sept. 5th. James Taylor to the same. From Whitehall.
". . . . take Leave to congratulate you on our great success in Spain and are impatient for the particulars but wee have no reason to doubt the truth of it since France owns it . . . . . Enclosed you have the Queries N° 2 and the Earl of Clarendon's Opinion about the dissolution of the Parliament Anno 1640 very apropos to this time . . . . This day's Tatler being a good one I send you that also . . . . . ."

1710, Sept. 8th. John Laws to the same. From Brussels.
. . . . . I heartily congratulate you on this glorious success [near Sarragossa on August 20th].

1710, Sept. 9th. Thomas Willymott to the same. Dated at Doctor's Commons, and addressed "To the Honorble Horatio Walpoole att his Excellency's the Lord Townsend's att the Hague Holland.—These."
The writer asks Mr Walpole to interest himself in the case that Mr. Robert Breame, master of the ship Mary and Elizabeth, has pending at the Court of Holland.

1710, Sept. 10th. Monsieur Charion to Lord Townshend. In French. From Berne.
Congratulations on the two victories in Spain (Almenara and Saragossa). It concludes:—"so long as Joshua shall be at war with Amalek I shall have my hands stretched out towards the Heavens."

1710, Sept. 23rd. J. Macky to Horatio Walpole. From Ostend.
Recommending an officer for promotion but not naming him.

1710, Oct. 7th. Henry Hale to the same. From Amsterdam.
". . . . Tomorrow departs from hence our great Gouvernr Pitt and [he] will be sure to wait on my Lord Townshend . . . . .

1710, Oct. 8th. General Palmes to the same. Dated at Vienna and unaddressed.
"Sr—I am infinitely obliged to you for your constant correspondence . . . . . can send you nothing in return from here, most of our Ministers being in the country, and little more to be effected in the Duke of Savoy's affaires til we have his answer to the last dispatches we sent from here.
The Count de K—— who is to assist as plenipotentiary att Milan in case his R. H. consents to a conference upon the resolutions of this Court is ordered to come hither to receive the instructions in order to it, and if his R. H. accepts of that I shall according to the orders I have formerly received goe thither, I have not as yet signify'd her Majestie's desires to the Court relating to the Hungarians, expecting the return of the Ministers from their country houses, but I am humbly of opinion it will be of little purpose, however I shall give you an account of it . . . . . ."

1710, Oct. 13th. A Camp Circular. Unsigned. Dated at the "Camp before Aire the 13th Octobr 1710."
Describing the siege operations from October 10th.

1710, Oct. 16th. Dr Francis Hare to Horatio Walpole. From the Camp at St Andre.
"Dear Horace,
I had a letter from Mr Naylor by the last mail, desiring me to send him a Certificate, if Jemmy Pelham was alive the ninth of September O.S. his name being concerned in some of Mr Naylor's writings. Jemmy being from the army I can't do what he desires, but believe you may; the Captain having been, if I am not mistaken, with you at the Hague

since that time . . . . I hear by the last letters, you are eased of the trouble of serving two masters . . . . . ”

1710, Oct. 20th. John Drummond to the same. From Amsterdam.

. . . M[r] Stawell my Lord Stawell's brother entreats his Excellency's pass to go for England, he has not his health very well and goes direct to Rotterdam, if you please to direct M[r] Forbes to send his Excellency's pass for him and his servant to M[r] Black's at Rotterdam, I hope to be with you on Saturday evening, and shall pay M[r] Forbes the dues, I thinke his name is Edward Stawell . . . . . ”

1710, Oct. 24. Count Stadion to Lord Townshend. In French. From Mayence.

The Elector fears lest the troubles in the United Kingdom and the change of Parliament may not import some change into affairs, and the writer hopes that, if the allies continue to be blessed with success in Spain, France will think more seriously, and with better intentions, of Peace.

1710, Oct. 27th. Henry S[t] John, Secretary of State, to Horatio Walpole. From Whitehall.

“ Sir,

I hope you will attribute it to the hurry I have lately been in to take care of my elections, and I have not answered sooner your congratulations upon her Ma[tys] having honoured me with this Employment. I shall be very glad to make use of it upon all occasions.

After what I write to my Lord Townshend I can have no further directions to send to you ; but I don't question your diligence in sending all such advices as may be for her Ma[tys] service, which will be always acceptable to

“ S[r] your most humble servant

“ H. S[t] John.”

1710, Nov. 3rd. Copy of a letter, in French, dated at the Camp before Aire, from the Duke of Marlborough to the Count of Colmenero. The Duke enquires if the latter had written to him on the 22[nd] of October as he had received a letter bearing the Count's signature but doubted its authenticity.

1710, Nov. 24th. James Taylor to Horatio Walpole. Dated at the Horse Guards.

“. . . . . your brother came to towne last night and is this day much pesterd with company and tomorrow our new sennators meet which prevents his writing to you by this post. . . . . Enclosed you have two Medlys which are esteemed very good and very apropôs. . . .”

1710, Nov. 27th. Alexander Cunningham to the same. From Padua.

“ Worthy Sir,

I had the favour of yours of September the 9[th], just as I was entering the Lazaretto the 4[th] of November we stayed there 14 days during which time I could make no return to you, being then buried in Lazarus's house, but now being risen as it wer from the dead I can assure you that my dutie to you is one of the first things that I call to mind and [I] shall be proud of all opportunitys of entertaining frindship with a person of your merit. I thank you for the care you have had of my letters, and desire you would be soe kind as to put forward the enclosed to M[r] Wortley Montague who I believe would see you in his return to England. The measures taken latelie in England surprise all that doe not know us, they think 'tis odd a bruer should set up against a General, but you know the merit of brewers better, soe it seems the new brooms sweep clean.

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I would not have thought that they would have gone soe far, but they know best what they are doing, I wish they take care of the poor foolish nation and not put all in danger. The Church is in none unless it be of one that's much prouder than herself. They ask me here what's Dr Sacshevral's religion, for my part I know not, but pray ask and let me know, for they tell me here he is of theirs, only the Germans are sorrie that he should disturb the alliance, others think he has pretensions on the Crown and that he may set up for himself, I'm amased to see what notions people has of us. As for what you say of yourself I'm sorrey to hear it, that you must perish with those you are imbarked with, constancy makes a man cheap as you well observed in Lovers. As for those that are gone out insteed of going over I fancie some of them have mistaken their way, however betwixt you and me they have this comfort, they goe not out soe poor as they came in. Of all things I wonder most of Mr B[oy]l's being out for he was obnoxious to none, I hope the Whigs will think of travelling, if they'l come thus far I shall be glad to see them, they'l find friends among the fair here, but I leave politicks knowing I'm never to be at the helm.

My Lord Lonsdale gives his humble service to his Excellencie and your self, he has bought a Horace for love of you, and studys now [to make up] for his idleness at the Hague, he has laid all politicks aside since his friends have done the same, now he reads incessantlie. We shall be here till Christmas, then will go to Venice to refresh our selves with Operas and other interluds. Tell Mr Peryra that in the Lazaretto I have converted two Jews to Whigrie but they'l be old Whigs, they not being for Places or preferment.

My dear Mr Walpool I shall be glad of your Commands alsoe, your news, save your self if you can, your sins are only venial yet, and the Whig's can't blame you for occasional conformitie. Operas bals and the like is our business, my Lord [Lonsdale] is a mightie hopefull youth, soe that 'tis a pleasure to me to be abrode at this time. Give my most humble services to his Excly and I am etc."

"[P.S.] Direct yours to me under a cover to Messrs Samel Williams and Smith Marchants at Venice."

1710, Nov. 29th. Monsieur Charion to Lord Townshend. In French from Berne on the prospects of the War and the chances of Peace.

1710, Dec. 1st. A letter from Count de Valdenz, Governor of the Castle of Milan, to Lord Townshend. In Italian. 3 pp.

About certain Spanish fiefs of the Emperor.

1710, Dec. 7th, N.S. John Molesworth to Horatio Walpole. From Wesel.

". . . All my letters go through Monsr Clignet's hands: I mean him who is Postmaster at Leyden. . . .

"I shall stay some days at Dusseldorpf, and from thence proceed to Francfurt, where I should be mighty glad that the frosts would overtake me, for the roads we have allready past are but a bad sample of what we are to expect especially in the Westerwalt, which am affraid is allmost impassable.

"[P.S.] I have made bold to trouble you with a letter to Mr Stanhope, not knowing any safer way of conveying it to him."

1710, Dec. 10th. James Cockburn to the same. From Turin.

"During Mr Chetwynd's absence . . . . . I will take the liberty to trouble you when we have any news here worth your attention . .

. . . . They continue to mention the enemies fitting out 18 or 20 men of war at Toulon. . . . .

"Last week a Brittish Man of War arrived at Genoa, with advice that S^r John Norris with the fleet, was gone out from Port Mahon to cruise for two months."

1710, Dec. 10th. Admiral Sir John Norris to Lord Townshend. Endorsed "Duplicate To the R^t Hon^ble Lord Townshend." Dated on board the Ranelagh, at Port Mahon. The writer reports the movements of his ships and of the Turkish convoy.

1710, Dec. 24th. From Turin. James Cockburn to Horatio Walpole. ". . . . By letters of the 20^th from Genoa we have an acc^t that Gen^ll Wade was arrived there from Spain being sent into England by M^r Stanhope. Our Army is still near Toledo, but it is feared we shall be obliged in a little time to return to the frontiers of Arragon, by reason that the Portugnese would not join us & that the Spaniards seem against us in Castile. . . . . .

"The ship which the Enemies have fitted out from Toulon to the number of 37 are gone towards the Straits near Cartagena; Sir John Norris being likewise that way I hope he will have the good fortune to meet with some of them . . . . . ."

1710, Dec. 25th, O.S. Geoffrey Walpole to the same. From Port Mahon.

"D^r Brother,

I have been favoured with yours & am glad to hear of your continuing still at the Hague, our success here in cruising has been very bad all this winter, the enemy having fitted out such a number of ships in these parts as has obliged us to keep in a body: since the late misfortune of Gen: Stanhope the King has pressed our going up to Italy for the troops that are there ready to embark for Spain, for which Service we now a fitting out with all expedition; I have spoken to S^r J^no Norris in behalfe of M^r Goddard but do not find that there is any likelyhood of succeeding, the usuall answer is that he has obligations to provide for several others who came abroad with him, which he shall not be able to do, before the arrivall of Sir J^no Jennings who is dayly expected here to relieve him, & to whome I believe it will not be improper for my L^d [Townshend] to recommend M^r Goddard to, he having served some time under his command; we expect to be in Italy by the middle of next month where I beg you let me hear from you, 'tis reported here that my brother Walpole is out of his employment as treasurer of the Navy, but we do not hear who has succeeded him, I wish it may prove otherwise; the arrivall of S^r J^no Jennings in these parts I'm in hopes will give me a greater prospect of Success by cruising than hitherto I've had, I am

Dear Brother

most affectionatly yours

G. Walpole."

[P.S.] "I'm afraid we have had no success in the lottery by your silence.

1710, ——. Copy of a Memorial from the States General to Prince Eugene. In French. 15½ pp.

1710–1711. Copies of forty-six "Letters from L^d Townshend to M^r Secretary S^t John." From Nov^r 4th 1710 to March 27th 1711. In a cardboard cover.

1710–11. Twenty-one letters, in French, from Isaac D'Alais, Secretary at Hanover, to Lord Townshend and Horatio Walpole. From March 28th 1710 to March 27th 1711.

In a postscript to the latest of these letters the writer says that Lord Raby is expected to arrive in Hanover the same evening.

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1710 to 1719. Miscellaneous letters and papers from Feb^{y} 8th 1710 to Aug^{t} 4th 1719. In a cardboard cover.

1711, Jan. 9th. A Discourse on the affairs of Portugal. Unsigned. 17¼ pp.

1711, Jan. 16th. An unsigned police advertisement. Dated at Rotterdam. It runs as follows:—

"AVERTISEMENT.—Le Sieur Devisseau est party aujourdhuy par le Bateau D'Anvers, il a bien dit qu'il devoit revenir icy dans 7 à huit jours, mais comme c'est un fin Je ne say sy on doit y ajouter foy, il doit loger à Anvers au Grand Laboureur. C'est un homme de moyenne taille, agé de 60 à 64 ans, le Cou courte, une mechante perruque blonde, sy on est dans le Dessin de l'arrester, on aura tout le temps necessaire parce que le Batteau est beaucoup charge & que le Vent luy est contraire."

1710, Jan. 21st. James Cockburn to Horatio Walpole. From Turin.

". . . . things are not so bad as the Enemies gave out; tho' the misfortune of the English troops being made prisoners is great enough . . . . . ."

"We have no news of S^{r} John Norris, but expect him every day at Vado."

1711, Jan. 30th. Abraham Stanyan to Lord Townshend. From Berne.

Recommending the bearer, Mons^{r} Le Camus a French Officer, to his Lordship's protection.

1711, Feb. 4th. Mons^{r} de S^{t} Saphorin to the same. From Berne. In French.

Explaining the writer's views on a projected alliance with the Protestant Cantons of Switzerland.

[No date.] "Projet d'une Alliance deffensive entre Sa Ma^{te} Brit[annique] et L[eurs] H[autes] P[uissance]s d'un côté et la Suisse Protestante de l'autre." Unsigned. Perhaps enclosed in the last. 17¼ pp.

1711, Feb. 9th. James Taylor to Horatio Walpole. From the Horse Guards.

"Enclosed you have the Medley of Munday last and the Examiner of yesterday which is more scurrilous than any I have yet seen except N° 4 in which he calls his Grace [the Duke of Marlborough] a Cataline at the head of a Mercinary Army. I am astonish'd at the Liberty the Author takes, and more at those who protect him. There was a very great shew on Tuesday last at Court everybody vying who should be finest 'tis said my Lord Duke will be going hence in a few days. God send him good Success. As for Mony wee are yet in the dark and the Spring advanceing very forward gives us but a very melancholly prospect of a good Champaigne. I hear there are several parties in the house & one in particular call'd the October Clubb consisting of 61. The Malt Act is pass'd & I am told not £10,000 lent upon it, wee live in hopes that Credit will be better, your Brother [Robert] is very well & thank God is yet Treasurer of the Navy."

[P.S.] "His Grace came to Towne from Woodstock a Wednesday Night last."

1711, Feb. 10th. Lord Peterborough to Lord Townshend. From Frankfort.

"After a most wretched journey I am come well to Frankfort, the Ice was too strong to force, & too weak to bear, so that I stuck one whole night in the Road.

"I find the confirmation of raising the Siege of Gironne upon the Road from all parts which makes me conclude 'tis true, the Warr in Catalonia had been impracticable if that place had been lost.

"As soon as I come to Vienna I will give your Lordship an account of what Success my endeavours may have in that terrible Court & I return you my most humble thanks for all your favours att the Hague."

Same date. Daniel Pulteney to Horatio Walpole. From Copenhagen. About affairs at the Danish Court. 5 pp.

1711, Feb. 13th. Adam Cardonnel to the same. From Westminster.

". . . . [I] am now in a hurry preparing to hasten over to you, our Baggage is gone on board Cap[t] Sanderson this afternoon, and he is to saile to morrow for Harwich whether we shall be hastening in three or four Days in order to embark.

"Lord Orrery is to be with my Lord Duke [of Marlborough] this evening and I hope we shall leave matters here pretty easy. . . ."

Same date. Duke of Queensberry to the same.

Enclosing a letter to be forwarded to Mr Jefferyes who has left no directions in his grace's office how his letters may be addressed to him while he is on his way to Bender.

1711, Feb. 19th. Lord Peterborough to Lord Townshend. From Lintz.

"After a most uneasy journey I am come as far as Lintz & have the mortification to be stop'd within a day & a half of Vienna. The Snow is melted & the Rivers impassable by Land, & the Ice prevents the passage by the Danube.

". . . I fear our affairs in Spain are in an ill Condition, in a few days I shall give you the best account I can of affairs in these parts . . ."

Same date. John Laws to Horatio Walpole. From Brussels.

"Our freshest letters from Paris are of the 13th . . . . . We are still without any accompt of what has passed at Girona since the Capitulation of the Town on the 25th of January . . . . . There is nothing material from the Enemies Frontier on this side except that the great want of money still continues among their Troops.

"The 17th being Her Majesty's Birthday it was celebrated here by firing the Cannon, with all other usual Rejoicings, and the greatest marks of Zeal and Affection were shown on this Occasion by the Government and People, in acknowledgement of the good effects they receive from Her Majesty's gracious Protection . . . . ."

1711, Feb. 20th. James Taylor to the same. From the Horse Guards.

". . . The Lottery Act will pass in a very few days, and consequently very soon wee shall know if the People like the proposition, I wish they may with all my heart for the Money wee want very much. My Lord Duke [of Marlborough] left the Towne a Sunday Morning last for Holland. I wish him a good Voyage & good Success this Summer. Wee are here under some apprehensions that Barcelona will be beseiged."

1711, Feb. 24th, N.S. James Jefferyes to Lord Townshend. From Hanover.

Enclosing a despatch under a flying seal for his Lordship's perusal.

1711, Feb. 27th. James Taylor to Horatio Walpole. From the Horse Guards.

"I forgott to tell you in my last that the house of Lords had passd the Qualification Bill which I hear by a Computation will throw out above

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two hundred Members (at the next Election for a new Parliament) of the present house. The Duke of Argyll will be setting out for Spain in about 8 or ten days."

Same date. Lord Townshend's Letters of Recall. Dated at St. James's. Signed and sealed by Queen Anne, and countersigned by Henry St. John.

1711, Feb. 28th. Lord Peterborough to Horatio Walpole. Dated at Vienna and addressed to "Monsieur Walpool" and "Mr Wallpool."

The writer is hoping to send accounts from Vienna that may not be disagreeable. The news from Spain is very mortifying.

Same date. Lord Raby to the same. From Berlin.

". . . I know before yours [came to hand] that my Regt was taken, seeing my agent writ me very lately word that he had received a letter from my major Coll. Benson at Burgos in Spain, but by yours I am informed that King Charles has raized up a Regt of Dragoons which is cal'd the Royall which I thought was attributed to mine & am obliged to you for your information. This Court is in great hopes now of an accomodation with the Prince of Frieze & and if the conclusion is intirely made perhaps you may see our Court with you in the spring.

"I do assure you I am very glad the Duke of Marlborough is like to command again, I shall win 10 pistoles by it which I laid with the Prince Royall in November last . . . . I have very great hopes the War in Hungary is ended by Prince Ragotzys making his peace with the Emperor."

[P.S.] "The affair of the Elector of Hanover's taking the Bishoprick of Hildesheim continues to make a great noys here but the quarels o these German Princes are allways ended by a paper war at Ratisbone."

1711, March 2nd. James Taylor to the same. From the Horse Guards.

"I am sorry to hear that your Revocation was sent a Tuesday Night last . . . . . expecting now to have the Pleasure of seeing you in England I am etc."

1711, March 6th. Robert Mann to the same. From London.

. . . . "I have taken the liberty to order Mr Davis of Rotterdam to send you a small parcell of Silk for hancercheifs which I desire your Care of when you come for England and beg you'l buy me a peace of lace not two fine for Shirts and not quite so broad as your uncle's . . ."

1711, March 7th. General Francis Palmes to the same. From Vienna.

Explaining a projected interim settlement of the dispute between the Emperor and the Duke of Savoy as to the right of the latter to certain fiefs in Montferrat, and mentioning that the Elector of Mayence, uncle of the Vice Chancellor of the Empire, has agreed to furnish four batallions which the States General are to send into Spain.

1711, March 10th. John Wich to Horatio Walpole. From Hamburgh.

". . . . The King of Sweden's Declaration, I had two or three days before, and find the Vandall's wandering blood is in him and that the Goth will sooner leave his Cittyes, and Dominions, then the pleasure of rambling at randome I am affraid, wee shall have the Devill to do with him, for in all his proceedings Revenge is his most Christian attribute, and he is made of such Mold that he must have a magicall wheele that puts him into any shape, but what hee'l bare

himself. You must be speedy in what you do one way or other, for you have now to do with a Man, I mean Generall Governour Welling, Who is the most retir'd, cunning Polititian, at least Intriguer, on earth, and one who is no less then a Swedish Caper in the very Midelle of a French Soop. Putt him into a Limbeck, and when the Sueed is Evaporated the Spiritt will be *un cordial pour le Roy de France . . . .*"

1711, March 11th. Josiah Burchett, Secretary to the Admiralty Board, to Lord Townshend. From the Admiralty Office.

"I send your Lordship herewith an Order from the Lords Comm^rs of the Admiralty directing one of the Captains of the Yachts now in Holland to bring your Excellency to England. There are now at Rotterdam severall of her Maj^ts Ships under the Command of Captain Scott of the Romney, who is ordered to convoy your Lordship to England if you can be timely ready, otherwise the Deptford a Ship of 50 Gunns is ordered from the Downes to Holland to attend on your Excellency."

Same date. Abraham Stanyan to Horatio Walpole. From Berne.

Referring to a Col. Bugnot's proposal to "debauch 7 or 8000 men from the Enemy's Army, it would be methinks a piece of Service that deserves Encouragement."

1711, March 13th. John Wich to the same. From Hamburgh.

A hurried line requesting M^r Walpole to give the enclosed to M^r Cardonnell. "I wish you a bumper, and a good night."

Same date. A News-letter from Paris. In French.

The king last Tuesday reviewed his two regiments of French and Swiss Guards, which cannot set out so soon as was intended on account of the rains having rendered the roads impassable.

In connection with this review they tell rather a curious story, which is mortifying for the Duke de Guiche. As colonel of the King's Guards he went to Versailles to learn on what day it pleased the King to hold the review, and he enquired where it should be held, seeing that it could not well be held as usual on the Plain of Grenelle, near the Invalides, which was still under water from the inundation of the Seine. To this enquiry the King replied that it would be no great harm if they were all drowned . . . . . .

Same date. George Tilson to Horatio Walpole. From Whitehall.

"D[ear] S^r—I am now much tired at near three in the morning and cannot do any more than acknowledge yours . . . . . I did not deliver your first letter w^th any ceremony to M^r Sec^y [S^t John] since your last ended with that request, however I put it into his hands that he might see how desirous you were of his Protection. We have not a farthing from Ireland yet. When it comes I shall be mindfull of your just Pretensions. I hope our Lottery will make a great Sound abroad. It has surpass'd every body's imagination. I have lost a Guinea upon it, besides being excluded, but the Parl^t wants more, and may get it by this method which seems so agreable.—I am D^r S^r—Y^rs &c. G. T."

1711, March 14th. Lord Raby to the same. From Berlin. Endorsed "Lord Raby's Circular of March 14, 1711."

It begins:—Having receiv'd my letters of revocation Sunday last, I would have taken my Audience of leave immediately, but the King having a mind I shou'd have a publick one, desired me to defer it till Tuesday next, & told me at the same time he would dine with me the day before."

Same date. Daniel Pulteney to the same. From Copenhagen.

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About the Swedish Declaration against the neutrality &c. [5½ pp.] and enclosing an extract from a letter to the Duke of Queensberry on the same subject [2½ pp.].

1711, March 15th. Lord Raby to the same. From Berlin.

". . . the Declaration of the Swedes was general as you will see by what I sent formerly to his Excellence my Lord Townshend, & it can't but extreemly embarase all the Powers concerned in the Guaranty. . . . . I hope soon to have the honour of waiting on him myself at the Hague . . . . . tho' I dread the roads . . . . . I hope to be setting out from hence before the end of next week."

1711, March 16th. George Tilson to the same. From Whitehall.

" Dr Sr—Since last Post I have had the favour of yours of the 20th . . . .

" I put my Bror [Christopher] in mind to sollicit for money for Ld Townshend upon Mr Secrys letter, but I fear the Trea[su]ry bears dunning very well, if I could forward it more [expeditiously] I would do my utmost. I sent your good News to Sr W. Hodges who by his Son has let me know how much satisfied they are to have come off so well. They ought surely to own your hearty Pains in this matter with great thankfullness.—[The Marquis de] Guiscard we believe will dye, it is not his wounds that prove mortal, they are all well, but the Messengers & others when they got him down bruised him horribly; they were fain to make an Incision yesterday, & above a quart of Sanies, or bruised blood came out. If he dyes he will save us the trouble of straining hard with the Laws to hang him ; 'tis wretched to see how difficult it is to come at the life of a Vilain by Law. I am told the Lords have passed the Wine Bill with an Amendment which the Commons have agreed to, so people hope to have good wine here, tho' not much cheaper; & as we must have it, our Merchts may do it as well as others. The over-filling the Lottery causes a great Confusion in the City. I think they have agreed to compute, & deduct proportionally from every one to reduce it to the sum they want, & those who won't take their money back in proportion, may take the Law of the Bank if they please. I hear one Blunt who put in above 100 m. li. [£100,000] is very resty & untractable. I waited on Mr. Boyle this morning before he went out of Town, & he bid me desire that you would add to the Com[issio]n you have already from him half a hogshead of the best Hermitage wine you can get. I thank you for your readiness as to my Shirts and Lace. We find by this Post that Lord Peterborow has executed his Com[issio]n very vigeronsly. I hope we shall see good effects of it. I think it is our Sheet Anchor. Were the Hungerian trouble finished we might be more easy as to the pernicious projects of the Swedes. Mor Steinghens seems to think his Master too generous; 'tis seldome that German Princes' generosity hurts them.—I am ever—Dr Sr, Yrs G. T."

1711, March 17th. George Mackenzie to the same. From Dresden.

". . . . what you wrote me in Cyphers by the last of the 10th Instant was very acceptable to me . . . . such are my orders to make as little use of numbers as possible. 'tis to no purpose to me to alledge prudence will have it otherwise, because I must hold that obedience is better than Sacrifice."

Same date. Daniel Pulteney to the same. From Copenhagen.

About the Swedish declaration against the neutrality, etc. 5½ pp.

Same date. Copy of an unsigned letter in French. Dated at Geneva and unaddressed. Enclosed in Mr. Stanyan's letter to Horatio Walpole of March 28th.

"L'on a fait courir un bruit sourd à Paris, que Milor Duc de Marlborough étoit mort subitement en Angleterre d'un Mal qui n'avoit duré que 18 heures, l'on ma assuré que Mr d'Yberville avoit écrit ici cette Nouvelle . . . . .

"On se previent en France que S. M. Britannique pourra etre bien tôt détrônée, et que l'Angleterre ayant un Roy entierement devoüe au sien, elle se trouvera bientôt triomphante, et au dessus de tous ses ennemies, auxquels elle se trouvera pour lors en état de pouvoir faire absolument la Loy. Il est certain qu'en général en France l'on donne fort à present dans ces sortes d'idées. C'est ce que j'ay peu reconnoitre.

"Les Dommages qu'on à receus par l'enflure extraordinaire de la Seine sont considerables, tout fois l'incommodite et la crainte en a été beaucoup plus grande que le Mal.

"Le Rhône a été aussi débordé, et en general plusieurs Provinces du Royaume ont souffert par ces Debordemts extraordinaires.

"Pour peu qu'on reflechisse la dessus, on jugera bien que les pertes considerables arrivées ainsi à une partie des Peuples de France, ne peut en ce tems ci que causer une fort grande breche aux recettes du Roy, et faire qu'il trouvera infiniment plus de difficultés à recouvrer les fonds qui lui seroient necessaires pour le Soutien de cette guerre."

1711, March —. A Memorandum of letters written by Lord Townshend and Mr Walpole on March 10th, March 13 & March 17th, 1711, N.S., and part of a rough draft of a letter in the handwriting of Mr Walpole.

1711, March 18th. James Jefferyes to Horatio Walpole. From Vienna.

". . . . . I am sorry your stay at the Hague is like to be of so short continuance . . . . . The French, Poles and Swedes opposed with all their power the mission of the Turkish envoy to this court, but he is expected in a few days. The Turks reckon they shall have 80,000 fighting men, besides those designed for the fleet. There is little appearance of their doing any great mischief, especially if they do not succeed in their first fury.

"The horse tail's not yet exposed among them."

[P.S.] "Your commands will come safe to my hands if you address them to Mr Fury, Agent for the Turkish Merchts at this Place."

1711, March 20th. George Tilson to the same. From Whitehall.

"Dear Sir—Now you have put off your Ministerial Airs, perhaps even the shortest of my letters may be important to you, but almost two in the morning will not suffer me to be long. You needed no Apology to Mr Secry [Boyle] for my Lord Townshend's Mem[oria]ll, which came at the same time with the letters. Mr Boyle is out of Town, so I could only forward your letter to him by this Post, but I told his servant, who is here, that he should look out sharp, as soon as the Rotterdam Fleet arrives. I wish you a good voyage expecting to see you now with the first easterly wind.

"I am ever Dr Sr—Yrs &c. G.T."

Same date. John Wich to the same. From Hamburgh.

". . . . . Whensoever, or Wheresoever I can serve dear Mr Walpole, I'le do it with a Freindship becoming a Man of Honour, and hope I may now and then have the same satisfaction by the [Packett] Boat, I have had by the Post. Pray lett my Lord Ambassadour carrye with him from the Hague a good impression of me. . . . . ."

Same date. George Mackenzie to the same. From Dresden.

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Alludes to misunderstandings and explanations and expresses great regard for Mr Walpole. Sends humblest services to Colonel Cathcart and to Mr Envoy Chetwynd "when he shal arryve on this Side."

Same date. Alexander Cunningham to the same. From Venice. Addressed "A Monsieur, Monsr Horce Walpoole Secretaire de Sa Majtie Britannique chez My Ld Townsend à la Hay, Holland."

"Dear Sr—I did not intend to trouble you this post, but being to goe from hence to Rome the morrow and having had yours this morning I can't leave this place without expressing the horror I conceive at my Ld Tou[nshen]d's leaving the Hague, I see it likewise in print, and all are amazed with the news, what's the meaning of it God knows, Ld Lon[s]d[a]le is heartilie concerned and hopes we shall all meet, and will now pass the time in Italie that he intended to have stayed at the Hague next winter. The accts we have from Engld are odd, soe I'm more virtuoso than ever, and for my own happiness will shut my eyes henceforth from all news and fortifie my incredulitie and not think the Islel[an]d is to be ruined before 'tis ruined. The French here tell me the secrets of our cabinet, I looked on their accts as Romance or Commedie, but I find them some thing else, and can assure you they laugh at all your preparations against Spain, nay they rejoyce at 'em; Italie is much influenced by Vienna at present, and if the Great Duke should chance to dye now, the fate of his Cuntrey is in the hands of the Empr. However the French faction, tho' quiet at present, is numerous and busie under hand, they heave [have] Abbatours among our travellers, and I expect to see more of that where I'm going, but I shall shut my eyes, as others did on me. The Doge of the Nicolotti is dead and the watermen are cabaling as much against the time of electing a new Doge as our parteys doe for a Speaker or a Secretary of State. Mr Newton is gone from Rome having got the Pope's Medals and other marks of Esteem from the Virtuosi, the book he has printed makes him famous with the learned, I have not yet seen it, but belive it must be weel done, and heave that pleasure yet to come. We hear nothing from Mr Molesworth since he left this place, but I know he's safe arrived at Florence. If My Ld Ambdr have any Comds for me he knows how much I'm his servt and shall receive 'em with particular pleasure, I shall write to him verie soon. My Ld Lonsdale gives his heartie service to his Excly, and all the adversitys of his friends don't in the leest alter him; he travells with reputation wherever he goes and I must say he's one of the hopefullest young Gent I have ever known, he has a particular kindness for you and gives his service to you and 'tis with the greatest respect that I am etc."

1711, March 21st. Daniel Pulteney to the same. From Copenhagen Besides the six Norway ships taken by the Swedes eleven more have been taken, some of them by French Privateers sailing under Swedish Commissions. Mr Jackson Her Majesty's Resident at Stockholm writes that "no more Zimtoms of the Plague had appeared" there since the early part of February.

Same date. Lord Raby to Lord Townshend. From Berlin.

". . . . . Our good fortune is, the conjunctures are such in these parts that the King's best Game is certainly continuing firm with the allies, & all the offers of France are not to be relyd on, which they are sencible of here, tho' the Divel can't hinder them from nibbling at the baite. . . . . ."

17$\frac{11}{12}$, March 23rd. Sir William Hodges to the Same. Dated in London and addressed "To his Ex^{cy} the Lord Townshend. Her Maj^{ty} of Great Britain's Ambassador & Plinipotentiary at the Hague—Present."

The writer thanks his Excellency for having procured, through his interest with the States General, the restoration of two Buenos Ayres ships and their cargoes.

Same date. The same "To Horatio Walpole Esq^{r} att his Ex^{cies} the Lord Townshend her Maj^{ty} of Great Britain's Ambass^{or} & Plenipotentiary —At the Hague."

On the same matter as the last which was enclosed in this. It goes on:—

. . . . . the Spanyards have a great many excellent Proverbs and one is, Medio pan e mejor que innguno. [Half a loaf is better than no bread] . . . . . I have presumed to write his Ex^{cy} a few lines of thankes for the hon^{r} he hath been pleased to do me and the [persons] concerned, which letter goes inclosed, so pray favor me to deliver it, and [this] is all I can say till I shall have the hon^{r} to waite on his Ex^{cy} & to see you in England, which I hope shortly to do, interim I tender you all due respects and am etc. Wm. Hodges."

1711, March 24th. Lord Raby to Horatio Walpole. From Berlin.

The writer is setting out for the Hague the next day.

1711, March 25th. Admiral Sir John Norris to Lord Townshend. Dated on board the Ranelagh in Vaia Bay. Reports an engagement between three of the writer's ships and four French ships. The names of the English ships are the Severn, the Lyme, and the Lyon. Captain Pudner commands the Severn. Captain Strickland commands the Nassau. Captain Walpole has lost his right arm by a cannon ball.

1711, March 26th. John Wich to Horatio Walpole. From Hamburgh.

Regrets at M^{r} Walpole's departure for England and compliments.

1711, March 27th. William Gibson to the same. From Rotterdam. Addressed "To Horatio Walpole Esq^{r} Secretary to his Excellence the Lord Townshend, Tot, S^{t} Gravenhage. Enclosing a "bill of Loading" for two casks of wine shipped on board "the Martha, Rich^{d} Perkins master."

1711, March 28th. Abraham Stanyan to Lord Townshend. From Berne.

"My Lord,—Not knowing how long your Ex^{cy} may continue at the Hague, I take this Opportunity of returning my most humble thanks to your Lordp. for the many favours I have received from you both during my Stay at the Hague and since, begging leave to assure you that I shall always retain a gratefull sense of them, and think myself very happy, if I can ever find an Opportunity of shewing my gratitude. It is not for me to judge of the reasons which prevailed with your Lordp. to quitt your Embassy, I doubt not but they are good as to your own particular, but I don't know whether you can so well justify them to the publick, since all the letters from Holland, as well as the persons I meet with that come from thence, speak with great regret of your Ex^{cys} leaving that Countrey. However it be, since it has been your Choice I heartily wish it may prove to your Satisfaction, and beg leave to assure you, that wherever you are, I shall always be with the utmost respect—My Lord—Your Ex^{cys} most faithfull & most humble servant.

"A: Stanyan."

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Same date. The same to Horatio Walpole. From Berne.

"I have no news to send you but the Copy of a letter I have seen from a General Officer in the D. de Noailes's army in Catalonia which you will find here annexed.

"The letters from Milan of the 20th inst. say that they had yet no News of the Arrival of our Fleet at Vado, but that it was expected every day, and that the Troops would embark for Catalonia as soon as it arrived.

"Pray can you tell me what is become of M^r^ Stanhope? & since I am making enquiry I desire you would let me know whether I must lose you with my Lord Townshend, or whether you stick to the Embassy and not to the Amb^r^. Whereever you are I shall always be very heartily—Dear S^r^—Your etc."

As a postscript to this letter is a copy of a letter in French from a General Officer in the army of the Due de Noailes, dated March 15th.

1711, March 30th. Les Plaintes du Roy de Prusse contre les Etats G[e]n[er]aux. Dated at the Hague and unsigned. 8 pp.

[No date.] Les demandes faites à l'Empereur, outre celles qui sont faites cy dessus aux Etats Generaux. 3 pp. This paper is appended to the last.

1711, March 31st, N.S. George Mackenzie to Lord Townshend. Dated at Dresden.

"My Lord,—I received yesterday the honour of the letter that your Excellency had been pleas'd to write to me of the 24th Inst., and sincerely beg leave to assure Your Lordship, that I am too sensibly touch'd with the loss I must make, to've receiv'd with indifference the notice you've thereby given me of your Excie's purpose to return into England . . . . . I must presume that Your Lordp's remembrance of the plainness and fullness with which I have faithfully ever acquainted you, with all that past in these parts, will continually be such proofs of my unbounded Confidence in, and of the attachment I really conserve for Your Lordp, that if hereafter any thing offer wherein I may be usefull, that at least I may still promise myselfe the Satisfaction of your Excie's commands.

"I am with a most profound respect—My Lord—Your Excellencie's most obedient, most faithfull, & humblest Serv^t^

"GEORGE MACKENZIE."

Same date. The same to Horatio Walpole. Dated as the last.

"Sir,—I ingenously receivd with the deepest regrait the notice you had been pleas'd to give me of the 24th Instant, that you are at same time with My Lord Townshend to return into England. I'm very sensible that your own personal Merit as well as other advantageous Circumstances will still make every Situation easie to you, but as I cannot promise myselfe the like happiness with any by the freedom and Confidence that I used [to receive from] and repos'd in you, I presume you will forgive me to be sensibly affected with what may be my highest misfortune: I hope you have had some demonstrations of my soundness and Sincerity, and therefore may be persuaded I shal never be very diffuse in Protestations; but as you cannot doubt, that I have the due Sentiments I ought, of the many and signal obligations you've done me, in the Course of your Residence & Negotiations; I presume you'le give me leave to assure you, that I will in all time comeing very gladely embrace every opportunity that can contribute to your Satisfaction and my acknowledgments.

". . . . . I presume you are more generous, than [to] deny me the complacency I shal ever receive, to effectually declare that I am with the

utmost Sincerity & cordial respect—Dr Sir—Your most obedient & most humble Servant,

"GEORGE MACKENZIE."

1711, April 6th. Mons. Thomas Laurens to the same [?] Dated at Briel and unaddressed.

". . . . Je suis informé que les vaisseaux de guerre resteront en mer sans entrer à Goree, pour attendre Son Excellence Mylord Townshend. . . . . ."

1711–1712. Copies of six letters from Lord Peterborough. From 1st September 1711 to 12th August 1712. Dated at Venice.

1713, Jan. 9th. "To The Rt Honble the Lord Visct Townshend at Rainham Hall near Swaffam—Norfolk—Free." In an official hand and unsigned. Dated in London.

"My Lord—From the Hague [we hear] that the main Point in Question between Prince Eugine and Villars is about a safe Barrier for the Empire with the latter as yet is far from yeilding and insists not only on the entire Soveraignty of Strasburg and Alsace, but alsoe of the Country quite down to Germersheim inclusive which it's beleived the Emperor neither will or can agree to, meantime the States are very uneasy least France should stipulate something from his Impll Majty to their Prejudice touching the Barrier in the Netherlands, have ordrd the Comanders of the Frontier Provinces and Towns to repaire to their sevll Govrnmts and double their usuall Guards.

"From Hamborough [we hear] that the King of Denmark has given leave for Provisions to be brot in every Fortnight into Toninghen on condition the Congress be held the 24th at Brunswiek to accomodate differences between the Northern Princes, and that the house of Mr. Roberts the Brittish Consull at Elsnore was lately burnt but (*sic*) a sudden Fire and all his Papers consum'd, among them a Packet from England directed to Stockholme and another from thence to England.

"Charles Vivian Esqr is made a Comr of the Stamp office in the room of Capt Steele who some time since resign'd.

"This Day's Dutch Post advises from Vienna that sevll Imperiall Regiments in Hungary have orders to march for Itally where new Troubles are expected from the King of Sicily.

"From Strasburgh [there is news] of the 1st, That a detachmt of the Garrison of Friburgh have taken the Pass of Newstadt 4 Leagues from Villinghen and thereby opened a way on that side into the Black Forrest.

"From Paris [we hear] that their Sea Armament is very great haveing 12,000 Landmen on board and all Materialls of Warr in order as they give out to assist the Spaniards in [the] Conquest of Sardinia.

"And from the Hague [we hear] that on the 13th the 2 Dutch Ambassadrs set out for Paris and on the 15th that [the Ambassador] of France made his publick Entry at the Hague."

1714, Oct. 12th, O.S. Copy of a letter from Lord Townshend to Monsr Vandenberg. From Whitehall. In French.

His Lordship returns thanks for congratulations on his appointment as Secretary of State, and will contribute as far as lies in his power to maintain a good understanding and friendship between Great Britain and Holland.

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1714, Oct. 29th. A letter from the Avoyer and Council of Berne to Lord Townshend on politics and local disputes. In German. 1 pp.

1714, Dec. 6th. "Baron Schack's new Letter of Credence," from Peter the Great, "rec^{d} from Sir Clement Cottrel 30th April 1715." In Latin. Dated at S^{t} Petersburg. 1 p.

1714 —. "A Narrative of M^{r} R. A['s] Correspondence with the House of Hanover." From Aug^{t} 1712 to Nov^{r} 1714. In a parchment cover, 41 pp. Eight more pages have been destroyed. Printed copies of the Queen's Speeches of 6th June 1712 and 2nd March 1713, and also a copy of the "Post-Boy" of 3rd July 1714, are bound up with this MS.

1714–1717. Letters from L^{d} V[iscount] Townshend, L^{ds} Stanhope, Sunderland, and others, belonging to Marquis Townshend. [In a cardboard cover.]

1715, March 9th. Copy of a letter from the Emperor Charles VI. to King George I., on the Affair of the Barrier. Dated at Vienna. In French. 7 pp.

1715, March 14th. "Abstract of a letter from Bilbao about a Spanish Ship fitting out for Newfoundland to demand and assert their Right pursuant to the 15 Article of the treaty att Uttrich [Utrecht]."

1715, March 16. Copy of a letter from the Emperor to King George I., acknowledging a letter of Jan^{y} 15th received at the hand of Lieut. General Cadogan.

It concludes: "Je ne dois pas oublier de donner ici au^{t} Zêle particulier & à la dexterité de M^{r} Cadogan à menager et à finir sa Commission, les louanges qu'il merite, étant etc."

[No date.] A Memorial in French showing how the Emperor could attach to his interests the League of the Grisons and thereby establish an easy communication between the States of the Empire and the Duchy of Milan. 11 pp.

1715, April 1st. Translation of a letter from Peter the Great to King George I., congratulating the latter on his accession.

1715, July 10th. Monsieur Barner to Lord Townshend. In French. Dated at Vienna and unaddressed.

The writer sends compliments and would much like to come to England" . . . . . Mad^{elle} d'Appermont has the small pox; if our hero [the Prince Eugene] escapes [it] the mother and daughter may go to Brabant whither the Prince who has been appointed governor will shortly go too. . . . ."

[1715, August.] Marquis de Rochegude to the same. In French. Undated and unaddressed. Written "at the Hand and Pen, in Panton Street near Leicester Square."

Enclosing a copy of the writer's recent despatch to the Protestant Cantons of Switzerland, and begging a continuance of his Lordship's favour.

1715, Augt. 12th. The copy of the despatch just mentioned. In French. Dated in London.

It begins:—"Great and sovereign Lords the good resolutions of Parliament sustained by the levy of 8 or 10 thousand men have arrested the Pretender on his road . . . . . ."

1715, Augt. $\frac{13th}{24th.}$ Monsieur Petkum to Lord Townshend. In French. Dated in London and unaddressed. Endorsed: "Mr. Petticū 13 Aug."

The writer complains that he has not as yet received any satisfaction for the offence done to him in the King's Chamber at the Palace by Mr Graham, in violation of the Law of Nations; and he begs his Lordship to obtain for him speedy redress.

1715, Aug. 27th. Extract from a letter in Italian. Unsigned and unaddressed. Dated at Paris and describing the last hours of Louis XIV.

[Circ. 1715.] An anonymous undated letter addressed "To the Right Honble Lord Viscount Townsend, Principall Minister of State, Albemarle Street."

"My Lord —— As your Lordpp is generally knowne [as] a great Benefactor to your Country in all your Eminent Stations; I made bold to intimate to your Ldpp that I could discover a gang of Rogues, some high way men, who have beene out very lately a month [ago]; and by some undoubted Circumstances brought home great booty. I am a stranger to them and to all ill practice, the Intelligence came to me by chance, and I inferr from makeing a discovery of the house they resort to; if I am known to be the discoverer, my life incurrs great danger; to serve my Country is my sole motive, notwithstanding if it prove true, I expect £300: your Ldpp's word I and the world can depend on: if it be approved off I will proceede to my uttmost to serve my Country, but I will not be knowne to any such rogues who [I] am told are notorious ones. I beg your Lopp's pardon your obet sert. a.b: ooo.

"[P.S.] in the flying post, if occation be I expect to hear further."

1715, Sept. 1st. Chidly Pigott to Lord Townshend.

The writer prays his Lordship to recover from one Mr Beak a petition that the King had referred to his Lordship's Committee.

No date. "Deduction de ce qui s'est passé à l'egard de la demolition de Dunkerque depuis la Signature de la Paix à Utrecht jusqu'à la mort de la feüe Reyne." 18 pp.

1715–1716. Letters from Horatio Walpole to Lord Townshend. Dated at the Hague from the 8th February 1715 N.S. to 23rd October 1716. A thick bundle in a cardboard cover.

1715–1716. Despatches of Admiral Sir John Norris from 13th May 1715 to 4th November 1716.

1715, May 10th. Copy of a despatch from the Lords of the Admiralty to Lord Townshend.

Enclosing a copy of "Instructions for Sir John Norris for his proceeding to and from the Baltic with the Squadron of his Mats Ships under his Command." Signed by Sir George Byng, George Dodington, Sir John Jennings, George Baillie, Sir Charles Turner, and Abraham Stanyan.

To these instructions are appended "A List of his Majesties Ships, designed to proceed to the Baltic under your Command," and "A List of Ships Employ'd by the underwritten Merchants to import Hemp from Petersbergh for his Majesties service, Anno 1715."

From the second of these lists it appears that the number of ships placed under the command of Sir John Norris—was four third-rate, fifteen fourth-rate, and one sloop.

The Merchant ships were the America, Thomas Pickarden; the Adventure, John Smith; the Three Martins, Robert Tomson; the Mary & Elizabeth, Samuel Cont; the Hannah, Ralph White; the Benjamin, John Hooper; the Thomas & Henry, Nicholas Constant; the Plym Stock, Capt. Harrison; the Dorothy, Adam Abbot; and the Friend's Adventure, Alexander Long.

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The names of the owners of these vessels (so far as they are given), are [Sir] Randolph Knipe, [Sir] Godfrey Webster, Jos. Martin, William Astell, Charles Goodfellow, and George Morley Jnr.

1715, May 13th. Sir John Norris, on board the Cumberland at the Nore, to Lord Townshend.

The writer is delayed as he is waiting for some of the Merchant Ships and for Naval Stores. He concludes "I shall not loose one moment of time in proceeding from hence as soon as in the power of My Lord.—Your Lordships most Obedt faithful Sert.

"Jn: Norris."

[1715.] "Draught of a lettr to be writt by Sr Jn Norris to His Matys Ministers at Stralsund & Stockholm." Undated.

"Pursuant to the Instructions I have received from His Majesty; I am to acquaint you that I am arrived here with a Squadron of Men of war, and a fleet of Merchant men under my Convoy, as well for the Security & protection of the Commerce in the Baltick Sea, as to demand of the King of Sweden reparation and satisfaction for the great losses wch the British Merchants have sustained of late years, in having great number of their ships taken and confiscated with their Cargo's by the Swedes without any just reason or pretence whatsoever, and also to require an abrogation of the Edict relating to Privateers published by the King of Sweden at Stralsund the 19th February last; I must therefore desire you to lose no time after the receipt of this to represent to his Swedish Majesty the occasion of my arrival with the fleet under my Command in these Seas; and that the King my master having nothing more at heart than the preservation of the antient Friendship between the two Crowns, is very much concerned that the behaviour of the Swedes in taking and confiscating contrary to some treaties still in force the ships and effects belonging to His subjects, and the denyall of satisfaction & redress to them notwithstanding the repeated instances made by you as well as by Mr Jackson on that account has obliged His Majesty to send me with a naval force to protect His subjects in carrying on their lawful trade to the Baltick ports, and to demand of the King of Sweden immediate reparation for the losses sustained by the British Merchants (an account of which is here annexed) and also an abrogation of the aforesaid unjustifyable Edict relating to Privateers, which renders the Commerce to these parts impracticable contrary to the Treaties still subsisting between the two Crowns; and lastly to insist that the freedom of trade to the ports of the Baltick may be immediately restored to His Majesties Subjects, and preserved for the future without any interruption or molestation whatsoever.

"You will at the same time let His Swedish Majesty know for these reasons I am directed to stop all such ships that I shall meet with which shall belong to him, or to his subjects, or that carry his Commission, and to detain them, untill I shall receive from you the King of Sweden's full complyance to these demands; which are so agreable to justice and reason, that I cannot doubt but His Swedish Majesty out of his known love and regard to both will grant a ready and favourable answer; but if contrary to all expectations he shall continue to refuse complying with what is desired in the name of the King my master, I shall then be obliged to [take] such ships as I shall intercept belonging to him or to his subjects, or carrying his Commission, as just reprizalls for the damages sustained by the British subjects, and carry them with me as such into England."

[No date.] "Copie. Conte Specifique des pertes et domages qu'ont faites les Sujets Britanniques par la Saisie et Confiscation de Vaisseaux

et Marchandises sous mentionnées dans la Suède." Fourteen claims the total of which amounts to £65,449. Perhaps enclosed in the last. 6¼ pp.

1715, June 23rd. Copy of Minutes of Council of War, held on board the Cumberland at Revel. Enclosed in the next letter.

Present: Sir John Norris, Admiral of the Blue, &c.; Sir Thomas Hardy, Rear Admiral of the Blue; Captains Edward Hopson, Charles Strickland and Thomas Smith; Mens^r L. du Neth, Rear Admiral of Holland, and Captains Jolle Jolles and John Taatman.

The decision come to at this Council of War was to set sail for Dorwind, for the protection of the trade of Riga, so soon as the four ships daily expected from the Island of Hoghland should return; to call for despatches at Dantzick; and to hold a fresh Council of War to determine the proper time for returning with the Fleet to Revel in order to convoy the Trade to England and Holland.

With the above paper was also enclosed in the next letter a "List of the Czar's Fleet as they are disposed in a Line of Battel."

1715, June 24th. Sir John Norris to Lord Townshend. Dated, on board the Cumberland, at Revel.

The writer sent away the Trade bound to Petersburgh with four men-of-war to see them as far as the Island of Hoghland. On the 23rd he held a Council of War, "so we may put to Sea again so soon as the said four Ships have rejoin'd us." Has had the good Fortune to prevail with the Dutch Admiral to join with him "in such a Cruise as will not only serve for the Security of our Commerce, but also enable me to answer the other purposes of his Maj^ty. so far as the time will allow. . . . . The people here are stil in dayly expectation of the Czar's Arrival with his Fleet from Cronslot but we have not received any Account of his leaving that Place."

[P.S.] 25th June.

"The Post not going away yesterday I have an Opportunity to acquaint your Lord^p that last night I had a letter from the Czar by his private Secretary, by which and what that Gent^n had orders to tell me I find his Maj^ty is very desirous of my stay till he arrives with his Fleet from Cronslot, which his Sec^y assures me will be in a day or two . . . . I have inclos'd the Muscovite Line of Battel, and can tell your L^dp our Trade is got safe to Petersburgh. I sailed this morning from the Road of Revel and anchord off Nargan. Your L^dp will pardon the Liberty I take of putting my Family's Letters under your Cover.'

1715, July 8th. The same to the same. Dated on board the Cumberland at Revel. Enclosing "Lists of the Danish and Swedish Fleets," and "a State of Provisions on board his Majesty's Ships in the Baltick under the Command of S^r J^n Norris."

The writer has striven to persuade the Dutch Rear Admiral to act with him offensively against the Swedes, but the latter says that he cannot join in any offensive action until he receives such orders from the States, or advice from their Minister, Mr. Lentilo. "I have also received a second letter from the King of Prussia, wherein he acquaints me the Danish Fleet is retired, being too weak for the Swedes, and presses me immediately to endeavour to join the Danes . . . . if your Lordship shall send any orders for me at Copenhagen, we may attempt to put them in execution in conjunction with the Danes, as far as our provisions and the season of the year will admit, which are both pretty far spent . . . . ."

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"P.S. His Czarian Majesty has ordered Gen[l] Prince Galexin to make a descent with 60 Gallies from Neustadt or Wassaw, on the coast of Finland in the North Bodom, upon the opposite coast where they can land best, in order to burn the country and divert the Swedes from transporting any troops to Pomerania. The Czar's troops designed for Pomerania are in motion, and I am told he designs to go thither in person.

"I enclosed y[r] L[d]ship the copy of a List I have just had from the Czar of the Danish and Swedish fleets said to be at Sea and of the Danish Flotilla."

1715, July 13th. The same to the same. Dated on board the Cumberland at Dantzick.

". . . . . We sailed from thence [Nargan] the 28th, and meeting variable winds we came upon the coast of Windaw the 5th of this month, and being informed there that the Men of War and Trade at Riga were not molested by any Cruisers, we came from that coast, and arrived at Dantzick the 10th, and I am informed here by Mr. Beaumont and Mr. Hopman that they received a packet from your Ldship for me, but had forwarded the same to Revel . . . . . the Dutch Rear Admiral is informed from the Prints of his Country which he has seen here, that the States have lately declared that their order to him is to keep an exact neutrality, and therefore he cannot joyn with me in any case to act offensively against the Swedes and there being but 14 English Men of War with me, and by letters I have met with here from Mr. Jackson he sends me a List of the Swedish fleet now together, which is 26 sail, and 21 of them are of the Line . . . . . considering that by the last of this month our trade at Petersburgh will be ready, and that from that time we must be gathering up the Commerce to return down the Baltick, y[r] L[d]sp will expect no further of us than a proceeding with our Trade, unless the Swedes will seek an occasion; but if it happen that we get down with them to Elsenure in any short time, where they will be free from any apprehension of the Swedes, if His Majesty be pleased that I have any further Orders to act with the Men of War, I shall very faithfully endeavour to obey his commands, which I beg your L[d]ship will answer for me.

"Here is two Merchant Men come to this place, whose Masters I have examined, and they give so odd a relation of the Swedish and Danish fleets, that if I had not examined them myself and found them ready to deliver w[t] they said on oath, I should hardly have related it to your L[d]ship. One of them says that on the 8th instant near Bornholm, he was carried into the Swedish fleet by one of their Cruizers, that they were in all 35 sail, whereof 21 were of the Line, that while he was with them, they discovered the Danish fleet to Leeward and bore down to them, who he says were also 35 sail, and 21 of them in a line to receive the Swedes, that when the Swedes were near the Danes about 30 Cannons were fired from the Swedes at the Danes who made no return; after w[ch] the Danes bore away and the Swedes kept their wind and so separated, and this man coming on his voiage hither saw no more of their proceedings. The other Master says that on the 9th he was likewise in the Swedish fleet near Bornholm, and saw them in sight of the Danes; that the Swedes had the Wind of them, that he saw some few guns fired from the Swedes, after which the Swedes tacked and stood towards the Island of Bornholm and the Danes towards Fosterburn. . . ."

1715, July 16th. The same to the same. Dated on board the Cumberland at Dantzick.

Sir John encloses a copy of the resolutions come to at a Council of War two days before, and will pursue them if the post brings him nothing to the contrary.

In the Council of War it was decided that the fleet should proceed to Revel "and dispatch four ships from thence to Hoghland, to fetch the trade from Petersburgh to Revel, and that when they shall have rejoyned the fleet there, it be considered in another Council of War in what manner 'twill be best to take up the rest of the trade of both nations to proceed down the Baltick in order to return to our Countrys."

1715, Augt. 2nd. Lord Townshend to Sir John Norris. From Whitehall. Copy. 3 pp.

His Majesty entirely approves Sir John's conduct; thinks it is of the last consequence to the nation that the merchant men who are now upon their return from the Baltic should be conducted home in safety—since if they should miscarry such a scarcity of naval stores must ensue as would disable him from fitting out a Fleet next Spring—and therefore orders Sir John to convey them home with all convenient speed. As, by returning home with his whole squadron and the merchant ships under convoy, Sir John will probably have no opportunity of making reprizals on the Swedes, he is instructed to leave behind him in the Baltic eight of his ships "under the command of some discreet Officer that is not a Flag," to act in concert with the Danish fleet, to compel the Swedes to make reparation for the damages they have done to his Majesty's subjects during the last two years, and to compel the King of Sweden to revoke the unjustifiable Edict lately published.

1715, Sept. 3rd. Sir John Norris to Lord Townshend. Dated at Copenhagen.

"My Lord—Since my last to your Lord^{p} from Dantzick, I am to acquaint you that I sail'd from thence the 25th of August, and anchor'd off Bornholm the 27th by reason of contrary Winds. I sail'd from thence the 1st of this Month and yesterday arrived with all our fleet in the Bay of Knyke, where I found the Danish fleet, whose Admiral sent me by a Frigat, Your Lord$^{p's}$ Orders of the 2^{d} of August, upon w^{ch} I immediately came to an Anchor in that Road, and pursuant to your Commands made a detachment of eight of the best of our Ships under the Command of Captain Hopson, to join the Danish fleet and act according to your Lord$^{p's}$ directions; and have drawn from our other Ships what provisions they can possibly spare, to enable them to continue on the said service. After they seperated from me this Morning, I sail'd with the rest of our Ships and pass'd the Grounds of Elsenеur, and am just come a shoar to this place to adjust with the Ministers for such further Provisions as shall be wanted for the service of the said eight Ships, but as the Post is now going and I have not opportunity to acquaint your Lord^{p} with any thing further, I shall not fail of taking particular Care to do it by the next," etc.

1715, Sept. 5th. The same to the same. Dated at Copenhagen. A signed duplicate, enclosed from Elsenеur in the next letter. 3 pp.

The writer has arranged terms with the King of Denmark's Ministers for the provisioning of the squadron that he is to leave behind him in the Baltic. He hopes [very shortly] to have all our Trade clear'd at Elsenеur and to be ready to sail by the first Opportunity to our Country. Is going to Fredricksberg tomorrow, to receive the Queen of Denmark's Commands, and from thence to Elsenеur to our ships. The Danish Magazines have neither hemp, cordage, masts nor yards, sufficient for their own ships whence his Lordship will see that in case of difficulty they will not be able to supply our squadron.

Enclosed in the above letter are the three following papers.

1. Sir John Norris's Instructions to Capt. Hopson, Commander of his

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Majᵗʸ Ship the Burford. Dated "aboard the Cumberland off Draco this 3ᵈ Sepʳ 1715." 4⅔ pp.

2. State of the Provisions of the 8 Ships under the Command of Captain Hopson in the Baltick. ½ page.

3. Rates to be paid for Provisions that shall be taken up at Copenhagen for the Squadron in the Baltick, and charge of putting Men into the Danish Hospitals &c.

The last-mentioned paper which illustrates prices and exchange, and weights and measures, is as follows:—

"At what Rates such Provisions are to be paid for, as the eight Men of War left in the Baltick have occasion to be supply'd with from Copenhagen (Vizᵗ)

				li.	*s.*	*d.*	
Bread (of the King's sort)	2	Danish Schillings,	or	0	0	1	sterling per pound.
Beer	112	„	„	0	4	8	per Danish tun said to contain 34 English Gallons.
Beef (salt)	4	„	„	0	0	2	per pound.
Pork (salt)	7	„	„	0	0	3½	per pound.
Oatmeal	480	„	„	1	0	0	per Danish Ton said to contain 36 Engᵍ. Gallˢ.
Butter	10	„	„	0	0	5	per pound.
Cheese	6	„	„	0	0	3	per pound.

"The Bills given for the said Provisions, are to be drawn according to the printed Course of Exchange when the Provisions are deliver'd.

"If any Sea Men be put into the King of Denmark's Hospitals, the Charge will be three Rixdollers per Man per Mensem, and five such Dollers are accounted equal to a pound Sterling.

"1715, Sept. 10th. Sir John Norris to Lord Townshend. Dated on board the Cumberland at Elseneur.

"My Lord—Herewith is the Duplicate of what I had the honour to write to you from Copenhagen the 5th. After I had adjusted every thing then with the Danish Ministers relating to the eight Ships wᶜʰ stay under the Command of Capⁿ Hopson, I went to Fredricksburg, where I had the honour of waiting upon the Queen of Denmark and all that Royal Family. Her Majesty was pleased to command me to make her Compliments to the King and Prince and Princess of Wales, and commanded me to dine at her table, when she was pleas'd to drink their Healths and Prosperity, as did all the Royall Family. I came that night to our fleet, and we now only wait a fair wind to sail, wᶜʰ I shall be carefull to do the first opportunity that shall present. I am, etc."

1715, Sept. 13th. The same to the same. Dated on board the Cumberland at Elsenure.

"My Lord—Since my last to your Lᵈsp I have only to acquaint you that by contrary winds I am still kept here with the fleet, and the shortness of our provisions has obliged me to endeavour the procuring some at this place, the account of wᶜʰ I shall take care be regularly sent to the Commissˢ of the Victualling at the cheapest rates I am able, and pray the Lᵈship to move His Majesty that Admiralty may order the bills my Secretaries shall draw on the Victualling be regularly complyed with. I am, etc."

1715, Sept. 26th. Captⁿ Edward Hopson, R.N., "From on board the Burford in Ruyck Bay," to Lord Townshend. In a clerk's hand; unaddressed, and signed E. Hopson. 2 pp.

"My Lord—In Obedience to the Orders I receiv'd from Sir John Norris, I joyn'd the Danish Fleet with the Squadron of his Majesty's Ships under my Comand, at this Place the 4th instant, where we have continued ever since without any Motion towards proceeding any further. . . . .

"Count Geldenlew came on board and took the Command of the Danish Fleet two days since.

". . . . . The small quantity of Provisions which was demanded to compleat our ships to Twelve Weeks at Short Allowance, and but half Allowance of Beer is not yet all delivered . . . . . should we want a further Supply, I fear it will be very difficult to get. As for Naval Stores by what I can learn they have not any in their Magazines should we be in want thereof. All these things considered, as well as the Season of the Year far advanc'd, I don't see we shall be able to remain in these Seas longer than about the Tenth of October; but my Instructions directing me to consider that at a Council consisting of the Captains of the Squadron, I shall act accordingly, and shall not omit giving your Lordship an Account of our Proceedings as often as Opportunity shall offer, and pray leave to subscribe myself, etc.

"P.S. Just now I received a Message from Count Geldenlew that he had receiv'd the King's Orders, and design'd to sail the next morning by Day light, towards Rugen, I shall accompany him with my Squadron, being willing to promote the Publick Service, but am a little surprized at his giving me no other Intimation of his Intention."

1715, Sept. 27th. Copy of a despatch from Lord Townshend to Captn Hopson. Dated at Whitehall.

". . . . the King being acquainted that the Ministers of Denmark have agreed to furnish you wth provisions at the same Rates as his Danish Majesty is obliged to pay, and that you have a quantity sufficient to serve you till the 10th of October, about wch time Sr John Norris supposes you may be preparing to return home; I am commanded by his Majty to acquaint you that he thinks the interests of his Subjects, and his own Honour too much concern'd to support the particular points mention'd in the instructions Sr John Norris has given you; that it is therefore his pleasure that you should not think of leaving those seas with the Squadron under you Command untill your shall receive the King's speciall orders for that purpose . . . . . ."

1715, Oct. 17th. Sir John Norris to Lord Townshend. Dated on board the "Cumberland near the mouth of the Thames."

"My Lord,—I sailed with the fleet from Elseneur the 29th of the last month, and the 30th the wind coming contrary [we] were obliged to anchor off the Island of Lesson, where we rid till the 2d instant, and then having a favourable Easterly wind, we sailed out of the Categat, and passed the Schaw with all the fleet in the afternoon. That night came on a violent storm of wind from the South to the South West which dispersed the fleet so, that on the 3rd having hard gales and thick weather, we could not see, besides our own Men of War, and three Dutch, above 40 sail . . . .

"The Swallow and Moor, who were ordered to keep in the rear of the fleet were separated from us the night of the Gale.

"The 7th, three Dutch Men of War and some Merchant men parted from us for their Country . . . . . ."

"Captn Finbo will have the honour of delivering this letter to your Ldp. He is a very worthy Gentleman . . . . . I pray leave to recommend him to your Ldship's favour, and hope soon to be permitted the honour of waiting upon you, and am" etc.

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1715, Nov. 5th. "Traduction d'une lettre du Commisariat de l'estat de la Marine, au Conseil, à Copenhagen." Signed Rantzau, Seckman, and Lassen. (1 page.) To which is appended a statement "Des provisions que l'Admiral le Chevalier John Norris a demandé pour l'Escadre Angloise qui est avec la flotte Danoise, et des provisions receues là-dessus, selon le poid et mesure de Dannemarc." 1 page.

The letter expresses surprise at complaints that the English ships had failed to obtain the provisions promised them, and calls the Council's attention to the accompanying extract which shows how the provisions have been supplied, in payment for which at present the commisariat have not touched a sou, though the commisariat had to advance money for the purchase of the provisions at considerable inconvenience.

[1716]. A list of the Swedish Ships which engaged the Danes on the 28 July 1715, and ought to be expected at Sea this year. Un-signed and undated.

[The total number of ships in this List is 21, and of their guns is 1366, and the proposals that follow seem to have been drawn up by Sir John Norris.]

". . . . . Besides the above-mentioned ships the Swedes have at Gottenberg ten sail from 28 to 50 guns, which are in condition for the Sea and were out the 1st of last year.

"The aforesaid Account is the whole number of ships the Swedes had at Sea last year.

"If the King have Occasion for his fleet to proceed up the Baltick, the Danes, not being in a condition, or it not being for their interest to go above the Island of Bornholm, the English should have an equal number of guns in their fleet to the Swedes, to expect the success of a battle in case Occasion offer.

"If the English be only to joyn the Danes and act in conjunction with them, as much less a number as may be reasonably supposed the Danes shall joyn them with, to give the success to a battel in case of an engagement may suffice.

"The Swedes have a much greater number of Men than the English, insomuch that the Admlps ship of Sweden will have 1,100 men, and the English Admiral but 470, and a proportional difference between all the ships of the two nations; wherefore 'tis proposed that the English Ships may be allowed the same complement of Men they have in War.

The English ships are now ordered only the allowance of ammunition at home in time of Peace, which is but 40 Charges for each Canon, and in case they have an engagement, that will be neither sufficient to conquer their Enemies nor defend themselves; it is therefore proposed they be allowed the same proportion of Ammunition they carry aboard in time of War, together with 20 rounds of pound-shot, for the Danish Magazines are in so ill a condition, that they cannot supply the English in case of necessity.

"The English were, last year, victualled with four months provision at whole allowance, but if more had not been procured abroad, the ships had not been able to return, and yet, with that help, they were obliged to live some time at half allowance, wch in sharp weather men are not able to bear; and it is therefore proposed, they carry out with them a greater proportion of provisions.

"It is likewise proposed the fleet be allowed a fifth Rate Frigat, and two Sloops or sixth-rates, to assist in the useful parts of Sounding before the fleet, or helping any Ship that may be distressed by running agrownd, and also that an Hospital Ship may be allowed for the reception of sick or hurt seamen from the Men of War.

"The Government of England has allowed 16,000 Seamen for this year, and if 7,000 of them be employed to the Baltick, it will be very little or no more charge to England than if they were all kept in the Channel."

1716, May 10th. Instructions for Sir John Norris. Given at the Court at St. James's at this date. $5\frac{3}{4}$ pp.

The instructions recite the grievances of the British Crown and Merchants against the Swedes. The King of Sweden "is now endeavouring to make himself Master of Norway, the reduction of w^ch Kingdome we look upon, besides the loss of the trade of Great Britain thither, to be the most ready way both to enable him to cut off entirely the Commerce of our Subjects to the Baltick, and to afford him greater opportunitys of carrying on those projects, which from good grounds we cannot but apprehend he is forming against the Peace and Safety of our Kingdomes."

Then follow specific instructions to Sir John Norris with regard to the reparation he is to demand and to the measures he is to take to enforce it. If he shall judge the King of Sweden's answer to be full and satisfactory, he must then "use all possible instances to divert the Danes from making an Invasion upon Schonen, and from carrying on any hostile attempt against any other the Territories of Sweden."

1716, May 11th. Lord Townshend to Sir John Norris. From Whitehall.

Requesting Admiral Norris to carry the bearer to the Sound and set him ashore at Elsingburg, and on his return to take him on board again and have him landed somewhere near Lubec.

1716, May 12th. Lord Townshend to Sir John Norris, and to Robert Jackson, British Resident at Stockholm. Dated at Whitehall. Copies of two letters (on the same sheet) enclosing duplicate drafts of the memorial (in French) which Sir John Norris was to send by express to the King of Sweden. Mr. Jackson is desired to form a memorial upon the same plan and to the same purpose, to deliver it to the Senate at Stockholm, and then to transmit to Lord Townshend with all convenient speed an account of the proceedings thereon, and of the answer he receives.

1716, May 17th. Sir John Norris to Lord Townshend. Dated on board the Cumberland at the Nore.

The writer hopes the Hampshire will join him to-morrow from Sheerness, and will take the first opportunity of wind to sail on his voyage. The Muscovite ships sailed the day before he came here.

1716, May 18th. Lord Townshend to Sir John Norris. From Whitehall. Copy.

"The King desires that Sir John will sail at the very first opportunity, and further that, if during his stay in the Baltick, application should be made to him by the Court of Denmark or by any of His Ministers abroad for granting a Convoy to ships carrying provisions for the Garrison at Wismar, he should comply therewith and see the said ships safe to Wismar."

1716, June 5th. Sir John Norris to Lord Townshend. Dated on board the Cumberland at Elseneur.

". . . . . I waited on his Danish Maj^ty at Fredricksberg and made him our Master's compliments. His Ma^ty was pleased to receive me very favourably, and in discourse with me ask'd if he might know the

purport of my Express to the King of Sweden. I told him 'twas by the command of the King to press his Swedish Majᵗʸ in the strictest manner to desist from his Enterprises in Norway, and for the Freedom of our Trade in the Baltick, and that I expected a favourable answer . . . . . if the King of Sweden should be so unreasonable as not to permit any answer to come to me, I shall be in want to know from your Lordᵖ how his Majᵗʸ will please to have me behave myself.

"Mr. Püchler tells me he has writ to England that the Court of Denmark intends a Descent upon Schonen with 20,000 Men who are to intrench themselves there till Troops can be got to strengthen them. . . . .

"I trouble your Lordᵖ with the inclosed Petition of the Master of one of our Merchᵗ Ships wᶜʰ have been detained at Copenhagen by the Danes. I have made application to the Ministers for his Discharge, and they have promised me to be favourable to him. . . . ."

1716, May 30th. Copy of the humble petition of Robert Curson. Enclosed in the last. 1¾ pp.

The petitioner is master of the Adventure of Wells which is principally owned by himself and Mr. John Buckler of Wells. Last March when bound from Coningsberg to London the said ship was taken by a Swedish Privateer. It was recaptured by a Danish Frigate and carried to Copenhagen where it has been detained ever since because he refuses to pay the Danes one fourth of the value of the ship and cargo as salvage. Wherefore he humbly begs "that he may have liberty to prosecute his voyage without being obliged to answer the demand above-mentioned, since our Royal Master is at peace both with the King of Denmark and Sweden."

1716, June 11th. Copy of a letter in French from Monsʳ de Puckler to Admiral Norris. Dated at Copenhagen and enclosed "In Sir John Norris's of 1ˢᵗ June 1716."

The writer, on behalf of the King of Denmark, wishes the British Admiral to station his squadron between Carlscrona and Bernholm, or between Maën and Dornsbusch, so as to protect the vessels that are coming from Pomerania Mecklenbourg and Holstein. Their arrival is much needed both for fitting out the fleet, and for victualling the fleet and Copenhagen.

1716, June 13th. Robert Jackson to Sir John Norris. Dated at Stockholm. Copy 1½ pp.

". . . . . On Monday morning last the Holstein Privy Councillor Count Vander Nath arrived here in town from Wennersborg, a place about 20 Leagues from the King of Sweden's Camp at Swinesund, and I chanced to meet him the same Afternoon at Court, where after the usual Civility I inquired if he had not seen Monsʳ Stambke, when he made no difficulty to own that he left him at Wennersberg this day se'night, and seemed to believe he might still be att the same place, for he told me that while Baron Gortz the Holstein Treasurer and himself were regulating some matters at Wennersbourg, which the said Count Vander Nath went down on purpose to confer with him about, Monsʳ Stambke came to the same place in his way to the King of Sweden's Camp, and getting notice of their being there he immediately came to them, and acquainted Baron Gortz of his having some Letters to the King from you, when the said Baron demanding to see the Copys, and Monsʳ Stambke telling him he had received none from you, the Baron would not suffer him to proceed any further, but told him that as he was himself returning the same Day to the King of Sweden, he would let him know as soon as possible when it might be his Majˢ pleasure

to permit him to come to him, so that I cannot but conclude Mr. Stambke will be some time detained, and consequently that you will not see him so very suddenly."

1716, June 15th. Lord Townshend to Sir John Norris. Copy. 1¼ pp.

Lord Townshend expresses the King's approval of Sir John's having strictly followed his instructions and states that in the King's opinion he should station his squadron at Bornholm or some other place near Carlscroon so as to have a watchful eye on the Swedish Fleet and enable the Dutch Squadron to proceed securely up the Baltic with the Trade.

1716, June 19th. Sir John Norris to Lord Townshend. Dated on board the Cumberland at Elseneur. A signed Duplicate. 4 pp.

"My Lord —— I rec[d] a Letter from his Danish Maj[ts] Sec[y] of State, M[r] Schesledt, desiring me to attend his Maj[ty] at Fredricksburg the 18[th] which I accordingly did, and acquainted him that I had rec[d] Letters from Mr. Jackson, and was in hopes, since the Swedes permitted them to come to me, soon to receive some Answer from his Swedish Maj[ty] to the Memorial. But the King of Denmark believing the Swedish Fleet at Sea press'd very much that I wou'd, in the meantime, move with the Squadron towards the Bay of Ruyke and the Meun; in order to be a Countenance to his Men of War, who could then cruise, and secure the bringing his Troops and Provisions to the Island of Zeeland for the intended descent upon Schonen, which they are earnestly desirous to put in execution as soon as possible. I made as civil an excuse as I could; telling his Maj[ty] that while I waited for the King of Sweden's Answer, I could not remove from where I ride, unless the Swedes made any Attack upon his Countries which should require my Assistance in his Defence. This did not satisfie the King, who told me he had been given to understand I was to assist as well as to defend him . . . . . ."

1716, June 23rd. Copy of a Statement of Thomas Hall, Master of the Ship Prosperity of Hull, made on board the Cumberland at Elseneur. Enclosed in the next.

"Captain Hall states that he left Stockholm ten days ago, that 'twas reported there the Swedes were preparing to send an Army into Schonen, and that he saw three Regiments of Horse on their way thither," *etc.*

1716, June 26th. Sir John Norris to Lord Townshend. Dated on Board the Cumberland at Elseneur.

". . . . . I sent to the Governour of Elsinburg a letter for Mr. Jackson, importing only the rec[t] of his, desiring it might go by that day's post to Stockholm. The Governour received the letter, and sent me his assurances he would forward it, and that there was no answer come from the King of Sweden to the memorial, but [he] would not let any Officer land, but talked to him at the Boat, and said it was the King of Sweden's orders so to do. . . . . ."

1716, June 30th. The same to the same. Dated on board the Cumberland at Elseneur. 2¼ pp.

". . . . . The Danes and Muscovites have nothing so much to wish for, as that we may be engaged alone with the Swedes; in w[ch] action let the advantage be as it will, we shall be both so disabled, as that after it they will be entire masters of these seas and have their own advantage to pursue it at pleasure . . . . . I have not any return to the Memorial, and every body here is of opinion, the King of Sweden will not come to any terms . . . . . ."

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1716, July 3rd. Copy of a despatch from Lord Townshend to Sir John Norris. Unsigned. $1\frac{3}{4}$ p.

". . . . The King has ordered me to let you know that in case the Swedish fleet be out of port, or in such a station as may endanger the Trade, then you are to joyn such a detachment of your squadron with the Dutch, as you shall judge sufficient to oppose any attempt of the Swedes upon our Merchant men; and since upon detaching a squadron of such a Force as may be requisite to protect our Commerce, you will be so much weakened, that your lying longer in the Sound may expose you to Insults from the Swedes, the King thinks it best you should go with the rest of his fleet to the Bay of Kiog or to such other station as you shall judge convenient and secure to wait for the King of Sweden's answer. And in case you have any apprehension of danger to the Squadron remaining with you from the superior strength of the Swedes, it is His Majestie's pleasure that you should joyn the fleet of Denmark for your better security. And as the King of Sweden has hitherto protracted his returning an answer, and probably will not give any, his Majesty therefore directs that you should not give any hindrance to the Danes in their descent upon Schonen either by representations or otherwise."

Same date. The same to the same. Copy 3 pp.

". . . . His Majty is well assured that the Swedish Minister at Paris has concluded a Treaty with the Rebels in France, by which they are to be admitted into the service of the Kg of Sweden in the same rank and Station as they enjoyed respectively under the Pretender . . . . . it is his pleasure that in case the Fleet of Sweden should advance to attack that of Denmark, or otherwise to defeat the descent on Schonen, you should join with the Danes in giving them Battle, and in opposing their designs by all means possible. His Matys intentions being that you should observe no measures towards Sweden in any case where the assistance of his Fleet shall be necessary to deprive them of any signal advantage, or where your joyning the Danes may procure them some signal advantage over Sweden. But without one or the other of these two cases you are not to give the Danes such a degree of assistance a me be interpreted to amount to an open rupture with Sweden. I am," &c.

1716, July $\frac{13\text{th}.}{24\text{th}}$ Copy of Additional Instructions to Sir John Norris. "Given at our Court at Osnaburg." Docqueted "In Mr. Stanhope's of 21 July, 1716." $3\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

These instructions are, concert with the Dutch squadron to convoy the merchant men so far to the eastward of the Swedish fleet that they may safely reach their destinations under a detachment sufficient to protect them from Capers and other Frigates, and then with the main body of the joint fleet to watch the Swedish fleet and to execute reprisals. Further to request the King of Denmark to order a strong squadron of his ships to join the joint fleet and to give him assurances of being ready to act in concert with the Danish Squadron to oblige the Swedish fleet to retire into their ports.

1716, Nov. $\frac{2\text{nd}}{13\text{th}}$. Sir John Norris "to Mr. Secy Schestedt." Copy. Dated at Copenhagen and enclosed in Sir John's letter to Lord Townshend on the following day.

"Sir—My Royal Master having commanded me to put a Squadron of his ships in a Condition to remain in these parts some time longer, and

finding it absolutely necessary for that End, that a Quantity of Bread, besides other Provisions should be provided, I directed our Commissary to endeavour to procure the same. He has accordingly ingag'd two hundred barrels of Wheat flower, but as he informs me he is unable to bring it into Copenhagen without paying a Duty, I humbly request you will be pleas'd to represent the same to his Majty, and as it is not for Merchandizing but the Use of my Master's ships, he will be pleas'd to grant that the said flower, as well as what other Provisions it may be necessary to procure for that Squadron while in these parts, may be free of any Duty or Douaine; the like flower [? favour] having been always granted by the Crowns of Spain and Portugal when our fleets were useful there. And for avoiding any fraud to the Crown of Denmark by this favour, I have given directions by our Commissary, Mr. Vere who is the Bearer of this Letter to give you what Testimony you please, either upon his honour or Oath, that whatever Provisions he shall procure will be only for our Master's Service, and Mr. Cleyland who has the honour to command in chief the said Squadron will likewise assure you of the same from time to time as it shall be necessary. I am &c. J. N."

1716, Nov. $\frac{3rd}{14th}$. Sir John Norris to Secretary Stanhope. Dated at Copenhagen. Copy. Enclosed in the next. $2\frac{3}{4}$ pp.

"Since my last of the 30th October, the Dutch Men of War with all their Trade arrived here, and all the Merchant Men will be clear'd by tomorrow at Elseneur for leaving this Country and I shall accordingly take the first opportunity of Wind to sail to ours.

"I have not been favoured with any of yours since that of the fourteenth last Month, but Mr. Bothmar having shewn me his Letters, that you would send me his Majts Commands by Major Finbo for leaving six Ships under Captain Cleyland in these Seas for some time longer, I shall perform the same tho' your Orders do not come to my hands, and if his Majty will permit me humbly to name a time proper for their return from these parts, I believe the 20th of December will be as long as they can well stay for the Ice . . . . .

"P.S.—I have only time to acquaint you Major Finbo is just arrived, and that by next Post I shall send you an Account of all our Proceedings. I have likewise received a Message from Mr Schestedt that their Court has consented to my request of the Provisions."

Same date. Sir John Norris to Lord Townshend. Dated at Copenhagen.

"My Lord—I had the honour of writing to your Ldp the 28th of last Month, and came to this place with our Men of War and Trade next day, when I received the favour of your Letter of the 9th past, and am very glad my behaviour has met with his Royal Highness's approbation.

"For the present State of our Affairs here I pray leave to refer your Lordp to the enclos'd copies of what I write Mr. Secry Stanhope by this Post, and am with the greatest Respect etc.

"Jn. Norris."

1716, Nov. 4th. The same to the same. Dated "off Copenhagen."

"My Lord I have only to trouble your Ldp with the inclosed copy of my letter of this date to Mr. Secry Stanhope of my orders to Captain Cleyland, and to acquaint you I am now under sail in order to make the best of my way for England. I am with great respect, etc.

"John Norris."

Same date. The same to Secretary Stanhope. Dated at Copenhagen. Enclosed in the last. Copy. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

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Enclosing the writer's Instructions for Capt. Cleveland and begging that further instructions may be sent to the latter to rectify whatever the writer may have omitted.

Same date. Copy of Instructions from Sir John Norris Admiral of the Blue, etc. "To William Cleveland, Esq., Commandr in Chief of the Squadron of his Majestie's ships to be employed upon the Coast of Norway." Enclosed with the last. 2½ pp.

These orders are; To wait at Copenhagen till the 30th of Novr for his Majesty's commands; to inform Mr. Stanhope of this, and to obey the instructions he will send, to open despatches arriving for Sir John Norris, and communicate them to Lord Polwarth and Mr. Bothmar, etc.

17$\frac{15}{16}$, Jan. 9th. William Thomson, Recorder of London, to Lord Townshend.

"My Lord,

I am obliged to trouble your Lordship once more on the behalf of John Wild who was repreived to wensday next. He persisted in his innocence to the last not knowing of his repreive, I presume your Lordship will please to mention it to the King that he may be repreived till further orders, and that you will please to signifie his Majesty's intentions to the Sheriffs or myself in a letter to that purpose. I am" *etc.*

17$\frac{15}{16}$, March 8th. Walter Etherington to Lord Townshend. "Principal Secretary of State."

The writer has brought Lieut. Cunningham to make affidavit against Francis Hamond, Governor of Landguard Fort, and Mathew Draper his Deputy, who put him under arrest for 24 hours for drinking the health of the Duke of Marlborough on the 31st of December last.

[1716, July.] Proposed alterations in the Cabinet. In French and undated. The Duke of Devonshire to be President of the Council with the salary of 3500 pounds sterling a year which ought to be drawn in part from the pension of the Duke of Argyle and in part from the profits of the Privy Seal which Lord Sunderland is willing to surrender for this purpose.

Lord Sunderland to be Keeper of the Privy Seal without Salary and to have sole charge as Vice Treasurer of Ireland.

The Duke of Kent to be Lord Steward of the Household [Grand Maitre] in the place of the Duke of Devonshire.

The Duke of Kingston to be Master of the Horse [Grand Ecuyer].

Mr. [Francis] Negus to be Master of the Horse under the Duke of Kingston.

Mr. [Conyers] Darcy to be Master of the Buckhounds.

The Duke of Montrose to be Lord Clerk Register [Greffier] to Scotland, in the place of Lord Isla.

Lord Tankerville to be a Lord in Waiting [Seigneur de la chambre du Roy] in the place of the Duke of Kent.

Lord Leicester to be a Lord in Waiting in the place of Lord Orrery.

Lord Haversham to be Keeper of the King's Forests south of Trent, in the place of Lord Tankerville.

Lord Cobham to be Constable of Windsor Castle, in the place of the Duke of Kent.

1716, July 22nd. A letter to Monsr d'Ibberville from the Conseil de Marine "wth a Memorial on the Insults they say the English Fishermen on the Coasts of France and England do the French Fishermen on the aforesd Coasts." In French. 1 page.

1716, Nov. 11th. Lord Sunderland to Lord Townshend. Dated at Gohre in Holland and unaddressed.

"My Lord—My giving your Ld[p] this trouble, is occasion'd by M[r] Stanhop's having shewn me, a letter he has writt to you, by the King's express Command, upon the subiect of the French Treaty, and the delays in the signing of it. Your Lord[p] may remember that at the beginning of this negotiation with France I was very much against it, apprehending it was an artifice onely of the French Party in Holland, to avoid the Treaty with the Emperour, and to sow disunion among the Allies, however when I left England, I saw plainly the Torrent was for carrying on the negotiation; I knew no more till I came hither of this affair, butt what I had from common news, and reports in the Low Countries, and therefore upon the same generall notion, I writt my opinion to your Ld[p] in generall still to the same effect, whilst I was at Aix. Butt upon my arrivall here, and M[r] Secretary Stanhop's having acquainted me with the Treaty itself, and every step that had been taken in it; I was entirely convinc'd that no negotiation had ever been managed with more pains and prudence, nor no Treaty ever brought to a Conclusion more glorious, nor more advantageous to the King and England; especially under the circumstances Europe is like to be in, by these proceedings of the Czar, the King of Prussia, &c. which very probably may make France, take a pretence from these delays, to avoid signing at last, and what is more yett is, that the occasions of this delay, leave it in the power of France to say it is not their fault. I am sincerely concern'd at any thing that may be preiudiciall to the King's service, and particularly at any thing that happens that may nott rightly be understood among those in his service, that allways have, and allways ought to act cordially together; and that is the single reason why I say any thing upon so unpleasant a subiect. I must therefore be so plain as to tell you that I never saw the King resent any thing so much as this affair, in which he thinks, nott only M[r] Secretary Stanhope butt himself nott well us'd; and indeed I think, it wants to be explain'd; I must nott omitt too acquainting your Ld[p] that the King is very much surpris'd at the strange notion that seems at present to prevail, as if the Parliament was not to concern themselves in any thing that happens in these parts of the world, which he looks upon, nott onely as exposing him to all kind of affronts, but even to ruine; and indeed this notion is nothing butt the old Tory one, that England can subsist by itself, whatever becomes of the rest of Europe, which has been so iustly exploded by the Wigs, ever since the Revolution. I am very sensible, that upon many accounts it might have been more prudent in me nott to have mention'd these things, butt the King's service, and the supporting the right interest, and the union of those in his service depend so much upon these things being rightly understood, that I could nott have answer'd it to my self, if I had nott troubled you a[bout] this,—you will take it is, I am sure [mos]t sincerely meant, by him that is with [the] greatest truth and respect—My Lord—y[r] Ld[p's]—Most obedient humble servant

"SUNDERLAND."

[1716.] "Copy of the K[gs] lett[r] to the Prince [of Wales] containing the restrictions laid upon him in his Regency." [In French. 6½ pp.]

1716. [Draft] Letters from Lord Townshend to [the Pensionary] M[r] Secretary Stanhope, Horatio Walpole, &c., from Jan[y] 10[th], 17[15/16] to Dec[r] 11[th] 1716. [In a card board cover.]

The latest of these letters is addressed to Secretary Stanhope and encloses a letter in French, for him to hand to the King, in which Lord Townshend accepts his dismissal and declines the Lord Lieutenantship of Ireland.

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1716–1717. "Copies of letters relating to the change of Ministry in 1716–1717, from Lord Townshend, Mr. Walpole, &c." In book form. On the cover is the following memorandum:—"I know this to be in the handwriting of the Rev^d Tho^s Patrick Young who was a Prebendary of Westminster and Rector of North Church Herts—TOWNSHEND & LEICESTER—April 1808."

1716–1724. A packet of ten letters described on their cover as 'Curious letters from Lord Bolingbroke to Lords Townshend & Harcourt—belonging to the Marquis Townshend."

These letters have been printed by Archdeacon Coxe in his Memoirs of Sir Robert Walpole.

1. The first is undated, unsigned, and unaddressed, and is apparently in a Secretary's handwriting. $1\frac{1}{4}$ pp.

2. "Paris le 16 Mars 1716." In French. Unsigned and unaddressed. 1 p.

3. "Paris Dec: the 17th 1723." Probably to Lord Harcourt. Unaddressed. 4 pp.

4. "Paris Dec: the 28th 1723." Unsigned and unaddressed. Endorsed, "From Lord Bolingbroke to L^d Harcourt." $6\frac{1}{4}$ pp.

5. "Dec. 29 1723." Unsigned and unaddressed. In the same handwriting as the 1st letter. 3 pp.

6. "Paris Dec: the 29th 1723." Address obliterated. Signed "B." Lord Bolingbroke to *Lord Townshend?* 2 pp.

7 and 8. "30 Dec 1723." Unsigned and unaddressed, with cipher names and cipher figures. Lord Bolingbroke to *Lord Harcourt.* It is accompanied by a deciphered rendering in the same handwriting as the letters 1 and 5. 2 pp.

9. "Jan. 12, 1724." Unsigned and unaddressed. In cipher. $8\frac{3}{4}$ pp.

10. "Feb. 3, 1724." Unsigned and unaddressed. In cipher. 6 pp.

1717, April 9th. General Stanhope, Secretary of State, to Lord Townshend. Dated at the Cockpitt.

"My lord—the King judging it for his service to dispense with your lordship's service as lord lieut^t of Ireland I am commanded to signifie his Ma^ties pleasure to your lordship upon it, his Ma^ty is sorry that many circumstances render this alteration necessary at present he commands me to assure your lordship that he will never forget your past services and you'l give me leave to say that I shall be very gladd of an occation of writing to your lordship upon a more agreable subject as being with great respect—my lord—your lordship's most humble and most obedient servant

"JAMES STANHOPE."

[1720.] The extract of a Project sent by Count Bernsdorf to Count Zinzendorf. [Undated.]

"The disgusted Whiggs have endevoured to convince his Majesty that the Cabal designe to alter the Constitution, to destroy the present Establishment and the Quadruple Alliance, which was formed for the Security of both, but it seems now they intend that Allians[e] only to secure themselves in their Places, the better to enable them to run the Nation into an Aristocracy as appears by the Frame of the South Sea Bill.

"That the Cabal designe to amuse his Majesty with a Peace in the South in the same Manner as they have done that of the North, but in the end will order it so as to establish themselves, and be able for the future to give Laws to the King and his Son, and even to remove him when they shall think Proper.

"That they will be condescending to France and Spain the better to secure the Intrest of those two Crowns by whose Power they intend to

keep the Czar from a Pence in the North till such time as they can be in a Condition to enable him to disturbe the Peace of the Empire.

"The disgusted Party offer to countermine the designes of the Caball after [*sic*] the following method.

"To give good Termes to Spain by which means they hope to secure the South Sea Trade the better to enable that Company to furnish his Majesty with two or three Millions independent of Parliament if his affairs abroad should require it.

"By this means his Majesty may bring the Czar and other Northern Princes to be at his Devotion and keep them in his Intrest.

"To secure the Peace of the North and the Empire for the future they propose to advance Money to King Augustus to buye off the Crown Generall and some other considerable Palatines in order to make Poland Hereditary by which means they would also be able to keep the Power of France within bounds.

"That it would be more for the Intrest of his Majesty and the Nation to make an Addition to his German Dominions by the Purchase of some Country contiguous to his present Teritories which would enable him to hold the Ballance between the Northern Powers better then by sending a Fleet yearly to the Baltick which gives umbrage to the People.

"France will undertake no new Warr during this Minority, consequently his Majesty in conjunction with his Imperial Majesty may the easier put these Scheams in execution.

"As the present Cabal is made up of two Classes of Men entirely resigned to the will and direction of two or three at most, and as the one class are men of birth but no experience all miscarriages may be laid at their dore, and the lat[t]er being men of some experience but no birth there can be no difficulty to bring them to Justice to make an attonement to the People, that when their indirect practices and miscarriages are laid open it is presumed none either at home or abroad will appear in their favour.

"It is conceaved his Majesty must not delay long to give attention to this Scheame because to defer it to the next Sessions will be dangerous.

"Your Excellency may see that it is the opinion of most of our friends as well as our owne that there is a necessity to chaing[e], and as the persons that offer this project are of consequence, and promise sincerely to stand by his Majesty he may safely give into them. It is true the regent may be dubious, but as he has Views of his owne he will at least stand neuter, however I am certain that his Majesty will be much better in the hands of these new projectors then where he is at present.

"The King must dissemble and take no notice of their proceedings towards us which will give us the better opertunity to provide ourselves with honest men, probably the measurs that was formed against us may be improved to our advantage. This somer will in all likelyhood be spent in Treaties (you know our mouthes are shutt up,) therefore it would be very proper to hasten an Imperial Minister here to observe their motions, and to find out what Clandestin measurs may be carried on with France which if not timely discovered may tend to the prejudice of both our Mastiers, you are sencible how dangerous 'tis to trust Ministers abandoned to their pleasurs for such have more then once been corrupted by France.

"Thank God we have persons that will countorpoyse and assist the King to disapoynt them.

"Insteed of performing their promise to push forwards and to assist the King to cutt of[f] all dependance they relent, and in all likelyhood will spend eight monthes time doing that which might be done in three, however I hope their designes will be brought to light and the

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eyes of the People will be opened, which will give the King an opertunity to part with them with honour and Reputation to himselfe, by substituting the following persons:

S[r] Peter King Lord Keeper
Duke of Somersett Master of the Horse
Duke of Devonshire Groom of the Stole
Duke of Rutland Master of the Household
Duke of Chandois first Lord of the Treasury
or in case he refuses L[d] Pembrook
Lord Orford in his former Place
Lord Couper President of the Councill
Lord Stanhop[e] Privy Seale or Generall of the Horse
M[r] Methwin Secretary of State
Lord Carlton Secretary of State
Lord Sunderland L[d] Livetenant of Ireland
Lord Townshend in Lord Linco[l]n's place
M[r] Walpole Chancelor of the Exchequer
Duke of Argile may keep his place or cho[o]se to be Generall of the Foot.

There will be rome left for 5 or 6 of the leading county Tories to come in for the rest of the places and in case they refuse the other country gentlemen of god esteame and estates, that will accept of the King's Favours.

"D. C. [DAVID CRAWFORD?]"

1720–1729. Miscellanies of Foreign Correspondence from the 14[th] Nov[r] 1720 to 8[th] Nov[r] 1729. In a cardboard cover.

[After 1720]. "List of the Attendance of the R[ht] Hon[ble] the late Earl of Stanhope on his Journey, and during his Residing at Hannover." [Undated 3½ pp.]

17$\frac{20}{21}$, Jan. 4th. Lord Irwin to George Treby. Dated "Whensday Morning" and enclosed in the next. Endorsed "L[d] Irwin to Secry at War in his of 6 Jan."

The writer states that he is sending papers to justify the action of Quartermaster Thompson, and he concludes: "I had waited on you my self but am not yet able to walke. I'm S[r]—Your verry humble and obediant Servant.

"IRWIN."

[P.S.] "the Quarter Master is a relation of M[r] Methuen's and I doe assure you of as good a charrecter as any young fellow in the Kings serviss. I send you likewise M[r] Taylor's letter desireing such a force which I beg you will not loose."

17$\frac{20}{21}$, Jan. 6th. George Treby to the R[t] Hon[ble] James Craggs. From Whitehall. Endorsed "Secretary at War—with an acc[t] of what was done by L[d] Irwin's Dragoons in assisting the Custome Officers at Weymouth."

17$\frac{20}{21}$, Feb. 9th. Lord Townshend to Colonel William Stanhope, afterwards Earl of Harrington. From Whitehall. "Sir—The King having been pleas'd to honour me with the Seals I can with great truth assure you that it is a very great mortification to me to find my self under a necessity of beginning our correspondence by condoleing with you on the death of Lord Stanhope. You have lost in him a very kind and sincere friend and relation, and the King an able and faithfull servant at a juncture when he had great occasion for his help and assistance. I heartily

wish I could say anything to you upon this melancholy occasion that might give you ease and relief under your present affliction, for tho' I have not the happiness of being personally acquainted with you, yet your character and the services you have done the King in the stations you are in are so well known to me, that I can without flattery assure you that you may upon all occasions command my best services. It is a great addition to our present misfortune that M^r^ Crag gs is fall'n ill of the small pox and I fear is in some danger. I have not seen your last letters; I am told they are before the King from whom I have nothing in particular at present in command for you, but believe I shall dispatch a messenger to you in a few days. I have therefore now nothing further to add but only to lett you know that His Ma^ty^ is resolvd to pursue the same measures and to support steadily all the engagements he is entred into, and you may assure both the Marq^s^ Scotti and Mons^r^ Grimaldi that His Ma^ty^ will persevere in the same favourable intentions towards his Catholick Ma^ty^ and wishes most earnestly to see a firm and lasting friendship and correspondence settled between the two crowns. I am with the greatest respect etc.

"TOWNSHEND."

1721, Feb. 14th. Copy of a letter from the Emperor Charles VI. to King George I. Dated at Vienna. In German. 8 pp.

1721, March $\frac{7}{18}$th. Copy of a letter from King George I. to the Emperor Charles VI. In German. 10 pp.

1721, March 15th. Bill of extraordinary expenses of Robert Jackson, Envoy to Sweden. From December 25th 1720 to March 25th 1721. Dated at Stockholm.

The amount claimed is £99 of which £30 is for postage.

Minuted at foot "Whitehall, 6 June 1721—I allow this Bill.

"TOWNSHEND."

1721, April 1st. Translation of M^r^ Renard's Letter to my Lord Townshend. Dated at Amsterdam. 3 pp.

The writer forwards a list of the effects of the late Directors of the South Sea Company that he has seized as his Majesty's Agent, viz.:— In the hands of George Clifford & Company 243,540 Florins in divers bonds upon Silesia, and a year's interest thereon at 8 per cent., due to Sir Theodore Jansen, Sir Lambert Blackwell, Charles Joye, Robert Knight, Richard Horsey, and John Gore . . . Andrew Pels and Company declare that Sir Theodore Janssen has transferred to them 10,000^li^ South Sea Stock which they are to restore him . . . . Henry Termitten declares that Sir Theodore Janssen has transferred for his account to M^r^ Christopher Van Brants 4,400^li^ South Sea Stock . . . . Mark Cocky declares that Sir Theodore Janssen has transferred to him 9000^li^ South Sea Stock, and 3000^li^ more of the said Stock, for his account, to Nicholas Direkens; but that Sir Janssen has laid hold of 103,900 Florins belonging to him, Mark Cocky, as a deposit for the said Stock.

". . . . here is an instance of what passes in relation to the Quarantaine of Ships that come from France. A French ship from Bayonne bound for Amsterdam put into Ireland and there received on board five men, the King's subjects, who were to search this ship and remain on board during the Quarantaine: but the French Captain being unwilling to wait so long, would have sent the Irish on shore, where their countrymen refused to admitt them; so that these five men were obliged to reimbark in the French vessel, which brought them hither and here they landed without performing any Quarantaine. These poor people came to

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me to help them to a passage home. I sent them to the Resident Dayrolle at the Hague, to be examined.

"One sees by this instance that Quarantaine is better observed in Great Britain than here."

1721, May 19th. "Le Rev^de Mons^r de Choisy" to Lord Townsend. Addressed "A Monseigneur—Monseigneur le Comte de Townsend premier Secretaire d'Estat, at his house in Albemarle Street, near Picadili."

"Monseigneur—Comme depuis longtemps, les pauvres Ministres Refugiez n'ont rien receû des trois années, et un mois de pension, qui nous sont maintenant dûës pour ce regne; et comme cela est cause qu'enfin, avec une santé fort mauvaise, je suis deplus dans un tres pressant besoin, manquant mesme des choses les plus necessaires pour la vie; vous me permettrez, Monseigneur, de vous le representer par cette lettre, espérant que vous aurez quelque compassion d'un Ministre de l'Evangile qui bien que dans un Royaume Protestant, se voit néanmoins reduit à un estat si deplorable, je vous en seray extrêmement obligé, et en attendant, je demeure, avec tout le respect possible,—Monseigneur—Vostre trés humble, et tres obéissant serviteur

"De Choisy."

"Le 19^me de May, 1721,
At the Seven Stars
in King Street, Covent Garden."

1721, July 22nd. George Tilson to the same. Dated at Whitehall and unsigned.

A memorandum about some despatches. It concludes:—"I sent your Lo^p last night a draught to the Archbishop of Cambray [Fenelon] Perhaps there may be too much flourish in it but to a French man I thought something of that sort not amiss."

1721, Sept. 16th. The same to the same. Dated at Whitehall.

". . . . Lord Cartaret still finds more convincing reasons to believe the business of the partition real; I had a short letter from M^r de S^t Saphorin of the 10^th wherein he says nothing but that the Germans are passive in the business of making new grandees which he looks on as an ill sign for the congress, and a mark of the prevalency of the Spaniards. Lord Whitworth . . . . thinks he has found great benefit by the baths; he is preparing to return to the Hague and from thence to Berlin. . . ."

1721, Sept. 25th. The Archbishop of Canterbury (D^r Wake) to Lord Townsend. Signed "W. Cant."

Enclosing two papers in Latin reporting the Evangelical Conference held at Ratisbon on the 16^th of the previous month, and relating to the affairs of the Protestants and the reformed religion in Germany.

The Archbishop begs Lord Townshend and Lord Sunderland to consider these papers; and, if they shall judge proper, mention the matter to the King, and obtain his favour on behalf of the Reformed. He hopes to be at Lambeth at the end of the week for the whole winter, and will then enquire what is thought fit to be done in this matter, so that he may return some answer to our friends abroad.

1721 to 1730. Copies and drafts of Lord Townshend's depatches from 9^th Feb^y $17\frac{2}{3}\frac{9}{1}$ to 12^th May 1730. In cardboard cover.

[1722?] An undated Address to the King "from the Protestant Dissenting Ministers of the three denominations in and about the Cities of London and Westminster."

This address expresses the loyalty of the Dissenters and their hopes for the full detection of traiterous designs of the King's Enemies.

1722, Oct. 31st. Count Wallenrodt to Lord Townshend. In French. Dated in London and unaddressed.

The writer reminds his Lordship of his promises to M^r^ Dayrolles at the Hague about an arrangement with the House of Nassau, and also to send orders to M^r^ [James] Scot at Berlin as to the Conferences set on foot in favour of the poor Protestants of Poland.

172$\frac{2}{3}$, March 8th. Copy of the King's letter to the Duke of Orleans.

"Mon Frère et Cousin, Les égards que J'ay pour les contesses de Holderness et Degnenfeld, m'obligent de m'interesser aupres de vous en leur faveur. Je vous prie de permettre que le Chevalier Schaub ait l'honneur de vous representer l'affaire, qui les regarde, à l'occasion de laquelle Je me flatte, que vous voudrez bien, à ma recommendation, leur temoigner quelque bienveillance. C'est en quoy vous me ferez un sensible plaisir, et Je vous assure, que Je n'en auray pas moins, de pouvoir vous en marquer ma reconnoissance, et l'attachment sincère, avec le quel Je suis,

"Mon Frere et Cousin
Votre bien bon Frère et
Cousin
"GEORGE R."

"À S^t^ James le 8^e^
de Mars 172$\frac{2}{3}$
"À Mon Frère e[t] Cousin
le Duc d'Orléans."

1723, May 15th. Copy of a letter from the Duke of Modena to Mons^r^ Riva. In Italian, and partly in cipher numbers. 7 pp.

1723. A packet of letters which have been printed by Archdeacon Coxe in his "Memoirs of Sir Robert Walpole." (Vol. II. p. 294 et seq.)

1723, Oct. 1st. Whitehall. Robert Walpole to Lord Townshend Unsigned. 12 pp.

1723, Oct. 11th. Whitehall. The same to the same. "Private." 4 pp.

1723, Oct. 18th. Whitehall. The same to the same. "Private." 6$\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

1723, Oct. 26th. Houghton. The same to the same. 3 pp.

1723, Nov. 1st. Claremont. Duke of Newcastle to the same. 10 pp.

1723, Nov. $\frac{19\text{th}}{30\text{th}}$. Whitehall. Robert Walpole to the same. Enclosing a memorandum endorsed "Bishop of London's paper relating to the Deanery of Rochester."

1723–1727. A bundle of despatches (in a cardboard cover) selected and copied by Archdeacon Coxe.

These despatches are dated and addressed as follows:—

1723, Sept. 24th. N. S. Lord Townshend to Mr. Secretary Walpole. From Hanover. "Private." 11 pp.

1723, $\frac{\text{Oct. 21st}}{\text{Nov. 1st}}$. Horatio Walpole to Lord Townshend. From Paris. 18$\frac{1}{2}$ pp. The latter part of this letter is dated $\frac{\text{Oct. 23}}{\text{Nov. 3}}$, 1723.

Same date. The same to the same. From Paris. 14$\frac{1}{2}$ pp. foolscap.

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1723, Nov. 8th, 9th, and 10th, N.S. The same to the same. From Paris. 13½ pp.

1723, Nov. $\frac{9\text{th}}{20\text{th}}$. The same to the same. From Paris. 26½ pp.

1723, Nov. $\frac{11\text{th}}{22\text{nd}}$. The same to the same. Unsigned and unadressed. Mostly in cipher numbers which are deciphered between the lines. About the marriage of the Countess of Platen's daughter. 1 p.

1723, Nov. $\frac{16\text{th}\ 18\text{th}}{27\text{th}'\ 29\text{th}}$. The same to the same. Unsigned and unaddressed. A cipher letter on the same subject as the last. 1 p.

1723, Nov. 27th. Lord Townshend to Horatio Walpole. Unsigned draft.

1723, Nov. ——. Draft of "Instructions [from the King] sent to Mr. Secretary Walpole for Mr. Horatio Walpole relating to the marriage of the Countess of Platen's daughter. Referred to in M^r Secretary Walpole's private letter of the 19^th of Novemb^r 1723."

1723, Dec. 1st. Horatio Walpole to Lord Townshend. From Paris. "Private." 7 pp.

Same date. The same to the same. From Paris. 15½ pp.

1723, Dec. 8th. The same. "To the R^t Hon^ble Robert Walpole Esqr." From Paris. Copy. 3½ pp.

1723, Dec. 10th, N.S. The same to George Tilson. From Paris. Unaddressed, partly in cipher. 2 pp.

Same date. The same to Lord Townshend. From Paris. 2 pp.

1723, Dec. 15th, N. S. The same to Robert Walpole. From Paris. 16½ pp.

1723, Dec. $\frac{11\text{th}}{22\text{nd}}$. The same to the same. From Paris. 5½ pp.

172$\frac{3}{4}$, Jan. 29th, Lord Townshend to Horatio Walpole. Draft. 2½ pp.

1724, Sept. 27th. Horatio Walpole to George Tilson. Unaddressed. Dated at Fontainebleau. Endorsed "Rec^d by Stone [the messenger] 21 [Sept. O. S]." 2 pp.

1725, April 21st. The same to Lord Townshend. From Paris. 2 pp.

1725, July 20th. Lord Townshend to Stephen Poyntz. From Pyrmont. "Very private and to yourself alone." Copy 4 pp.

1725, Augt. $\frac{16\text{th}}{27\text{th}}$. The same to Horatio Walpole. From Hanover. "Very private." Copy. 18½ pp.

1725, $\frac{\text{Augt. } 30\text{th}}{\text{Sept. } 10\text{th}}$. The same to Horatio Walpole. From Fontainebleau. Very private." 19 pp.

1726, March 19th. Count de la Lippe Shaumbourg to George Tilson. From Manheim. In French. Unaddressed. 1 p.

1726, April 10th. Horatio Walpole to George Tilson. From Paris. Unaddressed. 1 p.

1726, May 6th, N. S. The same to the same. From Paris. Unaddressed. 4 pp.

1726, July 12th. Lord Townshend to Stephen Poyntz. From Whitehall. Unaddressed. "Very private and to yourself alone." Copy. 4 pp.

1726, August 25th. The same to Horatio Walpole. From Whitehall. Draft. 5½ pp.

1726, Augt. 27th. The same to the same. "Private." Draft. 1½ pp.

1726, Sept. 1st. Horatio Walpole to Stephen Poyntz. From Fontainebleau. Copy sent "with Mr. Walpole's of the 2 Sept^r 1726." 4 pp.

1726, Sept. 2nd. The same to George Tilson. From Fontainebleau. Unaddressed. 3 pp.

$172\frac{4}{5}$, $\frac{\text{Jan. 25th}}{\text{Feb. 5th}}$ to $\frac{\text{Sept. 23rd}}{\text{Oct. 4th}}$ 1726. Extracts from Mr. Stanhope's letters. [9 sheets foolscap.]

1726, Dec. 11th. Horatio Walpole to George Tilson. Unaddressed. 1 p. The writer will set out for Calais to-morrow.

1726, — Dec. Projet des propositions à faire a l'Empereur et a l'Espagne. Draft in French. 3½ sheets.

1727, Jan 11th, N. S. Thomas Robinson to George Tilson. From Paris. 2½ pp.

1727, Jan. 13th. Copy of the letter of Cardinal de Fleury to Mr. Walpole. In French. 3¼ pp.

1727, Feb. 15th. Thomas Robinson to George Tilson. From Paris. 1 p.

1727, March 12th, N.S. Horatio Walpole to the same. From Paris. Unaddressed. 3 pp.

1727, March $\frac{\text{2nd}}{\text{13th}}$. The same to the same. From Paris. Unaddressed. 2 pp.

1727, March $\frac{\text{4th}}{\text{15th}}$. The same to the same. From Paris. 1 p.

1727, March $\frac{\text{16th}}{\text{27th}}$. The same to the same. From Paris. 2 pp.

1727, April 3rd. A copy of Mr. Walpole's letter to Mr. Finch. From Paris. Enclosed in the next. 3 pp.

1727, April 6th. Horatio Walpole to George Tilson. From Paris. Unaddressed. 3 pp.

1727, April 15th. Lord Townshend to Horatio Walpole. Unsigned draft. "Very private."

"The King expects France to use its utmost efforts against the Emperor, and is very little concerned for their making any vigorous attack upon Spain, there being no fear of the Spaniards taking Gibraltar which is plentifully supplied with men and necessaries and our strength at sea being so much superior to theirs—." 3 pp.

1727, April 22nd. Copy of the reply of Cardinal de Fleury to Mr. Walpole. From Versailles. In French. 1¼ pp.

1727, April 28th, N.S. Extract of Mr. Walpole's letter to the Duke of Newcastle. From Paris. 7 pp.

1727, April 30th. Horatio Walpole to George Tilson. From Paris. Unaddressed. 2 pp.

1727, May $\frac{\text{4th}}{\text{15th}}$. The same to the same. From Paris. Unaddressed. 5 pp.

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1727, May 5th, N.S. The same to William Finch. From Paris. Copy. 2 pp.

1727, May 9th, N.S. The same to the Duke of Newcastle. From Paris. "Private" copy. 5 pp.

Same date. The same to George Tilson. From Paris. Unaddressed. 2 pp.

1727, May 11th. The same to the same. From Paris. 3 pp.

1727, May —. George Tilson to Horatio Walpole. "Draft of letter in reply to Mr. Walpole's letter to the Duke of Newcastle of May 9th."

1727, May $\frac{12\text{th}}{23\text{rd}}$. Copy of a letter from Messrs Walpole and Armstrong to the Duke of Newcastle. From Paris. 5¼ pp.

1727, May 24th. Horatio Walpole to George Tilson. From Paris 2 pp.

1727, May 27th. Lord Townshend to Horatio Walpole. From Whitehall. "Private." Draft. 7 pp.

1727, May 28th. Horatio Walpole to George Tilson. From Paris. 5 pp.

Same date. The same to the Duke of Newcastle. From Paris. [3 pp.] Enclosing preliminary articles [12 articles in Latin] for a general peace in Europe.

1727, May 30th, N. S. The same to the same. From Paris. Copy. 12 pp.

1727, June 1st. The same to George Tilson. From Paris. Unaddressed 1 p.

1727, June 4th. The same to the same. From Paris. Unaddressed. 1½ pp.

1727, June 8th. The same to the same. From Paris. Unaddressed. 1½ pp.

1727, June 15th. The same to William Finch. From Paris. 2¼ pp.

1727, June 17th. The same to Lord Townshend. From Paris. "Private." [5 pp.] Enclosing advices from the camp before Gibraltar which state that the siege has been turned into a blockade.

Same date. The same to the same. From Paris. "Very private." [4 pp.] Enclosing a "Copy of the separate and secret article of the particular peace between France and Spain concluded at Buenretiros March 23, N. S. 1721."

Same date. The same to the same. From Paris. [6 pp.] Enclosing a copy of a letter, in French, from Cardinal de Fleury, dated at Versailles June 14th, 1727.

1727, June 20th, N. S. The same to George Tilson. From Paris. 1½ pp.

1727, June 22nd. The same to the same. From Paris. Unaddressed. 2 pp.

Same date. The same to Lord Townshend. From Paris [6½ pp.] Enclosing:—

1. Copy of a letter, in French, from Monsr Vandermeer to Monsr Boreel; dated at Madrid, June 9th, 1727. 4½ pp.

2. Copy of a letter, in French, from the Duke de Richelieu to Horatio Walpole; dated, at Vienna, June 14th, 1727, N. S. 2 pp.

3. Copy of a letter, in French, from Monsr de Morville to Horatio Walpole; dated, at Versailles, June 21st, 1727, N.S. 1 p.

4. Copy of a letter, in French, from Horatio Walpole to Monsr Van de Meer; dated, at Paris, June 22nd, 1727.

Same date. The same to the same. From Paris. "Private." [2 pp.] Enclosing copy of a letter, in French, from Cardinal de Fleury to Horatio Walpole, and a copy of a project with respect to the Princes of Germany.

1727, July 16th. Thomas Robinson to George Tilson. From Paris. 1 p.

1727, July 26th. Horatio Walpole to the same. From Paris. Unaddressed. 4 pp.

1727, $\frac{\text{July 22nd}}{\text{Augt. 2nd}}$. Cardinal de Fleury to Horatio Walpole. From Versailles. In French. 1½ pp.

1727, Augt. 9th. Horatio Walpole to George Tilson. From Paris. 3 pp.

1797, Aug. 21st. Lord Townshend to Horatio Walpole. From Whitehall. "Very private." 3 pp.

1727, Sept. 3rd. Horatio Walpole to George Tilson. From Paris. Unaddressed. [1 p.] Enclosing copy of a letter, in French, from Monsr Kli——n to Monsr G[edda?]; dated, at Berlin, August 20th, 1727.

1727, Sept. 6th. N. S. The same to the same. From Paris. Unaddressed. "Part in the Old Cypher." 1½ pp.

1727, Sept. 30th. N. S. The same to the Duke of Newcastle. From Fontainebleau. "Very private." Describing the writer's interviews and correspondence with the Sicilian Priests who had been the King of Spain's advisers, and what he had heard from them about the secret articles of the Treaty of Vienna. Copy. 8 pp.

Enclosure (1.) "Translation of the answer from the Sicilian Abbots to Mr. Walpole." Undated. 1½ p.

Enclosure (2.) "Translation of a Note of 26 Septr 1727 from the Sicilian Abbots to Mr. Walpole." 4 lines.

1727, Oct. 2nd. Horatio Walpole to William Finch. From Fontainebleau. [Copy 3½ pp.] Enclosed in the next.

1727, Oct. 3rd. The same to George Tilson. From Fontainebleau. 2 pp.

1727, Oct. 12th. George Tilson to Horatio Walpole. From Whitehall. Unsigned and unaddressed. [Draft 4⅓ pp.]

Enclosure (1). Copy of a letter, in French, from Baron Dehn to the Duke of Wolfenbuttel; dated, at Vienna, Sept. 24th 1727, with a "Postscriptum Secretum." 1¼ pp.

Enclosure (2). Extract from a letter, in French, from Schleunitz to Baron Dehn; dated at Brunswick, October 3rd 1727. 2 pp.

Enclosure (3). Draft of letter, in French, from Lord Townshend to Prince Keurakin; dated, at Whitehall, Oct. 12th 1727, and offering condolences on the death of the Prince's father. 2 pp.

1727, Oct. 21st. Horatio Walpole to George Tilson. From Fontainebleau. Unaddressed. 4 pp.

1727, Oct. 31st. The same to the same. From Fontainebleau.

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Unaddressed. A few lines to say that the letter and its enclosures of Oct. 12th never came to hand.

1727, Oct. —. Daniel Preveran to the same. Undated. The writer forwarded the packets of letters on the 12th with several other letters in a basket directed to Mr Walpole, and will not fail to write to him by the next post to know if he received it.

1727, Nov. 3rd. Horatio Walpole to Benjamin Keene. From Fontainebleau. In French. Copy. $15\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

1727, Nov. 4th. The same to George Tilson. From Fontainebleau. Unaddressed. 4 pp.

1727, Dec. 13th. Lord Townshend to Horatio Walpole. From Whitehall. Unsigned draft. $4\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

1727, Dec. 25th. Horatio Walpole to George Tilson. From Paris. Unaddressed. 2 pp.

$172\frac{4}{5}$. Jan. $\frac{12\text{th}}{23\text{rd}}$. Lord Marchmont and Charles Whitworth to Lord Townshend. Dated at Cambray and unaddressed. "Private. My Lord . . . . . Your Lordship may be sure that we shall not make the least step in the important affairs which are now depending, till we have His Majesty's further instructions.

"When Mr. Rondeau was in England, having occasion to speak to your Lordship concerning the manufacture of cambrick, which is in a great measure carried on by Protestants at the town of St Quentin; your Lordship thought it might be of great advantage to Great Britain if such a manufacture could be set up in it and brought to bear.

"Mr. Rondeau, since he came over, has been at St Quentin, and taken pains to be informed how that matter can be brought about. Your Lordship will see by the inclosed project how that can be done, and will judge if it may be advantageous to Great Britain, and what may be further adviseable to be done in it.

"We have sent this by Mr Smith the messenger to Calais. We are my Lord with the greatest respect etc.

"MARCHMONT,
"C. WHITWORTH."

[1725.] An undated proposal for the revival of the Order of the Knights of the Bath, with a list of the proposed Knights, and with marginal notes in the handwriting of John Anstis, Garter King of Arms. 4 pp.

This scheme was carried out and the first Knights of the revived Order were installed on June 17th 1725.

1725. Correspondence of Horatio Walpole whilst British Minister in Paris in this year. Bound in four volumes folio.

$172\frac{5}{6}$, Feb. 8th. Copy of His Majesty's letter to the Duke of Bourbon, and the Duke of Bourbon's Answer, 13th March, 1726, N.S.

"Mon Cousin, L'Affection que J'ay avec beaucoup de raison pour le Duc de Devonshire President de mon Conseil m'engage à recommander à votre protection un procès qu'il a au conseil de mon bon frère le Roy Très Chrétien pour le succession du feu Comte de Gallway. Sa cause me paroit si juste que Je me persuade que vous ne trouverés nulle difficulté à la favoriser, dont Je vous auray une obligation toute particulière. Je suis avec l'estime et l'affection les plus sincères,

Mon Cousin
Votre bon Cousin,
"GEORGE R."

"À St James le 8e
Fevrier $172\frac{5}{6}$.
"A Mon Cousin
le Duc le Bourbon."

[The Answer of the Duke of Bourbon :—]

" Sire,

J'ay receu la lettre que Votre Ma[te] m'a fait l'honneur de m'écrire en faveur de Mons[r] le Duc de Devonshire. J'ay donné ordre qu'on instruise exactement l'affaire qui l'interesse, et lorsqu'elle sera en état d'être rapportée au Roy j'y donnerai l'attention le plus particulière, et je serai ravi de pouvoir faire connoitre en cette occasion à Votre Maj[te] la disposition où je serai toujours de lui marquer l'attachement respectueux avec lequel Je suis

" Sire,

" À Versailles le 13[e] Mars 1726.

De Votre Maj[te] [votre] Très humble et très Obéissant Serviteur"

" Au Roy de la Grande Bretagne."

[Bourbon.]

1726, March 4th. Copy of Admiralty orders to Admiral Hosier, Vice Admiral of the Blue Squadron of his Mat[y's] Ships employed and to be employed in the West Indies, to take sink burn or otherwise destroy any Ships of War, or Privateers, or Merchant Ships or Vessels, belonging to the King of Spain or his subjects, the Spaniards having acted hostilities against His Majesty's Subjects at Gibraltar.

Signed by, John Cockburne, William Chetwynd, [Sir] John Norris, and J[osiah] Burchett.

1726, March 28th. Copy of a letter from the King to the Governor of Barbadoes.

Enjoining the latter to give every assistance in his power to Admiral Hosier.

Given at S[t] James's, signed by the King and countersigned by the Duke of Newcastle.

" Memd[m] a like letter was wrote to the Duke of Portland and to the Governor of the Leeward Islands. Dated ut supra."

1726, May 4th. Copy of His Majesty's Letter to the Duke of Bourbon.

Mon Cousin, La memoire que Je conserve du mérite du feu Comte de Stanhope et des services qu'il m'a rendu, particulièrem[t] en ayant contribué à l'établissement de l'Union intime dans laquelle Je suis avec mon bon Frère le Roy trés Chrêtien m'engage à vous recommander les interêts de sa famile. Une grande partie de l'héritage qu'il laissa à ses orphelins consistoit en une somme de Cent Quarante Trois Mille Livres en Billets de Banque convertis, ensuite en nouveau Comte de Banque [*sic*], qui furent remis[es] entre les mains du feu Cardinal du Bois à dessein de distinguer cette affaire des autres de même nature, mais les papiers s'ètant perdus entre les mains du Cardinal, il est arrivé que ce qu'on faisoit pour y donner un tour favourable l'a envelopée dans des difficultés, lesquelles si on peut lever par votre interposition Je vous en auray beaucoup d'obligation. Je suis très sincèrement,

" À S[t] James le 4[e] de May 1726.

Mon Cousin Votre bon Cousin " George R."

" A Mon Cousin le Duc de Bourbon."

1726, June 12th. F. c. d. S. M. [Marshal Sandroski ?] to ——. Unaddressed. A letter in French enclosed in two covers: the inner one addressed to " Monsieur le Comte de Sandroski Mareschal des Camps et armées de S[a] M[ajesté] C[atholique] et Commandant la Cavalerie

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à Barcelonne," and the outer one addressed in Spanish to Don Phelipe de Sabula &c. Knight of the Order of St. Lago at Madrid.

The letter contains polite excuses for not having written sooner etc.

1726, Nov. 11th. Colonel Richard Kane to [George Tilson] ? Dated at Gibraltar and unaddressed.

When the King had apprehensions in July 1725 that some design was formed against Gibraltar, Lord Townshend dispatched one of his Majesty's Messengers from Pyrmont to Minorca with the King's Commission and Orders for the writer to come from thence and take the Command of that Garrison. Upon his arrival there, in expectation of a blockade, the writer ordered a ship-load of coals for which he desires £235 may be paid to Mr Henry Neale and be deducted from the remittance of contingencies.

1726, Dec. 27th. Jasper Clayton to the same? Dated at Portsmouth, unaddressed.

The writer thinks it ill timed of Colonel Kane to be anticipating the contingencies when Gibraltar is threatened with a seige.

The soldiers are all on board and the writer hopes they may arrive in good time to support the Garrison his Majesty has been pleased to honour him with the charge of, and which he will defend to the utmost of his power.

17$\frac{2}{3}\frac{6}{7}$, Feb. 7th, N.S. Richard Poley to George Tilson. Copy. Dated at the Hague.

". . . I have read with a true pleasure His Majesty's speech and the two addresses, which I am persuaded will be no very welcome pieces at Rome, Vienna, or Madrid. I find the House of Commons don't want Sr Robert Neufville's spur.

1726, June 25th. Copy of Vice Admiral Hosier's Letter to the Duke of Newcastle.—Dated at Bastinentoes. ½ page.

Enclosing an account of the Admiral's proceedings since writing from Tiberoon Bay. This account is dated "On board the Bredah at the Bastimentoes the 28th June 1726." 5 pp.

1726, July 28th. "Copie de la declaration du Sieur Diego Ramos par devant les Alcaldes ordinaires de la Ville de la Trinité de Cuba le 28 Juillet 1726." 4 pp.

1726, Augt. 8th. Copie d'une lettre du Chef d'Escadre Antoine Seranno; écrite de la Havane le 8e Août 1726." 1½ pp.

17$\frac{2}{2}\frac{6}{7}$, Jan. 1st. Sir Charles Wager, R.N., to Lord Townshend. Dated on board the "Kent at Spithead," and unaddressed.

"My Lord—I beg leave, before I go away, to give your Lordship my private opinion of the Russians: By all that I could perceive, the Russian nation in general, as well as the officers of their Navy, have no inclination at all to have a warr with England, but would much rather choose to have a free commerce, and a better friendship with us, they having no trade by sea with any nation but us and the Dutch, at least not anything considerable: and, by the way, we should be much put to it for hemp, if a warr should break out with them, having no hemp for the Navy, at least very little, but what we have from them; and what we have in store would be exhausted in one year, as Sr Jacob Acworth the Survey[o]r, can inform you. Perhaps the Dutch, who cannot subsist without trade, may be suffer'd to carry on a trade, even tho' there should be warr, and it might be refus'd to us: the consequence of that would be, that we must buy our hemp of them, which would raise the clamour of the disaffected at home and be a real prejudice to us. The

Court of Russia, are, no doubt, intent upon the interest of the Duke of Holstein, but when they find their schemes miscarry I think they would easily be perswaded to come into more reasonable ones with a little encouragement in them, for the Duke of Holstein, knowing very well that it is not the interest of the Russian nation to come into a warr for the Duke of Holstein's sake only, who perhaps, will be no relation of theirs when the Czarina is dead ; and there are none of the Russians so blind as not to see that, and therefore I have allways thought since I saw any thing of that country, that a little friendly invitation would bring them into his Maj[esty]'s schemes which are so much for the quiet and peace of Europe. The Swedes would not then be so backward in coming into the Treaty of Hanover, or need be so dearly bought. Besides, the Russians should, I think be perswaded, by all means to look upon themselves as Protestants, least if Religion should once come to be the dispute they should take the wrong side. I think their dominions are far too extended, as well for their own safety as the quiet of their neighbours, and in a warr I think they would be more like to loose ground than gain [any] for both Livonia and Finland on the other side of the gulph tho' not theirs yet are so depopulated that if armys should come into them againe, they would soon be a desart, and therefore I think it very much the interest of Russia to have peace especially with England, and Holland, but if that cannot be, all trade with Petersburgh should be prevented if possible, but I fear that the Dutch must be permitted it, and that we shall want Hemp, tho' I hope we shall have enough to hang such as shall appear enemys to their Country. But your Lordship may very justly bid me mind my own business ; and I am sorry to find that some of the Flota are arriv'd, and I fear the rest by favour of the bad weather, will escape too ; so that part of my business, I doubt, will be over before I come to my Station. But I hope I shall soon see what the Spaniards are doing, either at Gibraltar or Cadiz : I think the time of year will not admit their making any hasty progress in any of their enterprizes, and therefore hope they will be timely prevented and nip'd in the bud, though I would have them be at as much expence about them as possible, that with the help of the Emperor, the Flota that does arrive may be soon unloaded and the mony gone.

"I doubt not but Admiral Hosier will have intelligence of the sailing of the Flota from the Havana, and then he will have nothing to do but watch the Galleons.

"I shall allways be glad to receive your Lordships Commands, and hope you will pardon the liberty I take in writing so long a letter with so little in it. I am—your Lordship's most obedient Serv[t]

"CHA : WAGER."

"P.S. 2[d] Jan[y] : The wind is come again to SSW : so that I can not sail."

1727, Jan. 8th. Copy of Letters of Credence from the Elector for John James Zamboni, Envoy to England. Dated at Warsaw. In Latin. 3 pp.

The Elector signs as Augustus the Second, King of Poland.

[No date.] An Oath of Allegiance to be sworn by all Bishops in the United Kingdom. 1¼ pp.

[No date.] "Copy of the Emperor's answer ab[t] Mecleubourg.—Sent to the Cardinal by a Courier from Vienna." In the handwriting of Mr. Tilson. 2 pp.

[No. date.] A paper endorsed, in the handwriting of Mr. Tilson, "Dra[t] of a Declar[n] on the Conversation with the L[andgrave] of H[esse] Cassell." 2 pp.

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[No date.] "Copie des raisons faites par Mr Hugetan pour soutenir la defense du Commerce avec la France et la Holland." 12½ pp.

[No date.] Plan d'une Alliance defensive entre S.M. Britannique et S.M. Czarienne. Addressed to Monsr Bernstorff and unsigned. 5 pp.

1727, June $\frac{13th}{24th}$. Lord Townshend to King George the Second. Dated at "Osnabrug," two days after the King's accession. Copy in the handwriting of the writer's son Thomas.

"May it please Your Maty,

At the same time that I take the liberty of condoling with your Maty upon the unspeakable loss of your late Royal Father, I beg leave humbly to assure your Maty that you have no subject in all your Dominions who wishes more cordially than I do, that your reign may be as prosperous and as glorious as that of any of your greatest and most renown'd predecessors. I came hither hoping I might be of some use to your Maty's service, and being likewise desirous to pay this mark of respect to my deceased sovereign. I shall return to England with all expedition, in order to lay myself at your Maty's feet, being with the utmost duty and veneration

"Your Maty's most dutifull
most obedient and most
faithfull servant and
subject

"TOWNSHEND."

1727, July 25th. Earl of Orford (Admiral Russell) to Lord Townshend. Dated at Chippenham and unaddressed. Written by an amanuensis, and signed by Lord Orford.

"My Lord—I was this morning honour'd with a letter from your Lordsp in which you was pleas'd to tell me that it was the King's commands that I shou'd serve him as one of the Commissioners of the Admiralty, but it is my misfortune that from old age and infirmities I am wholly incapable of doing that service which I well know that employment requires. I must therefore desire the favour of your Lordsp to acquaint his Majesty that I have the deepest sense of duty and acknowledgment for the honour he is pleased to do me, in thinking me capable of performing so great a trust, and believing me a man perfectly attach'd to his interest and service, which I ever was and ever shall be, but that I beg His Majesty in his Goodness will please to excuse me, because 'tis not in my power, from my present want of health, to serve him as I would, and as I ought, and rather accept that which is in my power, the integrity of my heart, and unshaken duty, and my prayers to God for all blessings that may make His Majesty and his family happy and prosperous.

"I am—My Lord—Yr Lordship's—most obedient humble Servant

"ORFORD."

1727, July 30th. Extract from a letter from Vienna of this date relating what had passed at the Conference held between Count Zinzendorff, the Duke of Bournonvill, and Mons. Hamel Bruyninx on July 26th. In French. 4 pp.

1727, July 31st. Letter of credence from Charles Landgrave of Hesse to H. B. M. in behalf of Lieut. General Diemar. Dated at Cassel. In Latin. 2 pp

1727, Augt. 8th. Richard Manning to Lord Townshend.
Enclosing a copy of a memorial which the writer is about to present to the King.

1727, Sept. 19th. Copy of a letter to the King, on his Accession, from the States General? [Unsigned]. In French. 2 pp.

[1727.] "Secret Articles concluded at Vienna [in 1725] between the Emperor and the King of Spain." Five Articles (4 pp.), together with "Reasons that were given against the said Articles" (43½ pp.). The whole stitched, in book form, and endorsed "Translation of the paper rec[d] from the Sicilian Abbots concerning the Secret Treaty between the Emperor and the K. of Spain."
The contracting parties :—
1°. Guarantee each other's dominions.
2°. The Emperor obliges himself to press England to restore Gibraltar to Spain.
3°. "If the King of France dies without leaving a son the Emperor will assist with all his force the King of Spain's right to the Crown of France; or, if the other Powers set the Duke of Orleans on the throne of France, the Emperor will take the French Low Countries, Alsace, and the Franche-Comté of Burgundy, and the King of Spain would unite to the Spanish Monarchy Roussillon, French Cerdaigne, Lower Navarre, and the other countries he might conquer "on the part of the Pirenean Mountains."
4°. Contracts a marriage between the Infante Don Carlos and the eldest Arch Duchess, and the King of Spain obliges himself to maintain the Pragmatic Sanction.
5°. "Their Cesarean & Cat[que] Maj[tys] foreseeing that the King of England will oppose the execution of such designs as well in regard to his particular interests, as not to loose his Umpireship in Europe, for which reason he will undoubtedly engage the English Nation, and unite the Dutch and other Princes in his League, they oblige themselves to seek all methods to restore the Pretend[r] to the Throne of G. Britain; to which end the Cat[holic] King was to make use of the pretence of the restitution of Gibraltar, which he was to demand immediately as soon as the Peace of Vienna was published."

1727 —. The concluding part of a detailed statement of the strength of the Prussian Army in this year. From Paris. In French. 4 pp.
Note.—The total strength is stated to have been 63,932 men.

1728, March 1st. Baron Munchhausen to Lord Townshend [?] Un addressed. Dated at Ratisbon, and signed G. A. de Munchhausen.
A letter of compliments 3½ pp.

1728, March 16th. Extract from a Latin Protocol, signed by Waldstettin, stipulating that there shall be a re-investiture of certain Spanish fiefs belonging to the Emperor.

1728, May 5th. The Marquis of Monteleone to Lord Peterborough. From Venice. In French. Unaddressed and enclosed in the next. 6 pp.
. . . . Has written from Florence to Lord Townshend and is writing to the Duke of Newcastle, begging them both to make the South Sea Company promptly pay his appointments, which were charged by the King his Master on the Assiento, and entreats Lord Peterborough to hasten the payment.
". . . . Today's news is that the Pretender arrived here last night incognito, without the republic being in any way mixed up with his coming; there is no mystery, he only comes to see the City and the Church ceremonies on Ascension Day. . . ."

MARQUESS TOWNSHEND MSS.

1728, May 20th. Lord Peterborough to Lord Townshend. Dated at Bath.

"My Lord,

I thought the best way was to send to your Lordship the Marquis of Monteleoni's letter, I have taken the liberty to tell him I was well assured, that no sollicitations were necessary on his behalf either to Sir Robt Walpole or yourself.

"I wish our pacifick endeavors may procure quiet to the world, I am tould our Spanish friends comply very awkardly and with much unwillingnesse, but give me leave to assure your Lordp that the King and my friends shall have my best assistance either in peace or war.

"My Lord

Your most faithfull and affectionate Servant

"PETERBOROW."

1728, Nov. $\frac{13th}{24th}$. Horatio Walpole to Charles Delafaye. Dated at Paris, and unaddressed. In the handwriting of George Tilson, and noted by him "Cop: Mr Walpole's to Mr Delafaye."

"Dear Sir—I have received your favour of the 6th O. S. by Whiggs the Messenger on Monday in the afternoon, and last night that of the 7th by the Post. Mr Poyntz has been with us these two or three days in expectation of a Courier from Spain; but he returns this morning with Mr Sta Cruz to Soissons, to come hither again with that Gentleman upon the arrival of any Courier from Spain with an account of Mr Bournonville's negociation there. In the mean time the Spanish Ambrs have received one with letters dated the 14th and orders to congratulate their Matys here on the recovery of the French King's health; and they accordingly went yesterday to Versailles for that purpose; so that now the Court of Spain is freed from all uneasiness and agitation on account of this extraordinary event. It is not doubted but they will seriously consider of the negociations depending, and which were certainly suspended untill the fate of this important Crisis was over.

"Mr. Stanhope and I shall go tomorrow to Versailles; and upon our return shall send you a Messenger with an answer to the D. of Newcastle's last dispatches of the 6th, and with an account of what news may have come by the last Courier from Spain. I am &c.

"H. WALPOLE"

1728–1729. Despatches of Horatio Walpole from Paris. In cardboard cover.

1728–1730. A collection of notes from Lord Townshend to the King. In a card board cover. They have been printed by Archdeacon Coxe in his "Memoirs of Sir Robert Walpole" pp. 520–543. The earliest of these notes is dated "2 July 1728," and the latest "6 May 1730." On the 8th of May 1730 Lord Townshend surrendered the secretaryship to Lord Harrington. Archdeacon Coxe writes, "It is remarkable that not one of these notes is in the handwriting of Lord Townshend," and he suggests "the reason probably was because the handwriting of Lord Townshend was very indifferent and sometimes almost illegible." The King's replies are uniformly in his own handwriting, and are generally written on the same paper as Lord Townshend's notes.

1729, May 15th. St. James's. Copy of the King's Letter to His most Christian Majesty.

"Monsieur mon Frère. Le Colonel Douglas s'en retournant en France pour soliciter ses prétensions à votre Cour, je le recommande à votre protection, vous priant d'ordonner qu'on luy fasse droit, selon se qui est stipulé par la Traité d'Utrecht sur les terres en fonds qu'il reclame. Je recevray comme une marque de votre amitié pour moy cette justice que vous luy rendrés, et Je vous prie d'être persuadé que Je me serviray toujours avec plaisir des occasions de vous donner des preuves de l'estime et de l'affection avec laquelle Je suis.

"Monsieur Mon Frère
Votre bon Frère
"GEORGE R."

1729, Nov. 4th. Claudio Francesco Re to Signor Como. Dated at Paris, and endorsed, "Copie d'une lettre de Mr Re, a Mr Como." In Italian, to the following effect:—We are expecting news next week from Seville about the great matters, although we calculate that Mr. Stanhope may have reached there the 23d or 24th of the past month. Things remain as they were, and there is nothing new here except that yesterday five Ministers of the Hanoverian Allies gave the Imperial Ministers their reply on the point of the guarantee of the Austrian Succession. It is said that the reply which was given viva voce, contained neither 'yes' nor 'no.' Politicians here say that it ought to conclude with a 'No' and not with a 'Yes.' This is all the current news to-day.

This letter is subscribed:—"mi ratificio con tutto l'animo.

"CLAUDIO FRANCO RE."

1729, Dec. 12th. Copy of a letter from the Marquis D'Aix to the King of Sardinia. In French. 2 pp.

1729, Dec. 22nd. The Duc de Broglie to Lord Townshend. In French. Dated in London and unaddressed.

Asking for information as to the reply his Brittanic Majesty has sent to his ministers in Paris touching the guarantee of the succession to the Empire, and asking for an appointment for an interview the next day.

1729, Dec. 23rd. John Couraud to ——. Unaddressed.

"Dear Sir—Mr Delafaye having acquainted me that my Lord Townshend desired to have all the Drats of his Lops Letters to France and Spain during my Lord Duke's absence in Sussex, I send you herewith several, which with those that his Lop has already had are all, I think, that were wrote in that time. I am &c."

1729–1730. Letters from Messrs Stanhope, Poyntz, Keen, &c. In cardboard cover.

$17\frac{29}{30}$, Jan. 11th. Robert Daniel to George Tilson. Dated at Brussels.

". . . . It is current here that the prevailing party in the United Provinces is for abandoning the Barrière Towns whence some infer there must be *some considerable change in agitation* [interlined in another hand over the cipher figures 864. 875. 640. 516. 419. 320. 650] this they interpret *in favour of a younger Infant of Spain* [interlined over 14. 419. 735. 814. 911. 124. 47. 500. 567. 364. 814. 960] since nothing else could make the Barrière useless . . . . . The Princess de Ligne was on the 7th delivered of a daughter, which baulked for the second time the hopes of a son in that Family . . . ."

$17\frac{29}{30}$, Jan. 27th. Charles Delafaye to the same. Unaddressed. Endorsed by Mr Tilson, "Mr Delafaye—abt the Spanish Men of Warr."

MARQUESS TOWNSHEND MSS.

"Dear George,—Here is what we can readily find. The remainder of your history must be made out by letters from the governor of Port Mahon or of Col. Stanhope, which I doubt are not in our hands, for my Lord Cartaret took most of his papers with him. What I have from Lord Carpenter is, that the Ships were first sold to the Emperor, and put into the possession of his Commissarys at Port Mahon; that the Spanish Commissary came thither, and would not receive them in the Condition they were in; And then the Emp$^{r's}$ Commissary gutted them, and the Ships being at last so spoiled that they were ready to sink and spoil the Harbour, the Governor had them towed out to Sea in shoal water and there sunk where they now lye not worth the weighing.

"Yours ever, C. D."

"[P.S.] Are you forestalling the liquidation of the affair w^{ch} is referred to Commissarys?"

17$\frac{29}{30}$, March 17th. James Evelyn to Lord Townshend. Dated in Duke Street and unaddressed.

". . if the persons, who have complain'd to your Lordship, will give us an account of what they have paid on account of fees [for Debentures on the exportation of silk manufactures] we shall be very ready to examine whether the Custom house officers have here taken more than the Law allows . . . ."

17$\frac{3}{4}$, March 14th. A detailed scheme of the arrangements made for the procession which was to be formed the following day on the marriage of the Princess Royal. 10 pp.

1734, July 18th. An Agenda paper for the Privy Council meeting of this date. Noted by Lord Wilmington with the business disposed of. 1$\frac{1}{4}$ pp.

1734, July 20th. Copy of a grant from the King to the Duke of Richmond, Duke of Montagu, Duke of Portland, Earl of Loudoun, and Sir Conyers Darcy, of "all that piece or parcel of Land . . . in the Privy Garden within the precinct of Our Palace of Whitehall . . . containing in length from North to South three hundred and seventy one Feet and in breadth from East to West one hundred and fifty one feet *abutting to the West on a piece of wast Ground reserved to erect and build some publick offices upon for Our use if occasion be* and on the street leading from Whitehall Gate to Westminster Hall, and on the garden of Mrs. Jane Lowther, South on an area or open space of ground granted or intended to be granted to the said Earl of Loudoun, Nathaniel Gould Esq^{r} and the said Jane Lowther, East on ground in the possession of the said Charles Duke of Richmond John Duke of Montagu and Sir Conyers Darcy, and on a piece of wast ground there, and North on the area before the Banquetting house in Our said Palace . . . ."

"N.B. This is conceiv'd to be an engagement from the Crown to use the above reserved piece of ground for no other purpose but to erect a Publick Office thereon if need be."

Endorsed: "Grant of part of the Privy Garden to the D. of Richmond &c. July 20th 1734."

1735, Nov. 3rd. Thomas Robinson, afterwards Lord Grantham, to Horatio Walpole. From Vienna.

"Sir.—If the true explication of things has out come not sooner than by this messenger, I cannot well attribute so late a communication of them but to the decay of my credit here, nor that decay to any thing but to the more or less part I may have had in the suggestion of the

expedient of the marriage. If it was not the first opening of that matter as of myself in the month of July, it was however the proposal which I made on the 5th of August, that threw me entirely out of my seat. Bartenstein has the sole power here. Upon the Bishop of Bamberg's telling him in a conference *que ce n'étoit pas à luy à y parler, mais à écrire seulement*, his highness was forced to quit the Vice-presidentship of the Council of war to be *Grand Maître* to the Empress, and that for having desired the Emperor in a letter from Italy *de se fier plutôt dans les affaires de la guerre à ses Generaux qu'à un Ecrivain.* The Prince of Savoy himself is piqued against Bartenstein, who however does and will maintain himself. I must therefore be humbly desiring that your Excellency will in time think of withdrawing me from hence. I do not repine as long as it shall be thought for the King's service to have me at this Court, and tho' my principal object in view is to get home and to endeavour to think for myself at this time of day in the *quiet* manner which I have formerly had the honour to explain to your Excellency, yet for the sake of leaving this place with a less appearance of discredit, I could almost be bold enough to show some desire of being employed in the future congress, if there should be an occasion for more then one, and you should be at the head of the Embassy. In an old letter from Mr Pelham, and written with your knowledge, he says "the Duke [of Newcastle] was pleased to express the greatest affection and freindship for me, and was ever ready to support in the strongest manner, as were Sr Robert and M[r Horatio] Walpole, any thing that might be proposed for my honour and credit at Vienna, or for my future ease and satisfaction, that my conduct met with approbation, and my lot consequently to remain here." You know, Sir with what resignation I have been contented with that lot, while it was thought that my being here could be of immediate service; but without supposing that my continuing here may perhaps prove disserviceable, if circumstances however are such, that I can be equally serviceable to the King in another employment, be it never so much superior to my expectations or even desires, it would be, I thought, inexcusable in me not to put myself, as the occasion may offer, in a way which by withdrawing me from hence with *honour and credit*, may also lead to my *future ease and satisfaction*. And *this last* I can assure Your Excellency will be always so moderate, as never to give rise to the question. *What shall we do with him afterwards?* The Peace that is to be made with the Empire will authorise the employing of one, who has lived near six years at the Imperial Court, and tho' I may be thought to aspire to something much beyond my sphere, yet it is in fact looking out for an employment, which in all probability will not be of long duration, and must naturally, if there should be any occasion at all for it, be given to one or other of my foreign Colleagues, amongst whom of the same rank, not one will be found, whose fortune it will have been to have born[e] the heat of the day with more zeal and industry than I have done.

"I beg leave to entrust this affair with Your Excellency singly, and for God's sake, Sir, stifle the thing in its very infancy, if out of your goodness for me, you find it improper for me even to have thought of it, but should there happen to be room for a second or third person in the ensuing Congress, and Your Excellency should think from my known attachment to you personally, that particularly during your occasional attendance in Parliament, you cannot in any respect leave one that can be more your self, that is, who can more faithfully enter into and carry on your thoughts, I will be bold to say you may throw your eyes upon persons of greater distinction and fortune, but not upon one that can be with a truer and profounder respect than that which makes me more

and more every day of my life—Sir—Your most obedient and most humble servant.

"T. ROBINSON."

[P.S.] Vienna. 1735 [Nov.] 5th N.S.

"I had written this letter on Thursday morning while I was expecting at leisure to be called to a conference; but however true the contents of it are as to my situation here, I little thought that the very paper, which according to the inclosed copy of the letter written this day to Your Excellency in cypher I have treated as a modification of my orders of the 13th past should have fournished so much matter for nourishing Mr. Bartenstein's spleen.

"C[oun]t Konigseck was declared *Grand Maître* yesterday but with a view, as it is generally thought to take from him in time the Vice presidentship of the Council of war. What is at least certain, the command of an army is incompatible with his new post.

"T. R."

1737, May 14th. Sir William Thomson, Baron of the Exchequer, to Lord Wilmington [?] Dated in Bloomsbury Square and unaddressed.

"My Lord—Your Lordship having done me the honour to enquire concerning the power of trying the person convicted last sessions for a murder in Newfoundland, I not being then apprised of the Case, could not give your Lordship a satisfactory answer. But as I find the fact was done upon the Land, and not in any harbour or haven (though thrown into the water there after the death). He was tryed by virtue of a clause in the 10th & 11th of K. Wm the third, Cap, 25. sect. 13, which gives power to try murders in that country of Newfoundland upon the land & on the Islands belonging to it—within any County in England, as if committed within this Realm. But if the fact had been done in any harbour or haven on the water, it would have been otherwise.

"I take the liberty of assuring your Lordship, that I have the honour to be with the highest respect, My Lord, *etc.*

"Wm THOMSON."

1738, July 20th. An Agenda Paper for the Privy Council meeting of this date, with notes on the handwriting of Lord Wilmington. 2½ pp.

1738, July 27th. A List of Papers referred at the last Council and other business for the Committee. Noted by Lord Wilmington. 2½ pp.

1739, June 25th. Thomas Skottowe to Edward Weston "at the Secretary's Office, London."

". . . . . I have transcribed his Lordship's [Lord Wilmington's] letter to D[epu]ty L[ieutenan]ts and the Order of Council and have sent them to the only three acting Deputy Lts here (Mr Le heup being in London) viz.: Harbord Harbord, Lee Warner, Ja: Host Esqrs.

"Sir Edmd Bacon tho' he appear[s] every Sessions would not put pen o paper as a Dty Lt but tell[s] me he have paid for his Commission which perhaps many others have not. I have been the less obliged to an old acquaintance . . . . ."

1739, July 15th. Lord Cobham to Lord Wilmington [?] Dated at Stowe and unaddressed.

"My Lord,

Your Lordship will find by the enclosed the necessity of an election of Jurats in Jersey and that they themselves cannot agree

were it left to their choice whether they would have all or part. I need not observe to your Lordship that as little harmony subsists amongst them at present as formerly; the petition of Badinel the Viscount and the Judgment of the King and Council upon it is too plain a proof that six will act illegally and arbitrarily as well as twelve. I shall therefore humbly offer it as my opinion that they may be authorized to proceed to Election to compleat the number of the Royal Court . . . . ."

1739, July —. The Earl of Malton to Lord Wilmington. Undated and unaddressed. Enclosing the next. Endorsed "July 1739."

1739, July 21st. The same to Sir Walter Calverley, Bart., and Mr Horton, with reference to an Order in Council about sea-faring men. Dated at Wentworth House.

1739, Augt. 17th. Dr Edward Chandler, Bishop of Durham, to Lord Wilmington.

"My Lord,

In obedience to the commands I had the honor to receive from some of the Lords of His Majesty's Privy Council in their letter for taking up men for the sea service, I enclose a list of two of His Majesty's Justices of Peace for this County, of persons sent by them and received by the collector of Sunderland. I believe had the ship continued here, sent down by the Admiralty, many more might have been taken up here and about Newcastle, and delivered aboard, but there is no detaining men in expectation [of a ship]. . . . . all I know of certainty is that I have the honor to be with a firm attachment My Lord,

"Yor Obedient humble servt

"E. Duresme."

1740, Jan. 18th. John Strange (afterwards Attorney General) to Lord Wilmington [?] Unaddressed.

"My Lord.—In my Lord Coke's 4 Institute cap. 77 pag[e] 362 there is nothing said in the text of the book by way of exposition of the words *the King's nephew* in the 31 H. 8 c. 10. But by a reference to the margin they are explained, *i.e.* the King's grandchilde. But in the lower part of the page which I have marked with a ☞ there is a reference to some Parliament Rolls which he says are full of notable precedents concerning precedency both in respect of the blood royal and otherwise, for which reason I have troubled your Lordship with the book itself.

"If I can be of any further service to your Lordship I hope you will honour me with your commands to your *etc.* J. Strange."

1740, April 9th. An Agenda paper for the Privy Council meeting of this date. Noted by Lord Wilmington. 1 p.

1742, April 10th. J. Gore to Lord Wilmington. Dated in Bishopsgate Street.

Showing how the remittance of £200,000 to Genoa, and £300,000 to Vienna, for the Queen of Hungary's Service, in bills, would derange the exchanges, and recommending that a Man of War be sent to carry gold from Lisbon to Trieste. 4 pp.

1742, April 17th. A letter from Monsr Du Plan to the King on behalf of the Protestant cause. 4 pp.

1742, May 4th. London. Baron de Wasner, Hungarian Minister in London, to Lord Wilmington. Unaddressed.

MARQUESS TOWNSHEND MSS.

"My Lord—Vous scavez, my Lord, la situation pressante où S. M^te^ la Reyne ma très gracieux maitresse se trouve, et combien il importe de ne pas perdre un moment de tems pour lui mettre en état de soutenir les efforts des ennemys qui n'ont pas moins la ruine de sa maison que cette de la liberté de l'Europe pour objet. Dans cette considération je prends la liberté de vous prier, my Lord, de vouloir bien donner vos ordres, pourquoi la somme accordée par le Parlement à Sa Maj^te^ le Roy pour sad[i]te Maj^te^ la Reyne puisse m'être payée au plustôt.

"Votre zèle si connu pour le bien de votre patrie et de la cause commune me laisse d'autant moins lieu de douter de la promptitude et de la facilité, que vous voudrez bien y apporter, que my Lord Carteret m'a fait l'honneur de me repéter encore avant hier, que cet argent étoit prêt et que je trouve beaucoup de difficultés à faire le remises avec promptitude et avantage tant que cette Somme n'est pas payée.

"Si vous permettez my Lord j'aurai l'honneur de vous aller rendre mes respects ce matin pour vous en parler conjointement avec M^r^ Gore; et pour vous réiterer de vive voix les assurances de la plus parfaite veneration, avec la quelle je serais à jamais—My Lord—Votre très-humble et très-obéissant serviteur.

"DE WASNER."

1742, May 7th. R. Salter to the same. Enclosing a scheme for a lottery.

[1742]. "An Account of his Majesty's Ministers to Foreign Princes, States, &c., with the expence of each particular, and the amount of the whole for one year." Undated.

Given in a tabular form, from which the following rates of pay and allowances are extracted.

Earl of Stair, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the States General, £100 per week with an extraordinary allowance of £1600 per annum.

Envoys Extraordinary and Plenipotentiaries: Thomas Robinson (afterwards Lord Grantham) at Vienna, and the Earl of Hyndford in Prussia, each £8 per diem, with extra allowances of £600 and £400 respectively.

Envoys Extraordinary: Thomas Villiers (afterwards Earl of Clarendon) in Poland; the Hon. Charles Compton in Portugal; Walter Titley in Denmark; Sir Cyril Wich in Russia; the Hon. Robert Trevor (afterwards Lord Hampden) to the States General; and Melchior Guy-Dickens in Sweden;—each £5 per diem, with extra allowances of from £300 to £600.

Arthur Villetes, Envoy at Turin; Horatio Mann, Envoy at Florence; and James Cope, Envoy to the Hanse Towns; each £3 per diem with allowance of £300 or £400.

Commissary, James Porter at Vienna £3 per diem.

Secretaries: Onslow Burrish at Antwerp, and Anthony Thompson at Paris, each 40^s^ per diem.

Consuls: Ambrose Stanyford in Algiers, £600 per ann. with £500 extraordinary allowance; William Reade at Tripoli, £380 per ann. with £250 allowance; William Latton at Tetuan, £250 per ann.; John Deane in Flanders, £200 per ann.; John Burn-Parker at Oporto, £500 per ann.; William Cayley at Faro, £200 per ann.

Ministers of divers natures: John Lay, Resident at Dunkirk, 20^s^ per diem; Charles Hozendorff, and for services, £400 per ann.; Brinley Skinner, till provided for, 30^s^ per day: Robert Daniel, Agent in the Low Countries, £100 per ann.

PETITIONS, MEMORIALS, ETC.

1701–1771.

1701, Dec. 6th. Agreement between the several candidates for the next election for the County of Norfolk. Signed by J. Houghton for Mr. Townshend; J. Holland and Jacob Astley. 1 page.

1705, Oct. 2nd. Copy of an "Order for discommoning several persons of the Corporation of Cambridge." Signed by Sir John Ellys, Vice-Chancellor of the University. The persons discommoned "for violating the rights and priviledges thereof," are the Mayor, Mr. James Fletcher, Aldermen Daniel Dove, and Francis Percy, and the Deputy Recorder John Welbore.

1705 ——. The Case of the Corporation of Cambridge. 3 pp.

1705, Dec. 24. Abstract of the late Earl of Romney's title to [be Keeper of the Palace and Park of] Greenwich, &c. [3 pp.]

1706 to 1711. A collection of undated petitions (many of them in French) referred by the Queen and the Treasury to Spencer Compton as Treasurer of the Queen's Bounties. Some of these petitions are noticed further on.

1709, Nov. 25th. A report of the Board of Trade, on the Petition of Sir William Hodges, setting forth that there is "a debt of 80,839½ peices of 8 or Dollars (which at 4*s*. 6*d*. each is 18,188*l*. 16*s*. sterling)" due to him and his partners from the Crown of Portugal, and praying that the same may be stopped out of what shall become due from his Majesty to that Crown, or that he may be otherwise relieved. Dated at Whitehall and signed by the Earl of Stamford, Lord Dartmouth, Philip Meadows, J. Pulteney, and R. Monckton.

"A true copy—WM. POPPLE."

To this paper is appended a "Mémoire touchant l'affaire de Guillaume Hodges Chevalier Barron et Marchand de Londres et ses Associés," dated 11th Oct. 1709, and witnessed as "a true copy—

CHARLES DELAFAYE."

1709, Dec. 14th. Rev. Dr John Robinson, Dean of Windsor, to Spencer Compton, at Whitehall. Dated in London.

"Sr—At the earnest request of Mademoiselle Lapie I take leave to acquaint you that I have seen attestations setting forth that her father was formerly a Secretary at the Court of France, and that her self fled thence for religion. I allso know that she was for several years at Stockholm, and went under the character of a religious and virtuous woman and has been oft recommended to me as such, by persons of distinction in that place, in order to procure her some relief here, which I verily believe she much wants; and that if it please Her Majty to extend her charity to the said Mrs Lapie it will not be misplac'd.—I am with great respect—Sir—your most humble and obedt servant,

[No date.] "J. ROBINSON."

The petition of Marie Lapie. Undated and unsigned.

"À la Reyne.

"Madame—Marie Lapie fille d'un Sécretaire du Roy de France, remontre très humblement a vostre Maiesté, quelle est sortie de Paris, lieu de sa naissance, depuis vingt cinq ans pour cause de religion, et que depuis ce temps elle a vescu avec deux de sa soeurs qu'elle a attiré ausprès d'elle de l'ouvrage de ses mains, sans avoir jamais receu aucun secours de personne, mais comme à present, a force de travailler, sa veue est tout à fait affoiblie, et qu'elle se trouve dans une extrême

necessité, elle se jette a vos pieds Madame pour supplier Votre Maiesté de vouloir jetter un regard de compassion sur son estat qui est des plus triste, et d'ordonner qu'elle soit au nombre des pensionaires qui subsistent par vos beneficiences Royalles, et elle continuera ses voeus pour la conservation de vostre personne sacrée."

1709, Dec.—. A list of the several regim^ts of British forces according to seniority. Endorsed "List of the British Forces.—Dec^r 1709." 3½ pp.

[$170\frac{0}{10}$.] Petition of the Governor and Company of Adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay. Undated, and endorsed "Hudson's Bay Company's Petition to her Ma^ty. Enclosed in their letter of the 17^th Feb^ry $17\frac{0}{10}9$."

The petition details French aggressions on the territories of the Company from the year 1682 and concludes as follows :—

"The premises considered, when your Majesty in your high wisdome shall think fitt to give peace to those enemys whome your victorious armes have so reduced and humbled and when your Majesty shall judge it for your people's good to enter into a treaty of peace with the French King your petitioners pray that the said Prince be obliged by such treaty to renounce all right of pretensions to the Bay and Streights of Hudson to quitt and surrender all ports and settlements erected by the French or which are now in their possession as likewise not to saiie any shipp or vessell within the limitts of the Company's Charter and to make restitution of the £108,514. 19. 8, of which they robb'd and dispoyled you[r] petitioners in times of perfect amity between the two kingdomes.

"And yo^r pet^rs as in duty bound shall ever pray, &c."

[1710, March 7th]. An undated paper headed "D^r Sacheverell—Extract." 5½ pp.

This is a condensed report of a portion of D^r Sacheverell's speech in his defence before the House of Lords at this date.

1710, March 14th, N.S. Adam Cardonnel and Horatio Walpole to Spencer Compton (as Treasurer or the Queen's Bounties). Dated at the Hague and unaddressed.

"Sir—Here is a poor gentlewoman M^rs Le Bas a vertuous good woman, who it is certain has quitted a reasonable subsistance in France for the sake of her religion, she had a small pension of 15 p^ds a year in the late reign as you will see by her Petition, it would be a real act of charity if you would take a fitting opportunity of laying her case favourably before my L^rd Treasurer that she may be restored to her 15*l.* a year to find her bread; we should likewise take it as a particular obligation. We are with great truth and esteem—Sir—Your most faithfull and obed^t servants.

"AD. CARDONNEL.
"H. WALPOLE."

1710, July 4th, O.S. "S^r William Hodges and several other merch^ts of London to my Lord Townshend, in behalf of the two Spanish Ships going to Buenos Ayres, and taken by the Dutch men of war.

"May it please your Ex^cy—Wee the subscribers, in behalfe of ourselves and many others of Her Maj^tie's subjects trading to Spaine, do render your Ex^cy our most humble thankes for so heartily espousing our interest, and that of the Spaniards, and others concerned in the two unfortunate Spanish ships, which sayled from Cadiz for the Buenos Ayres, and were taken by the Dutch and carried to Holland, without any regard

to her Maj^tie's passes, which were granted for reasons wee shall not now trouble your Ex^cy with, knowing that you have had them and all other papers relating to this matter, from the Right Hon^ble M^r Secretary Boyle, and directions to reclaime the said ships and cargoes; in which the hon^r of her Maj^ties passes, and that branch of our trade (so beneficial to this Kingdome) is so much concerned; besides the ill consequences that may attend the latter if restitution be not made.

"We therefore humbly pray your Ex^cie's favor and protection in this case, which will infinitely oblidge—My Lord—Yo^r Ex^cy's—most obedient and most humble servants—Jn^o Houblon, William Hodges, P. Porreel, Christop Hayne, Ferd. Mendes, Anthony da Costa, Rog. Braddyll, P. & P. H. . . . . , Jos. Hodges, E. Terrell, Ben. Ash, Rob^t Hull, Lw^s de Dorpere, Tho^s Herne, Fran. Benzelin, Jn^o Love, Fran. Trobridge, Jn^o Fellowes, Jn^o Radburne, Peter Lepipre, John Lambert, John Edmonds, Moses Carñon.

"[P.S.] My Lord—If there be no other remedy wee will hope the Dutch will admitt of a favourable composition for the Spanyards and others."

1710, Dec. 8th. D^r John Robinson, Bishop of Bristol, to Spencer Compton. Unaddressed and endorsed "M^e La Pie."

"Sir—Her Maj^ty has been pleas'd to order me to putt into your hands the enclosed note, which I read to Her Maj^ty this morning, being the name of the poor French woman, who has troubled you so long with her solicitations; it being Her Maj^ty's intention, that she may be added to the list of those, to whom Her Maj^ty is graciously pleased to extend her charity, as upon mention thereof I hope you will find—I am *etc.*

"JOH. BRISTOL."

1711, June 13th. William Lowndes "To Spencer Compton Esq^r Paymaster of Her Ma^ty's annuall and other pencoñs and bountys.—These."

Transmitting by order of the Lord High Treasurer (Harley Earl of Oxford and Mortimer) a petition from Margaret Countess Dowager of Marlborough.

Within is a memorandum that the Countess never had any annual pension, though she had received 400*l.* in several sums by Warrants of Bounty.

17$\frac{11}{12}$, Jan. 7th. D^r Compton, Bishop of London, "To the Honourable Spencer Compton Esq.—These." Dated at Fulham, and signed for the writer.

"Dear Nephew—Let me trouble you on behalf of this bearer Mr. Charles L'ogle Minister of the French Church in Wapping establish't by her Majesty's especial command; for the cure of w^ch she was pleased to appoint forty pounds a year, w^ch was paid to M^r Carron whom this bearer hath succeeded. . . . . .

"H. LONDON."

[P.S.] "My hand is yet so lame, that I am not able to write myself."

[Circa. 1713.] Draft report of Spencer Compton to the Lord Treasurer [the Earl of Oxford], on M^r Pauncefort's memorial relating to M^r Guy Palmes. [Undated].

". . . . . Guy Palmes Esq^r having been app^ted one of the Tellers of the Exchequer by their late Maj^tys, did in the year 1698 assign and make over the said office to Thomas Gibson for a term of 12 years in trust that the said Thomas Gibson should out of the profits of the said office pay to the said Guy Palmes £200 per ann. and discharge several debts due to divers persons named in the said assignment. And whereas

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Wm Palmes Esq. father to the said Guy Palmes did pay or satisfie the greatest part of the said debts amounting to £14,500 ; therefore the said Thomas Gibson by the direction of the said Guy Palmes did in the year 1700 assign the residue of the said term to Bennet Sherrard Esq. in trust that the said B. S. should pay 800 per ann. to the said William Palmes and the overplus to the said Guy Palmes. . . . . I further humbly certify to your Lordp that her present Majesty was graciously pleased to grant by Letters Patent dated August 4th 1702, £1000 per ann. out of the Post Office during her Majesty's pleasure to the said Guy Palmes in consideration of his losses in the said office of Teller."

[Temp. Anne.] "The Case of John Evans Merchant and his wife, Dame Mary Hussey, late widow and relict of Sr William Hussey who was Ambassador Extraordinary from King William to Vienna and Constantinople to mediate a Peace between the Emperor and his Allys, and the Grand Signior in 1690 and 1691."

The petitioners claim £10,863 12*s.* as Extraordinary Expenses due to the late Sir William Hussey.

[Temp. Anne.] Lady Killigrew to Lord Godolphin [or the Earl of Oxford]. Undated and unaddressed. Endorsed "Lady Killigrew's Letter to my Lord Treasurer."

"My Honoured Lord, if I cou'd by any means keep my selfe, and my poor daughter from starving, I wou'd not importune your Lordship, but what can a woman of eighty doe, without yr Honour will save me, in my great distress, my humble Petition is that you wou'd graciously please to give me as a private favour the half yeare which is due of my pention ; before the rest have theirs, it shall not be a pressident for others to solicite, for I will pray for you in humble silence, I have exhausted all my creditt, nor have a possibility of living but by your Lordship's favour ; upon my old knees I beg you wou'd order me the half year, for a quarter will not clear me of half I owe ; I am, my Lord, your Lordship's most dutifull and most obedient servant, BARBARA KILLIGREW.

[Circ. 1714.] Two undated identical petitions to the House of Commons, from the freeholders and inhabitants of the Parishes of Maresfield and Uckfield, near East Grinstead in the County of Sussex. In favour of a Road-Bill, with many signatures appended.

[1715.] An undated petition to Lord Townshend as Secretary of State from "the Stewards of the Protestants of Ireland for the celebration of their Anniversary meeting in London, in memory of their deliverance from a generall massacre begun in that Kingdom by the Irish Papists in the yeare 1641, and appointed by Act of Parliament there." It concludes :—

"The Reverend Mr Jonathan Smedley Preacher to the Protestants of Ireland for this present year 1715, having signalized himself for adhereing to the interest of the succession of the House of Hanover for severall years last past, and having suffer'd in his fortune for the same, the above-mentioned Stewards in respect of those circumstances, and of his excellent and seasonable discourse preached before them at this time, as well as in regard to his being a person of known abilities . . . . . do beg leave to present the said Mr Smedley as a person fit to be encouraged by your Lordsp and worthy of his Matie's notice and favour."

[Signed.] "MEATH ; MOUNTJOY ; CASTLECOMER ; S. MOLYNEUX ; ROBT FINLAY ; [and] RICHARD STEELE."

1715, Augt. 23rd. George Townshend to Lord Townshend. Dated in Lincoln's Inn and unaddressed.

The writer solicits his Lordship's interest in behalf of his son who is anxious to be appointed an Extraordinary Clerk of the Council, in the room of Mr James Vernon who is also one of the Commissioners of the Excise and is dying if not dead.

Note. George Townshend was a Commissioner of Excise from 1699 to 1726, and James Vernon from 1710 to 1756.

1715, Sept. 6th. Rev. R. Davies to Spencer Compton. Unaddressed Endorsed by Mr. Compton "Mr. Davies petition for a prisoner."

"Honoured Sir—I beg leave to make application to you in favr of a poor prisoner in the Marshalsea who is under sentence of death. The crime for which he is condemn'd is the stealing of a horse, which he says he himself did not do, but had the horse from another, that stole him. . . you will do a very good deed, in being instrumental in procuring his pardon. I therefore beg in this poor man's behalf that you wou'd be pleas'd to make application for him to my Ld Townshend. He was condemned at Kingston Assizes, his name is —— Gascoyne, or Gaskin, his first name I have forgot. . . . . My humble service to my Lady Phillips. I am, *etc.* R. Davies."

[P.S.] "If you should think it requisite to write to me any thing in answer to this, it will be sufficient to direct to me in Christ Church, Southwark."

1715, 19th Sept. Walter Etherington to Lord Townshend. Addressed "To The Rt Honrble The Lord Townshend Secretary of State —These humbly prsent."

The writer encloses the following Petition and Information, and begs his Lordship to dismiss the said Mr Hamond, Governor of Landguard Fort, and to put in a just person in his room.

First enclosure:—

"The humble petition of Sampson Seagoe and sixty others, all Masters of shipps tradeing to Newcastle, and other parts—To the King's most Excellent Majesty." 1 page.

The petitioners pray to be relieved from the oppressions of Mr Hamond the Governor of Landguard Fort, and that the salute of the said fort may be ascertained by the firing of [a] gun as is usual to other forts.

Second enclosure attached to the last:—

"The sworn information of Sampson Seagoe, of Great Yarmouth Master of the good Shipp called the William and Mary of Yarmouth of the burthen of two Hundred and Sixty tunns, laden with coales from Newcastle; that this morning when sailing out of the harbour of Harwich, his ship was fired at by the Governour of Landguard Fort, ... Sworn Sept. 2nd, 1715, before Samuell Lucas, Mayor (of Harwich) and Daniell Smyth." 1 page.

Note. From the printed Calendar of Treasury Papers, it appears that a Capt. Francis Hamon was Lieut. Governor of Landguard Fort in 1702.

[1715, Sept.] Complaint agst the "Governr of Landguard Fort." Addressed.—"To The Rt Honrble Viscount Townshend, humbly prsent." In the handwriting of Walter Etherington, and signed by Henry Townshend

It begins and ends as follows:—

"My Lord,—The subscriber, Mr. Henry Townshend, Master of the good Shipp called the Lake of Wisbitch is redy and willing to make

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affidavitt that Mr Hamond Governer of Landguard Fort fired a gunn at him."

[P.S.] "Allso Mr Thomas Murfort paid Thirteen Shillings and 4d and was without the harbour, witnes my hand, THOMAS MORFORT."

1715, Oct. 1st. Dr Smallridge, Bishop of Bristol, to Lord Townshend. Dated at Bristol, and unaddressed.

"My Lord—Yor Lp was pleas'd at my request to interest your self so far in obtaining from his Maty directions for the payment of the 2,000*l.* given by the late Queen to the poor, that when I came out of town a month ago, I had reason to hope it would be immediately paid, and therefore left with the Sub-almoner a list of persons to whom it should be distributed. I hear from him that the Warrant for payment of it is not yet sign'd by his Maty, and that the poor gentleman is afraid of being torn to pieces by those who have long with great impatience waited for it. I must therefore entreat your lordship's farther favour in prevailing with Mr Wortley Montague, in whose hands I understand the Warrant is, to lay it before His Maty, which act of charity will entitle your Lp to the blessings of the poor as well as to the thanks of their importunate sollicitour — Your Lps most humble and most obedient servant, GEO. BRISTOL."

1716, July 6th. An Order of Council, dated at the Court at St James's and sealed with the Council wafer-seal.

"Present—The King's Most Excellt Maty

Archbp of Canterbury, *etc.*

"The Right Honourable Spencer Compton Esqr Speaker of the House of Commons having been this day by his Majesty's Command sworne of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Councill, took his place at the Board accordingly.

"EDWARD SOUTHWELL."

To the above Order is attached by the Council Seal the following form of oath:—

"The oath of a Privy Councillor taken by the Rt Honble Spencer Compton Esqr the 6th of July 1716.

"You shall swear to be a true and faithfull servant unto the King's Majesty as one of His Majtie's Privy Council you shall not know or understand of any manner of thing to be attempted done or spoken against His Majesty's person, honour, crown, or dignity royal, but you shall lett and withstand the same to the uttermost of your power, and either cause it to be reveal'd to His Majesty himself, or to such of his Privy Council as shall advertise his Majesty of the same. You shall in all things to be moved, treated and debated in Council, faithfully and truly declare your mind and opinion according to your heart and conscience, and shall keep secret all matters comitted and revealed unto you, or that shall be treated of secretly in Council. And if any of the said Treaties or Councils shall touch any of the Councillors, you shall not reveal it unto him but shall keep the same until such time as by the consent of His Majesty or of the Council, publication shall be made thereof. You shall to your uttermost bear faith and allegiance unto the King's Majesty and shall assist and defend all jurisdictions preheminences and authority's granted to His Majesty and annexed to the Crown by Act of Parliament or otherwise against all foreign Princes, Persons, Prelates, States, or Potentates. And generally in all things you shall do as a faithfull, and true servant ought to do to His Majesty.

"So help you God, and the holy contents of this Book."

With the above papers is the following:—

"Note of fees for swearing the R^t Hon^ble Spencer Compton Esq^r, Speaker of the House of Commons, of the Privy Council.

	£	s.	d.
To the Clerks of the Council - - -	10	0	0
To the under Clerks - - - -	4	0	0
To the Keeper of the Records - -	6	0	0
To the Keepers of the Council Chamber -	5	0	0
To the Under Chamber Keeper - -	1	0	0
	£26	0	0
To the Messenger [a guinea] -	1	1	6
	27	1	6"

[The last item, and the total, are in Spencer Compton's handwriting.]

[1716]. Two copies of a petition, of which one is endorsed "Copy—East India Comp^y Pet^n to the King—about ships going from Ostend &c^a to the East Indies;" and the other is endorsed "Petition from the E. India Comp. Inclos'd in L^d T's to L^d Cadog^n & M^r Walpole. 5^th Oct^r 1716."

The petitioners, after reciting the Acts of Parliament, complain that several of his Majesty's subjects have presumed to trade into and visit the said East Indies and in hopes to evade the law have contriv'd to purchase Commissions from Foreign States and Potentates, which may be gotten at easy rates, hoping under colour thereof to screen themselves from the prohibitions and penalties contained in the said Act.

". . . . . On the 15^th of the preceeding October arriv'd at Surat Bar the ship Victoria of Ostend, burden 240 Tons with 70 men, Capt^n Haver Sandfield an Irishman commander, under the Emperor's colours . . . . . they had received a letter from the Company's factors at Callicut on the Mallabar coast dated the 5^th of said January [17$\frac{15}{16}$] which informs of two large ships from Ostend under the Emperor's colours being arriv'd, one at Surat, the other at Callicut, commanded by Mons^r Sarsfield both intending to load home from those places directly . . . . . the Petitioners have very great reason to apprehend that Captain John Opie an Englishman who went several months since from London to Leghorne is gone from thence to the East Indies on the like design . . . . .

"The Petitioners do therefore most humbly intreat Your Majesty will be graciously pleas'd to take the premisses into your royal consideration and to apply such a remedy for checking in its infancy this practice so many ways destructive to this considerable branch of the trade of Great Britain as to your Majesty's great wisdom shall seem meet.

"And the Pet^rs as in duty bound shall ever pray &c."

[circ. 1716.] The humble address of thanks from the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge—To the King's Most Excellent Majesty. Undated. 1 page.

"Humbly thanking his Majesty for the gracious mark of royall favour which he has bestowed on his ancient University of Cambridge in presenting to it the noble collection of books and manuscripts gathered in many years by the great industry and accurate judgement of the late Bishop of Ely." [D^r Moore.]

[1717 ?] Petition to the King from Sir John Wittewrong Bart. In French. Unsigned and undated. 1 page.

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The petitioner has always supported the Protestant Succession and his Majesty's interest for which he has spent great sums in the County of Bucks. Has served as a Member of Parliament for more than twelve years, and is still a member.

During the last Ministry much injustice was done him and he rejected several advantageous offers as his principles prevented his entering into the measures that were then on foot.

He has had the honour to serve as a Colonel of Infantry and he would rather be cashiered than sell out.

Notwithstanding such a character and his zeal for his Majesty, he has had the misfortune to be excluded from the new levies, several colonels of less standing than him have been preferred, and many persons have had civil employments without any one having the least regard for the petitioner.

He therefore humbly prays for the command of a regiment or to be put on the Excise Commission, or in such other employment as his Majesty shall think fit, so that the petitioner's enemies cannot have occasion to say that he is entirely neglected.

1719, —. [Copy of a] petition to the King in Council of Samuel Tatem, Richard Reeve, Lawrence Ingoldsby, and others, Merchants of London traders to the Porte of Bilbao in Spain. Undated and without signatures. Endorsed by Spencer Compton "Petition of Sam[l] Tatem &c. Merchants, trading to the Port of Bilboa—1719." 1 page.

The petitioners pray for passes for two Spanish ships laden with wool and iron to come to the Port of London as was practised in the late war with Spain.

1719, April —. Copy of a humble representation addressed by the same London merchants to the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations in support of their petition to the Privy Council. Undated and without signatures. Endorsed by Spencer Compton "In Mr. Wace's hands in L[d] Harrington's office, Apr. 1719. Passes granted and dated May 12[th] do." 2 pp.

The merchants represent that "Spanish wool is absolutely necessary to the makeing our superfine cloth and the lessening the consumption of that wool in the manufactoring of the cloth debasses its qualitie and will if practiced bring it into disreputation in forreign marketts. Iron is allso necessary for the use of his Majesty's Navy as well as to all other shiping perticularly large ships for their anchors chain plates, and the like great work . . . . . During the late war this praetice of granting passes was indulged perticularly to Bilbao by which means we were constantly furnished with a suply of Spanish wool as our occations required but now by the interruption of commerce their remains no door open for that trade. . . . .

"Nevertheless some of our manufactories have been exported to Spain by way of Holland and other nutral portes to suply their demand and prevente the disuse of our manufactories at that markett tho' loaded with the Aditional charge of two freights commission and customes in and out which we have been obliged to pay in Holland as some of us has lately experienced . . . . . "

1721, April 22. A curious petition to the King at Bordeaux, and subscribed:—"Le très humble très obéissant très fidelle sujeet Gauien de Valois de Terrefort prince du sang Cardinal."

"C'est d'une très profonde soumission que j'ose avoir l'honeur de m'adresser au roy de la grande bretaigne non comme on faisoit vers les roys de perse qu'on n'osoit leur parler moins encore les aprocher, mais

comme à un roy graciux, riche, puissant, inmance, décoré des qualités à un si grand prince, car quel plus grand et plus auguste roy puist être miux que votre Maiesté, Sire le digne subject de mes louanges si j'étois capable d'en faire le gloriux panégirique ; l'hurux souvenir des graciuses faveurs que le feu roy Guillaume prince d'orange m'honora à la prière du feu roy de France et mon devoir, m'oblige de prier le roy d'Angleterre avoir agréable la démission que j'ay, l'honeur de faire à sa Majesté de l'archevêché de Cantorbery primat du royaume que le roy Guillaume m'avoit pourveu, il m'honora aussi de plusieurs lettres pour m'obliger d'aler remplir cette haute dignité que l'on a teneu putêtre secret au roy qui est une recompence à favoriser le sujet le plus fidelle à sa Majesté, mes bules sont dans les argives du conseil d'Angleterre que le prince me promit faire conserver avec soin, la persone qui jouit de ce grand benefice est mon coadjuteur, le titre de cet illustre prélat avec mes bules que j'ay l'honeur d'indiquer sont des temoignages fidèles de la verité que j'ay l'honeur d'avancer au roy, mes incomodités, la pauvreté, la peine que je ressans par le malheur que j'eus d'encourir la disgrace du feu roy de France peu de tems après la mort du prince Maurice, m'a mis hors d'état d'exercer aucun des nombrux emplois desquels j'avois eu l'honeur d'être graciosé par le roy Louis Quatorse et par le roy Guillaume qui sont les plus grands et les plus eminents dans le monde et dans l'église : si la relation de ma vie n'étoit ennyuse à votre Majesté Sire, jaurois l'honeur d'en faire icy un détail ; mais je n'ose exiger une longue attantion de la generosité du roy. Son altesse serenissime le duc de Florance à qui j'eus l'honeur d'éviter une surprise qu'on vouloit luy faire où il s'agissoit de la perte de ses états, puit assurer le roy que tout mon malheur depand d'être issu du sang de Valois : je prie sa Majestè de vouloir étre memoratif qu'après la mort du prince Maurice, je fus receu et recognu héritier a touts les biens honeurs et dignités de ce prince par le roy de France la famille royale et par le conseil d'état, en consequance et par la grace de Dieu, j'eus l'honeur d'être couroné, du diadème que je remis au roy de France après luy avoir fait démission des droits que j'avois sur la courone qui consistent a la moitié du royaume de France, les portes fermées ; après avoir enrichi le roy de France mon maître et avoir eu le bonheur d'hurusement sauver la vie aux très dignes altesses mes seigneurs le Dauphin de Vienois et le Duc de Bourgoigne, sachant que les intantions du roy de France me devien-droit prejudiciables, leurs tres hautes altesses par le suport d'une reconoissante tandresse aydèrent a mon creasion. Depuis ce tems malhurux je suis errant dans le monde, pardon grand roy de ma trop grande liberté mais animé d'une noble ardeur, me sentant encore honoré d'un des bienfaits du roy Guillaume en l'election qu'il luy plût faire de ma persone, pour que mon nom fut inscré au nombre des très illus-tres et très honorables chevaliers de la jaretière. Je prie a main jointe le roy avoir agréable mes tres profondes soumissions, qu'il plaise a sa Majesté Bretanique me faire la grace de me remettre les bules de L'archeveché de Cantorberi qui ont resté dans les argives d'Angleterre, qui sont inutiles pour d'autres persones, et permetre que j'aye l'honeur d'être continué dans l'ordre de la jaretière même de la porter ce que j'espère recevoir de la bienveillance du roy, par surabondance d'une très grande marque d'honeur de triomphe a ma famille ; je promets garder ce preciux trésor avec tout le soin la precaution et l'ordre neces-sere, en memoire des très hautes très dignes très graciuses faveurs des roys de la Grande Bretaigne. Le roy de France avant son décès me fit la grace de m'acorder une amnistie qui me remet dans mes biens honeurs et dignités renouvelée par le roy à present regnant, mais mes biens particuliers ayant été distribués aux plus grands du royaume

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Monsieur le regent jouissant d'une partie, je ne panse plus qu'à mourir en répos dans mon indigence ne mangeant que du pain vivant de charité, il ne me reste plus Sire pour la tranquilité de mon esprit qu'à avoir l'honeur de me dèmetre comme j'ay l'honeur de faire par ces présentes de l'archêveché de Cantorbery en faveur du roy d'angleterre, que j'espère être agréable à sa Majesté brétanique, et à la faveur de son inmance protection royale que j'ay l'honeur de reclamer a main jointe, mes penes seront adoucies, mon nom ne sera pas divulgué, sous cet hureux apui j'entreprans d'un cœur généreux la liberté que je prans, parceque sa bonté royale m'attire et m'engage d'avoir l'honeur de me presanter à ses pieds sous les auspices d'un grand roy pour qu'il plaise à sa plus qu'impériale Majesté m'octroyer les très nobles demandes que j'ay l'honeur de faire : ce sont les graces, faveurs inmances que jay l'honeur d'attendre et espère recevoir de très grand très auguste très puissant roy de la Grande Bretaigne priant sa Majesté d'être assuré que j'ay toujours esté inviolablement comme j'ay l'honneur d'être d'une très profonde soumission des roys d'angleterre et de votre Majesté, &c.

"Le Duc de Barwic qui comande en cette ville m'est suspect."

1721, July 28th. Sir William Thompson, ex-Solicitor General, and afterwards a Baron of the Exchequer, to Lord Townshend.

"My Lord—I presume to trouble your Lordship with the enclosed memorial, and beg your perusal of it and that your Lordship will be so good as to alter it where you are pleased to think it wanting, and I shall esteem it an honour to be allow'd a few moments of your Lordship's time as soon as it may be convenient.—I am, etc."

The enclosed memorial is in French and is addressed to the King.

The writer represents that he has been Recorder of Ipswich and Member of Parliament for about fourteen years, and Recorder of London for nearly seven years.

That he has always been attached to his Majesty both in Parliament, in the Courts of Justice, and in the other public assemblies of the London Magistrates.

That he was one of those appointed by the lower house to conduct the prosecution of Dr. Sacheverel when the Protestant Succession was in danger, and was consequently very illused by the last ministry of Queen Ann, etc.

In conclusion the writer represents that he has the mortification of having no marks of his Majesty's approbation, which greatly diminishes his credit, and also his authority against his Majesty's enemies. Wherefore he very humbly prays his Majesty not leave him longer under so painful a discouragement.

[1721 ?] An undated petition to the King from Charlotte, widow of Capt. Rycaut, daughter of Sir Gilbert Gerrard, and granddaughter of the late Bishop of Durham [Lord Crew]. Praying for a pension upon the Irish Establishment to enable her to maintain and educate her five children.

[1721 ?] An undated petitition to the King from Viscount Gage. In French. Praying for the payment of the balance of the £5000 promised to the petitioner out of the sale of some timber in the Forest of Dean. It concludes:—

"The petitioner will try to render himself more capable to serve his Majesty in getting himself elected Member of Parliament in the place of [Nicholas Lechmere recently created] Lord Lechmere."

1722, March 28th. An unsigned paper giving a list of some Election returns up to date, and addressed "For my Lord Townshend's Office—These."

Most of the names mentioned are marked with a (+) or a (—), and it would appear that the latter mark was employed to distinguish supporters of the Ministry. The list is as follows:—

Wednesday the 28th March, 1722.

B[isho]ps Castle. Bowater Vernon —. Wm Peer Williams+.
Welby. Serjt Birch —. Nicholas Philpott —.
Derby. Ld [James] Cavendish —. [Thomas] Bayley+.
Cricklade. Sr Thos Reed —. [Thomas] Gore.
County of Essex. [William] Harvey+. [Robert] Honeywood —.
Preston. Thos Hescoth+. Daniel Poulteny —.
Thetford. Sr Edmund Bacon. Robt Jacombe.
East Redford. Thomas White—. [Patrick] Chaworth+.
Shaftsbury. Sr Edwd Desbouverie—. Edward Nich[o]las+.
Eye. Spencer Compton —. Edward Hopkins —.
Dartmouth. Colle George Treby —. Thomas Martin —.
Bridport. Sr Dewey Bulkeley —. Peter Walter —.
Edinburgh. John Campbell —.
Newark. Brigadr [Richard] Sutton —. James Pelham —.
Barnstaple. Sr Hugh Ackland+. Genl [Thomas] Witham — [a mistake for Wetham.
Haslemere. [James] Oglethorpe+. [Peter] Burrell (a false return—Ld Blundell and Mr Molineux) [*Note.* This appears to have been stated in error], and the error is repeated in a note at the foot of the paper].
Highworth [? Malmesbury]. Ld Hilsborough—. Sr John Rushworth [a mistake for Sir John Rushout.] Colle [Giles] Earle — Colle [John] Farmer [a mistake for Fermor].—a double return.
A note at the foot of this paper adds:—"N.B. [James] Oglethorpe [and Peter] Burrell, are false returned for Haslemere," but the election return does not seem to have been challenged and those gentlemen represented Haslemere in this and the next four parliaments.

1722, April 27th. Horatio Walpole to Lords Townshend and Carteret. Unaddressed.

My Lords—I having by the consent of my late lord Stanhope and Mr Secretary Craggs received the principall fees for Irish Commissions sign'd during their time in the Secretary of State's Office upon my notification amounting to the sum of 213–10–10 I beg leave to lay before your Lrdps an account of what fees have since accrued in your offices on the same account to the time of my Lrd Lievts [the Duke of Grafton's] departure into Ireland when I resigned my employment as Secretary to his Grace *etc.*"
The above letter is written on the fly leaf of a List—(2 pp. and 58 names of officers, with the fees they paid for their commissions being drawn) headed "Principal Fees for Irish Commissions received in the Right Honoble the Lord Townshend and Lord Carteret's offices from the 4th of March $17\frac{20}{21}$ to the time of the Lord Lieuts departure in September following under the notification of Hore Walpole Esqre Secry to Lord Lieutt"—and it is endorsed with the following minutes:—
"I allow the repayment of the proportion received by me of the fees within mentioned—TOWNSHEND,"
and "I allow the same—CARTERET."
The following receipt is also endorsed upon this letter:—Received this 14th day of June 1722 for the use of Horatio Walpole Esq. late

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Secretary to his Grace the Lord Lieu^{t} of Ireland, of the Right Hono^{ble} the Lord Visco^{t} Townshend by the hands of John Wace Esq^{re} the Sum of one hundred and eight pounds and fifteenth shillings being his Lordships proporc̃on of the principal fees of Irish comicons received in his office from the 4th of March $17\frac{2}{1}^{0}$ to Sep^{r} following being the time he resigned that employment which his Lordship was pleased to give and allow to the s^{d} Hor^{o} Walpole according to the within written accompt—I say received by me—PETER LEHEUP—£108 : 15.

1722, Aug. 11th. George Treby, Secretary at War, to the "R^{t} Hon^{ble} Spencer Compton Esq^{r} Paymaster Generall of his Majesty's Forces." Dated at Whitehall.

"Sir—His Majesty having been pleased by a sign manual to constitute you together with—

The R^{t} Hon^{ble} the Earl of Cadogan.
R^{t} Hon^{ble} Robert Walpole Esq^{r}.
R^{t} Hon^{ble} Lord Viscount Cobham.
Lieuten^{t} Gen^{ll} [George] Macartney.
Major Gen^{ll} [Williams] Tatton.
Major Gen^{ll} [Joseph] Wightman.
Brigadier [Richard] Russell.
Brigadier [Andrew] Bisset.
Brigadier [Phineas] Bowles.

Comptrollers of the Accounts of the army.

And myself a Board to examine the reduced officers of his land Forces and Marines upon the Establishment of Half Pay in Great Britain;

I am to desire you will meet the said Commissioners in the Great Room at the Horse Guards on Tuesday the 14th Instant at ten of the clock in the forenoon in order to hear the Warrant read, and to proceed upon the said Examination, I am" *etc.*

1722, Augt. 10th. The Case of Capt. John Welbe, addressed with a Petition to Lord Townshend as Principal Secretary of State. In book form $32\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

"The humble Petition of Cap^{t} John Welbe sheweth:—

That Your Petitioner has been confined a prisoner in the^{r} King's Bench prison above six months, on acc^{t} of unjust sutes of William Adye a packer, and Cap^{t} Nicholas Mandell and others, who have vowed revenge for his discovering their unlawfull practices and testifying the truth against them, at two tryalls before the Lord Cheife Justice King at Guild Hall in June last was a twelvemonth. And attending severall tryalls before the Lord Cheife Justice Pratt likewise relating to the wilful destruction of the ship Riga merchant in Port Mahone on purpose to defraud the insurers, And particularly William Adye who has sworn never to dye in peace till he has ruind your Petitioner, the particulars of which may be seen in Your Petitioner's Case.

That there is another Conspiracy against Your Petitioner by M^{r} Edward Morgan a Roman Catholick liveing in Bloomsbury Square who was round the globe with Cap^{t} Dampire the same voyage that Your Petitioner was and was the death of the first Lievetennant by turning him most barbarously ashore at the Island of S^{t} Jago, where he miserably ended his days with hunger and greife, and the said Morgan was afterwards the ruin of the said expedition, and now endeavours to ruin Your Petitioner, and thereby overthrow his intended discovery, in concert with others, and M^{r} Gregson M^{r} Rich^{d} Cambridge's attorney

and Thos Burtt a nonjuror one of Ormes's congregation and book-keeper to Mr Richd Cambridge, who were your petitioner's bail, and surrendered Your Petitioner after they had confounded his mony, and trickt him out of all that he had, by encouraging sham actions, and given them the advantage in the law against Your Petitioner designedly, by latting judgements goe by default, and bringing writts of errors, and suffering *non pross* upon the errors, for want of paying the transcript &c. Some particulars of which may be seen in the inclosed copy of Your Petitioners letter to Mr Thos Burtt.

That Your Petitioner was under some apprehention in the month of March last was a twelvemonth, of the designed barbarous usage that Your Petitioner was to expect from William Adye, Capt Nicholas Mandell and others, and therefor presented a Petition to Your Lordship dated the 13th of March 1720 a copy whereof is hereunto annext, And in the Month of June following presented a Petition to His Majesty likewise, dated the 18th of the said month, relating to the barbarous usage Your Petitioner then expected from Mr. Richard Cambridge, Thos Burtt his book-keeper, Mr Edward Morgan, and Mr Gregson their attorney, and others, And the consequence thereof is hereunto annext likewise.

That the usage Your Petitioner meets with, is a conspiracy against the interest of His Majesty, and the whole nation, as well as against Your Petitioner, which Your Petitioner will undertake to prove before the Parliament, when they meet, the concequence and views of which, may be seen in the annext copy of Your Petitioners Petition to his Majesty, dated the 18th of June 1721.

Therefore Your Petitioner humbly Prays that Your Lordships woud be pleased to Order Your Petitioner some releife till the Parliament meets, And thereby defeat the designs of the enemies of His Majesty, and the nation.

And Your Lordships Petitioner Shall pray &c.

King's Bench Prison,
August the 10th 1723."

The Case of Capt John Welbe [24 pp.].

1. Containing a copy of a letter to the Right Honble Robert Walpole Esqr.

2. His Case and Petition to the Rt Honble the Ld Viscount Townshend.

3. A copy of his Affidavit made before Mr Delafay (Under Secretary of State) relating to the designed destruction of his Majesty's Fleet under the command of Sir George Bing then in the Mediteranian, and the wilful destruction of the merchant ships on purpos to defraud the Insurers.

4. A list of severall persons who in their own and other names have prosecuted the said Capt Welbe for making such affidavit with an account of disbursements ocationed thereby.

5. Two copies of letters to Govr Pitt thereupon.

6. Instructions to discover the several frauds in the said Affidavit mentioned.

7. A copy of a Petition to His Majesty in Council relating to the establishment of a South Land Company [*i.e.* a chartered company, with a capital of three millions sterling, for colonizing, and trading with, Australia, "and for working the gold and silver mines which there abound"].

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8. A copy of an Order [of the King in Council, dated Decr 14th 1720] of refference to to the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations thereupon.

9. A copy of a Petition to the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations relating to the same.

10. A copy of a Petition to His Majesty relating to the barbarous and unjust usage that the said Capt hath met with for detecting treasonable and fellonius practices and offering to undertake to discharge the nations debts and inrich the nation upwards of one hundred millions sterling.

11. Reasons humbly offerd by the said Capt for granting a Charter for establishing a South Land Company.

All which is humbly offer'd to the consideration of the Honble House of Commons by

CAPT JOHN WEBBE.

[1722]. Copy of the Petition of Richard Cambridge and others to Lord Townshend, Principal Secretary of State.

"Sheweth: That of late great demands have been made upon Your Petitioners and several other merchants for losses of divers ships which Your Petitioners and other merchants had insured and which have been wilfully and desígnedly lost, particularly the Diligence, Jeremiah Finch, Master, the Riga, merchant, John Cattell, master, and Capt John Welbe hath discovered these unlawfull practices, which tend to the ruin of the insurers, upon whose hazard and adventure the trade of the nation very much depends.

That in order to oppress Capt Welbe, many actions have been brought at law against him, and he has been frequently arrested, and put to great expense, and trouble, by persons whome your Petitioners have great reason to believe were concerned in such the said evil practices, and he has therefore been obstructed from attending the defence of sutes presented against several of the insurers, to the great disadvantage of Capt Welbe, and the loss and hazard of the insurers.

Your Petitioner therefore humbly prays that Your Lordships would be pleased to grant to the said Capt Welbe, such protection, and encouragement, as may defeat the designes of such evil disposed persons, and enable the said welbe to assist Your Petitioner in the further discovery of the said evil practices, and in prosecuting the offenders.

And Your Petitioners Shall pray, &c."

1722, Augt. 22. A copy of a letter to Mr Burtt, bookkeeper to Mr Richard Cambridge. "Mr Burtt,—I Remember when you carryed me to the Fleet to surrender to those actions in the Common Pleas, that you and your master's friends were bail for you told me that you would move me from thence to the King's Bench to surrender to those actions that you and your Master's friends were bail for me likewise, that my bail might be intirely discharged, And that then you would get me the liberty of the rules of the King's Bench and supply me with money weekly till I could be in a capacity by chymistry to maintain my self and which I proposed to doe in a few months it requiring about three months to prepare my medicines &c. in which time you promised to allow me fifteen shillings a week subsistance besides a certain sume for erecting a small labaratory of about three or four furnaces and materials &c. At that time I little expected that you woud have used me thus barbarously as you have don, especially considering

that the whole overthrow of my affair is intirely owing to the usage that I have mett with from you, for Mr Gregson, Morgan, Adye, nor Mandell nor any of the rest could not have ruined me had it not been for you, and for which you must expect to answer either in this world or the next, Some particulars of which I have thought fit to remind you of (viz.) in the first place all those actions were ocationed by my discovering the wilfull loss of the Riga, merchant in Port Mahone, and being a witness for your Master relating to the same, who had underwritt about six hundred pound on the said ship and therefore became my bail, and you told me your self that your Master promised to spend a thousand pound in my defence, before I should be wronged, 2ly you employed Mr Gregson on that acct he being your Master's attorney, 3ly I proposed the inditing of them, and told you that there woud be no end of their actions. But you and Mr Gregson refused saying that your Master was not willing to hang them but would take care they should not ruin me, 4ly you know Mr Gregson had instruction for a Bill in Chancery severall termes by him but would not file the Bill, but let judgements goe by default and brought writts of errors, and suffer'd a *Nonpross* for want of paying the transcrip and 5ly at the first generall meeting you came and told the gentlemen that your Master could not come but gave his service to them, and what they concluded on he woud agree to, And said your Master desired them to have regard to Mr Morgan's caractor, and not speak disrespectfully of him &c. altho' you knew he was a Roman Catholick, and had ruind Capt Dampire's Expedition, and was then endeavouring to ruin mine, 6ly After I had found out Mr Morgan's designes against me, you came in a coach to my house, on purposs to hinder my going to St James's with a Petition to His Majesty, relating to the said affair, and swore that if I did I should ruin it, so that neither Mr Morgan, nor I should get the Charter, and 7ly when you sent for me in order to surrender me about April last was twelvemonth I told you that I had acquainted the Board of Trade and Secretary of State that you had a design to Surrender me, and that therefore you could not alledge any just reason for the same I being reddy at your pleasure, upon which you altered your resolution, and then concluded on sumonsing 40 merchants to a meeting to advance a sume of money for my defence and to enable me to carry on the said affair, you being in hopes at the same time that I could not prevail on them to advance any money, haveing your self made a party against me which you depended on to oppose it, and when the gentlemen mett, your Master did not come but you came in his stead at last when the gentlemen were reddy to conclude, and when you found that I had in your absence, prevaild on the gentlemen to advance me two hundred pound, you undertook to gather the money for me, by which you got it in your power, to keep me out of the same, whereby you have ruind me, I could remind you of a great many more particulars, but hope this is sufficient to touch your concience, if you have any, that you may have some remorse, and not murder me, by keeping me in a prison, without money, after you had been one of the cheife instruments of confounding all that I had in the world, therefore [I] desire to speak with you, that I may know what to depend on, after all this barbarous usage &c.

I am, as I am used,

King's Bench Prison, JNO. WELBE."
August the 22d 1722.

P.S. What doe you think of a fiery tryall &c.

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1724, May 15th. Copy of a report from the Committee of Council in Ireland. Dated in the "Council Chamber Dublin" and unaddressed.

May it please your Excell^{cys} and Lordships.—In obedience to your Excellencys and Lordships Order of re-reference of a report signed the sixth day of May pursuant to His Grace [the Duke of Grafton] the then Lord Lieu^{t} and Council's Order dated the 27th day of April last, requiring us to consider what is proper to be done to allay and quiet the great fears of the people of this kingdom occasioned by the apprehensions under which they are of William Wood's copper half-pence and farthings becoming current among them, we have met and considered the same, and are of opinion that for allaying and quieting the great fears of the people upon the occasion it will be proper that an humble Address be made to His Majesty in order to obtain from his royal wisdom and goodness such remedy as may be fitting to avert the great evil that we apprehend would unavoidably befall this kingdom in case the said half-pence and farthings should become current among us, a draught of which Address is hereunto annex'd and humbly submitted to your Excellencys and Lordships by,

Edward [Singe Archbishop of] Tuam, [The Earl of] Abercorn, [Lord] Mountjoy, Santry Tullamoore, Ralph Gore, [The Earl of] Meath, Gust[avus] Hume, Edw[ard] Crofton, Oliver S^{t} George, R. Tighe, Marm[aduke] Coghill.

(A true Copy)
ED. DERING,
Dep. Cler. Con. Priv. [Hib.]"

1725, Jan. 18th. Count de Broglio to Count de Morville. Copy of a letter, in French, dated in London.

[Translation] . . . . The Princess of Wales has forwarded to me a petition, which has been sent her by [a] galley slave who entreats her to intercede with the King [of France] for his pardon, and she has expressed a wish that I should write to the Court. As the galleys are in the Department of the Count of Maurepas I have sent him the petition, and have explained to him how anxious she is that it may be granted . . . .

1725, May 29th. A Privy Council Report addressed to the King from the Council Chamber at Whitehall, and endorsed in a clerk's hand "Copy of Committee Report for issuing a Special Commission to try Cap^{t} [Robert] Elston for the Murder of two of his ships crew beyond the seas [on the coast of Guinea].

1st June 1725, read and approved, and Lord Chancellor ordered to issue a Special Commiss^{n} accordingly.

"Mem^{d}. The Act of Parliament upon which the Commiss^{n} was founded, was past in the 33^{d} of Henry Eighth chap. 23^{d}, Entituled An Act to proceed by Commission of Oyer and Terminer agst such Persons as shall confess Treason &c^{a}. without remanding the same to be tried in the shire where the offence was committed."

1725, Oct. 28th. F[rances?] Killigrew to Sir Spencer Compton? Dated in Church Street, Soho, and unaddressed.

"Sir—Your great compassion and good nature upon all ocations encourages me to take this liberty. Mrs. Howard has informed me that His Royal Highness is determined to give no pensions and the misfortune I am in oblidges me to trespas upon your great goodness to beg that you woud recomende me to His Royal Highness for part of his

bounty: I dare say if his Royal Highness knew the distres I am in that he wond be so charitable as to condicende to think of me; I have no meritt to pleade in excuse for troubling you but my misfortunes which are very great and too many to repeat. I am, Sir, with great respect your most obedient and most humble servant,

F. KILLIGREW."

1725–26, Jan. 23. Edward Stables, Clerk-Assistant to the House of Commons, to Spencer Compton. Unaddressed.

"Sir—I beg leave with a heart filled the deepest sense of duty and gratitude, to return my most humble thanks for your hono[rs] great goodness, in again interposing between me and death, hastening upon me, by overmuch fatigue in the service of the publick; as these are beyond expression, I humbly hope you will be pleased to accept, on all occasions, the utmost returns of gratitude in my power, long since a duty upon me, far above any ability of mine to answer, and will ever be so, tho' alwaies attempting to be acknowledged, and repaid, with the greatest pleasure.

Upon my present recollection I was thus admitted Clerk Assistant in December 1710 when Mr [Culverwell] Needler and Myself had agreed, (he being disabled by palsie) Mr. [Paul] Jodrell [Clerk of the House of Commons] and he waited on Mr. Bromley (then Speaker) and acquainted him therewith, and Mr. Jodrell proposing me to succeed Needler, Mr. Bromley asked him who he thought was to name the Clerk-Assistant, Mr. Jodrell insisted, himself, as his Clerk; Mr. Bromley denyed that, as not being Clerk to the Clerk, but a distinct and proper Clerk of the House, to be appointed by the House, as their Clerk-Assistant and a check upon the Clerk of the House appointed by the Crown, and that, at most, Mr. Jodrell could only propose, but that the nomination, or approbation, was in the House, and that no such officer could be admitted without a que[sti]on; and this was the opinion of S[r] John Trevor, the Ma[ste]r of the Rolls: (In conversation).

I had the good fortune to be well spoken of to Mr. Bromley and he received me in the most generous, and ready manner, he acquainted the House with Mr. Needler's disability, and that a proper person had been considered of to succeed him, and giving a recommendatory character of me (according to his goodness, which I was alwaies very sensible of) he put the qu[est]ion for calling me in, which was done, without more ado; but Mr. Jodrell entred nothing of this upon the Journal.

Give me leave, Sir, to conclude with my humble thanks also for your great indulgence to me, on this occasion, for time to recover my health, which I hope will be very soon, and I hope I shall alwaies make use of it to testify, with as gratefull a heart as ever filled mortal breast, the greatest duty to your hono[r] most justly owing from Sir—your—Hono[rs] most obliged and most obed[t] humble serv[t]

E. STABLES."

1717, Sept. 26th. An Order in Council, dated at the Court at Kensington, and sealed with the Council Wafer-seal.

Present—The King's most Excell[t] Majesty in Council.

This day the Right Honourable Sir Spencer Compton Knight of the Bath was by his Majesty's command sworn of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council and took his place at the Board accordingly.

ROBERT HALES.

17—, Nov. 3rd. [Date torn.] A paper endorsed "Judges opinion [in favour of] the Prince of Wales chusing his own servants." It is

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signed by [Sir] Robert Raymond, William P. Williams, and Samuel Mead.

Note.—The endorsement is inexact as there were no judges named Williams and Mead on the Bench at the same time, during the reigns of George the First and George the Second. Sir Robert Raymond was Attorney-General from 1720 to 1723, and a Justice of the King's Bench from 1723 to 1733.

[1727 ?]. The humble Petition of Mary o'Brine widow—To the Right Hon^ble^ Spencer Compton Barronet [*sic*] Speaker to the House of Commons. Undated.

"Sheweth—That your Petitioner's first husband Thomas Evans was a Captain of a Man of War in King William's time, and was killed by the French on board the ship he comanded in New found Land the same year his Majesty King William dyed, that her husband John o'Brine was L[ieu]t of Granadiers in Colon^l^ Molsworth's Regiment and was kill'd at Prats del Roy in Spain, That in consideration of her last husband's faithfull service, the Government was pleased to allow her a pension, which she enjoyed for some time, untill one Thomas Fox and his wife falsely swore her out of it, because she would not allow him ten pounds in hand and six pounds per annum, and has served several honest widows the same way to their utter ruine, under pretence of being an evidence for the King, which in effect was only to extort money from the poor widows, That your Peticoner had him taken up and tryed at the Old Baily for robbing of her and extorting a note of ten pounds, That then he the said Fox receiv'd his sentence to be whipt from Newgate to Tyburn, fifty pounds fine, and two years imprisonm^t^ who after receiving this, his sentence, made escape from justice, but is now coming to ruin what he did not before, That his wife gives out that your hon^r^ will give him a protection to appear again in order to ruin your Peticoner and the said widows, That your Peticoner and her family are utterly ruin'd through his means, and beside is afr[a]ide of her life w^ch^ his wife strove to take away before.

Therefore your poor Peticoner most humbly begs that your Hon^r^ would be pleased to grant her a hearing to satisfie your hon^r^ further and she as in duty bound will ever pray."

1728, May 4th. [Copy of.] "The humble Address of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.—To the King's Most Excellent Majestie." Dated at Edinburgh and subscribed, on behalf of the Assembly, by William Wishart, Moderator. A loyal and pious address congratulating the King upon his accession. The following is a specimen of its wording :—

"The death of our late Gracious Sovereign, Your Majestie's Royal Father of glorius memory, whom God made the instrument of so great Blessings to us, and to all Europe, was so sensible and heavy a stroke to us, that we should have been inconsolable under it, if so great a loss had not been made up to us, by Your Majestie's most peaceable and happie accession to the throne.

Permitt us, then, Great Sir, to congratulate Your Majestie upon Your ascending the throne of Your royal ancestors with the joyful acclamations of all Your dutiful subjects. We can never cease to bless Our Gracious God, when we think of his setting a King over us, whose royal qualities do so brightly adorn the throne upon which he sits," *etc.*

[1729 ?]. Copy of a very loyal Address from the Commons to the King. Undated and signed by Edward Stables, Clerk of the House of Commons.

1730, Dec. 31st. An Order of Council, dated at the Court of St James's and sealed with the Council Wafer-seal.

Present—The King's most Excellent Majesty, Duke of Newcastle *etc.*

His Majesty in Councill was this day pleased to declare the Right Honourable Spencer Earl of Wilmington, Lord President of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Councill, and His Lordship took his place at the Board accordingly.

JA. VERNON.

[Circ. 1730.] An undated petition to the King from John Carter under sentence of death for robbery. Signed by Edmund Waller M.P., and John Clavering M.P., [Members for Great Marlow from 1727 to 1734], Sir John Etheredge, George Bruere, and other inhabitants of Great Marlow.

[Circ. 1730.] Petition in French to King George II. from Louis Bernard of Lezan in the Diocese of Nismes, a French Protestant convict on board the Invincible galley.

The Petitioner who has been condemned to the galleys for life has already spent 14 years in chains and implores the King's protection, the promise of which was renewed in the year 1729.

1730–31, Jan. 4th. Thomas Tomkyns to the Earl of Wilmington. Dated in the Poultry Compter and unaddressed.

"My Lord—When I reflect on the frequent trouble I have given your Lordship already in this way I can't refrain [from] being ashamed at the thought of it; and yet my unhappy circumstances are such as urge me nevertheless to the farther trespass.

It is now two years and a half since my being confined upon an Extent, without being able, as yet, to regain my liberty, notwithstanding my having compleated a discovery, that by competent judges is thought to be worth a million sterling to the nation: upon this foundation I am, at present, seeking my releasm[en]t, and in order there to, have lodgd a Petition to His Majesty praying the same.

What I have therefore now to entreat of your Lordship (as apprehending your being lately appointed President) is, that you would be so good as to order my petition to be read [at] your next generall Council, and to contribute to its being referred to a Committee of Council."

. . . .

1731, Jan. 12th. Memorial to the King about an Establishment for the relief of the widows of poor officers in the Navy. Dated at the Admiralty and unsigned. 4½ pp.

The memorial proposes that three pence in the pound should be stopped out of all naval pay and half-pay for the relief of the widows in question.

[1731.] Proposed heads of [a Scheme for] an Establishment for the relief of the widows of poor officers in the Navy. Unsigned and undated. Enclosed in the last ten clauses. 7 pp.

The Scheme proposes the formation of a charitable Corporation, with a Board of Governors and a Court of Assistants, to administer the funds subscribed. It also proposes the names of many naval men (from the Lords of the Admiralty down to Warrant Officers,) to be the first Governors of the proposed Corporation.

1731, Feb. 8th. Extract from the Minutes of the House of Commons. Dated "Lunæ 8° die Februarij 1730–1."

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Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Majesty that He will be graciously pleased to give directions, that an account be laid before this House of what proceedings have been had for the establishing a Civil Government at Gibraltar, and for declaring the same a free Port, since the last application of this House to His Majesty for that purpose.

1731, June 9th. Thomas Tomkins to Lord Wilmington. Unaddressed. "My Lord—Upon a Petition lately presented to the Treasury praying my liberty, having been informed, that, under my present circumstances, the proper application for it, is to His Majesty in Council I have therefore prepared the inclosed in order to be lodged forthwith, in hopes that your Lordship will be so good as to order it to be read at the next general Council.

To succour the distressed is an action expressive of humanity and great goodness; and if from an inclination of that kind, you shall be induced to contribute to a favourable issue of this my intended application, it shall always be remembered with the utmost gratitude by him, who is, with the greatest submission and respect—My Lord--Your Lordships most obedient and most humble servant.

THOMAS TOMKINS."

[1731.] The humble Petition of Thomas Tomkyns now a prisoner in the Poultry Compter upon an Extent.—"To the King's most Excellent Majesty in Council assembled." Unsigned and undated. Enclosed in the last.

The petitioner prays for his enlargement from prison, on parole or otherwise, that he may put in practice his invention for making cast iron malleable with sea or pit coal.

1732, July 20th. An undated Petition (to the King) of the widow of Robert Gregon, late Office Keeper and servant to his Majesty's Council Chamber.

Humbly shewing. That it hath been usual for the Crown on the death of such under officers of the Council Chamber to allow their widows some small pension for the support of themselves and family.

That the poor Petitioner being left with two children destitute of the common necessarys of life some time since made her humble application to His Majesty for such pension proved unsuccessful therein in regard Mrs. Holland the widow of the former Office Keeper was at that time alive and receiving a pension of twenty pounds p annum.

That being lately informed the said widow Holland is now dead and the said pension void.

The Peitioner in consideration of her husband's long & faithful services to the Crown, and she being in a starving condition and grown past her labour, prays that the like small pension may be granted to her as was enjoyed by the said Mrs. Holland.

Certified at foot under the above date as follows:—

"We the Clerks of His Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council hereunder written do certify the contents of this Petition to be true and do believe the Petitioner to be an object of great charity.

JAS. VERNON, W. SHARPE,
TEMPLE STANYON, CH. DELAFAYE."

1735, Nov. 28th. Copy of a letter from the Russia Company to Claudius Rondeau Esquire, English Resident at the Russian Court. Dated at London and Signed S. Holden. 2 pp.

This letter encloses an undated Petition, addressed to the Privy Council, signed by Joseph Chitty, a Russian merchant, and also a copy

of a letter (translated out of High Dutch), from Baron Peter von Shaffiroff to Mr. Bardewick (the Agent for the Petitioner in Russia), dated at St. Petersburg, July 25th 1735.

The Petition relates to an alleged purchase, from the Czarina, of Rhubarb to the value of £2,500, and also to the alleged refusal of Mr. Rondeau to render the petitioner's agent any assistance in enforcing the said contract.

1735, Dec. 27th. Copy of a letter from Claudius Rondeau to Samuel Holden, Governor of the Russia Company. Dated at St. Petersburg. 7 pp.

This letter controverts the statement that the above-mentioned contract had been entered into; and the writer further asserts that he offered to speak to the Czarina's Ministers on behalf of Mr. Bardewick, and has done his utmost to maintain a good harmony and understanding among the gentlemen of the English factory in St. Petersburg.

Same date. Copy of a letter from Claudius Rondeau. Dated at St. Petersburg and unaddressed.

With reference to M[r] Chitty's Memorial explaining that neither the Senate nor the College of Commerce (at St. Petersburg) had authority to conclude any such contract without a possible order from the Czarina or her Cabinet Ministers.

1736, Aug. 12th. Abstract of the Return of the Secretary to the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty to an Order of the Committee of Council of the 12th of August 1736:—

The total number of livings augmented from the beginning of the Corporation to the 1st of January 1735—

				£
By Joint Benefactions	220	not	exceeding	10 ℔ ann.
	209	-	-	20
	176	-	-	30
	161	-	-	40
	137	-	-	50
	903			
By the Bounty alone	234	not exceeding		10 ℔ ann.

In all 1137—Of which 517 have been augmented with purchase of real estates with the whole money appropriated for that purpose, 23 Livings with part of the money, and 597 remain for which no purchases have been made.

Total number of Livings which remain under the yearly values of £10 £20 £30 £40 and £50, viz[t]—

		£
694	not exceeding	10
1139	„	20
1095	„	30
1161	„	40
1329	„	50

In all 5418 Livings.

1738, April 4th. Memorial from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, praying His Majesty's Orders for issuing Warrants to impress

seamen. Dated at the Admiralty Office and signed by Sir Charles Wager, Sir Thomas Lyttelton and Sir Thomas Frankland. 1 page.

Endorsed with a Minute "6th April 1738.—Read and approved.—L^ds Ad^ty to issue Warrants accordingly."

1738, July 26th. Representations of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty praying directions may be given for the speedy manning of the Fleet. Dated at the Admiralty Office and signed by Sir Charles Wager, Sir Thomas Frankland, Thomas Clutterbuck, and Lord Vere Beauclerk. 5½pp.

Endorsed with a Minute "31st July 1738.—Read and app[rove]d and Orders to be issued accordingly."

[1738?] An undated paper in the handwriting of Lord Wilmington, being a list of British ships captured by the Spaniards, with some memoranda as to documents relating to their capture:—

S^t James of Bristol, [Capt] Cartis, bound from Cork to Jamaica, taken the 12th of May. Carried to a Bay in Puerto Rico, Order on the 22^nd, d° to carry the s^d Ship to S^t Johns, arriv'd there the 25th, d° part of the Provisions sold to the S^t Juan, a Spanish Man of War.

Prince William, [Capt.] Kinselagh, from S^t Kits to London, taken the 24th of March, 250 Leagues to the Eastward of Bermudas, having Brazletto Wood on Board, was sent to Havanna.

[Capt.] Kinselagh['s Letter] to Isaac Pero, July 27th.

Do. to Wilks and Berian, July 28th.

Certificate from S^t Kits that the Brasiletto was imported from Providence.

Brigantine George, [Capt.] Ware, from Jamaica to Bristol, taken the 21st May.

Affidavit of Harris and Jenkins.

Loyall Charles, [Capt.] Way; Dispatch, [Capt.] Delamotte, from Jamaica to London, Spaniards told [Capt.] Griffin of the Seahorse, that these two ships were condemned at Havanna, the latter for having logwood on board.

Two Sisters Brigantine, [Capt.] Gardner, taken in 1732 at the Tortugas.

Eight Ships taken in 1734.

Friends Adventure, Sloop Johannah, fired at, not taken, Endeavour and Friendship, Bermudas Sloop.

Sloop Carac, [Capt.] Donaldson, from S^t Kits to Curaçao [Capt.] Donaldson['s letter] to Somers.

Sloop Thomas, [Capt.] Keeling, taken April 3^rd 1734, bound from Curaçao to Virginia.

Protest at S^t Kits and Certificate of the Deputy Govern^r of Virginia.

Prince William, [Capt.] Ivy, from Virginia to Jamaica, 1731, taken plundered and let go.

M^r William Coventry.

Sloop from New-York, [Capt.] Wolf, from Madeira to Curaçao and Jamaica. July, 1736, carried to Camina.

Another Vessel, [Capt] Walters, from North Carolina to Curaçao, taken plundered and then discharg'd.

Another Vessel 3 Months ago.

Captain Playter.

Neptune Snow, [Capt.] Playter, 12^th July last plundered.

15th d° rummaged again.

Nicholas Forster, mate.

Carried on Board the Spanish ship, saw a great number of English sailors, who had been prisoners two years aboard. [The Spanish] Captain inquired what ships were coming from Jamaica, &c.

Richmond, [Capt.] Halifax, in 1729–30 went from London to S^{t} Kits, 14th Apl. 1730, carried to S^{t} Jago de Cuba.

Pheasant, [Capt.] Wilson, carried to Puerto Rica, stript and plundered, bound from Barbadoes to S. Carolina.

1739, Aug. 2nd. The humble Petition of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies—To the King's most Excellent Majesty in Council. [Undated, but endorsed by Lord Wilmington, President of the Council. "Copy of the Pe[titi]on of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies —Augst 2^{d} 1739."

[The Petition] "Sheweth—That in order to protect the trade in the East Indies, your Petitioners maintain a considerable naval force, and large garrisons at their own expence.

That in the late war in the reign of Queen Anne, several privateers were fitted out from Europe to cruize in India upon your Petitioners Ships.

That your Petitioners' Governours there would have fitted out a naval force in order to take or destroy them, but upon considering they had sufficient powers for that purpose, they were obliged to desist, whereby your Petitioners trade was exposed to the enemy and several ships were taken, and the ship Marlborough, Captain Matthew Martin, valued at upwards of one hundred and fifty thousand pounds was attack'd, but by the bravery and conduct of the Captain and officers she got clear from them, after a fight of several days.

That your Petitioners are apprehensive that attempts of the like kind may now be made, and that with sufficient powers vested in the Governors at Bombay, Fort S^{t} George and Bengal their trade may be greatly prejudiced.

Your Petitioners therefore most humbly beseech your Majesty to take their case into consideration, and that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to grant to Stephen Law Esq. Governour of Bombay, Richard Benyon Esq. Governor of Fort St George, and Thomas Braddyll Esq. Governor of Fort William in Bengal, and to the Governors of the time being, such or the like powers as are given to your Majestys Governours in the West Indies, to enable them to grant Letters of Marque and Reprizal in such manner as your Majesty may think proper, or such other relief as your Majesty in your great wisdom shall think fitt.

And your Petitioners shall ever pray &c.

Signed by Order of the Court of Directors of the said United Company.

Christ[opher] Mole,
Secr^{y}."

1740, June 26th, Aug. 16th, and Aug. 20th. Robert Robinson to Lord Wilmington. Dated in Lincoln's Inn and unaddressed.

These three letters relate to their writer's appointment as Chief Justice of Gibraltar. On the fly leaf of the earliest of them are "Some Minutes or Memorandums relating to Gibraltar," and with them are preserved two undated papevs relating to the same matter; viz., "The Humble Memorial of Robert Robert Robinson, Esq^{r}, To the

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right Honourable Sir Robert Walpole and the rest of the Lords Commissioners of his Majesties Treasury," and "A few Minutes for Lord Wilmington's inspection with relation to what appointments [are] to be allowed the Judge at Gibraltar.

In his Memorial Mr. Robinson prays the Treasury that his salary may be fixed at £1,000 a year; that he may have a suitable provision for Out-set Money, and for erecting Courts; and that he may have the house which was late in the possession of General [Francis] Columbine etc.

1740–41, Jan. 5th. Letter of Henry Mauger to Lord Wilmington. Dated in Guernsey and addressed to the President of the Council. 3 pp. Under cover of Peter Dobree, of Monument Yard, London, dated Jan^{y} 13th 1741.

The writer who has for seventeen years been the King's Attorney and Solicitor in Guernsey, informs the Council as to an intricate dispute which has been for long on foot between the Crown and the Jurats of Guernsey.

1742, June 16th. Copy of a Memorial from the Commissioners of the Customs, to the Lords of the Treasury, in favour of appointing Mr. Francis Hurdd to an office in the Customs. Signed by Richard Chandler, John Evelyn, Brian Fairfax, and Isaac Leheup.

Enclosed is Mr. Robert Paul's Report to the Commissioners of Customs, as to the services of the said Francis Hurdd, which is dated May 20th 1742. 2½ pp.

1742, Nov. 9th. Francis Hurdd to Lord Gower, Lord Privy Seal.

The writer ("a considerable dealer in haberdashery Wares") prays his Lordships' favour and interest in procuring him an appointment under the Commissioners of the Customs.

His statement of his claims proceeds as follows:—

. . . . "On the 12th of April 1739 I waited on Mr. [John] Hill one of the Commissioners of the Customs, and represented to him that vast quantities of goods were run at Hull and other outports to the very great loss of the revenue as well as prejudice to the fair trader . . . . By my instructions this clandestine trade has in a great measure been prevented. . . . . I had the thankes of the Commissioners for this service with an assurance of being recommended to the Lords of the Treasury for a suitable post . . . . The Earl of Orford when at the head of the Treasury was made acquainted with these particulars and promised all due encouragement: but the elections then coming on, it was defer'd til the 30th of June 1741, when it was referred to the Commissioners of Customs for them to report the true state of the case, and what they thought proper to be done thereon. Here also by one occurrence or other intervening it was protracted till June last, and the post which was then vacant being supplyed before their Honours' Memorial came to the Treasury; nothing has yet been done. I have the vanity to think my services may be thought worthy a superior post than that, and do most humbly pray your Lordship's favour and interest in behalf of your Lordship's," *etc.*

[1742 or 1743]. The Memorial of James Cockburn to the Right Hon^{ble} the Earl of Wilmington First Lord Commissioner of the Treasury. [Undated.]

Humbly sheweth—That by the accompts of his late Majesty's household (delivered into the Treasury) from the 30th June 1726 to the 11th of June 1727, there is

	£	s.	d.
due to the said James Cockburn to clear the accompts of wines bought by him, for his said Majesty's service, the sum of - - - - - - - -	375	4	11
That there is likewise due to him for the purveyance of charcoal, furnish'd at the contract price and for wages within the said time the sum of - - -	1,230	11	$6\frac{3}{4}$
	£1,605	19	$5\frac{3}{4}$

. . . . . "He therfore most humbly prays your Lordship will be pleas'd to give directions, when any money comes in upon his late Majesty's accompt, that it may be issued to the cofferer towards discharging the said debt of £1,605 19 $5\frac{3}{4}$.

Or in case there be not now any great likelyhood of any more money coming into the Exchequ^{r} for his late Majesty's arrears, that your Lordship will be pleas'd to take him into your compassionate consideration, and favour him with such other relief as your Lordship out of your great goodness shall think fit.

And he is in duty bound shall ever pray &c^{a}."

[1742 or 1743.] The Memorial of John Earl of Loudoun, addressed to Lord Wilmington as First Commissioner of the Treasury etc. Undated.

The Petitioner prays that the arrears of the pension of £500 per annum granted to him in 1733 may be paid to him before the troops go abroad there being two years due to him.

[1745.] The memorial of Sir Robert Munro, Lieut. Colonel in Lord Sempill's Regiment [the 42nd foot]. Unsigned, undated, and unaddressed. It sets out the dates of the Commissions of the Memorialist, who was killed at the Battle of Falkirk in the following year, when Colonel of the 37th Foot.

1753, Oct. 3rd. The Petition of Henry Spelman Gent. to the Honourable George Townshend Esq^{re} (M.P. for Norfolk). Dated at Norwich. $3\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

The Petitioner after setting forth at considerable length his descent from Sir Henry Spelman the Antiquary, and also the careers of his father and his uncles, concludes thus :—

"That your Petitioner is the only survivor of the senior branch of Spelman, being the son of John Spelman abovementioned . . . . . in the year 1737 became a Voluntier in His Majesty's Own Regiment of Horse [the 1st Dragoon Guards], then commanded by the Right Hon^{ble} the Earl of Pembroke, wherein he continu'd to serve for some time in England, and during the severall Campaigns in Germany and Flanders, in hopes of being preferr'd, but not having the good fortune to succeed and the regiment returning to England in 1746 by the good offices of some friends and there being then a vacancy he purchased a Warrant and was appointed a Quartermaster in the said regiment, but the change of the Establishment thereof, from Horse to Dragoons taking place the Xmas following, he thereby became greatly affected in his circumstances and by means of the great reduction of his subsistance, and meeting with considerable losses and disappointments in his private affairs, was reduced to the necessity of disposing of his Warrant in 1748 in order to extricate himself from the many difficulties and incumbrances he then laboured under, as many more particularly appear by his Certificate from the said regiment, to which he craves leave to referr. And having ever since labourd under the misfortunes of poverty and

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[being] intirely destitute of employment [he] is now reduced to great distress.

He therefore prays such favour, recommendation or relief in the premises as to your great wisdom humanity and compassion shall seem meet.

And your Petitioner shall ever pray.

HENRY SPELMAN."

[No date]. Copy Certificate of Service of Henry Spelman, Gent. [Enclosed in the list].

THESE are to certifie That the bearer Mr. Henry Spelman hath serv'd for the space of ten years, private and corporal in his Majesty's Own late regiment of Horse commanded by General Sir Philip Honywood, and in my troop: four years of which he served abroad in the late war with approbation.

That he serv'd eight months as Quarter Master, till the establishment of the said regiment was chang'd from Horse to Dragoons.

That he likewise serv'd after the change of the establishment, two years and a quarter as Quarter Master in the said regiment, during all which time, of about thirteen years he distinguish'd himself, by honestly and faithfully discharging ev'ry trust repos'd in him as became a good soldier, and subject, but by the unforeseen disappointments and misfortunes in his private affairs, was obliged to obtain leave to sell his Warrant, to extricate himself from the difficulties and incumbrances he then labour'd under.

Given under my hand and regimental Seal in London this 12th day of March 1749–50.

T. CARR, Lt. Coll.

A true Copy. The Original of the above Certificate was sign'd and seal'd, at the time mention'd, by me. T. CARR, Lt. Coll.

NOTE.—From recitals in the petition of Henry Spelman it appears that his father, John Spelman, who died in 1741, had been Clerk and Surveyor in the "Hand in Hand" Fire Insurance Office, which was founded by his uncle Henry Spelman of Wickmer, Esq., and was called the Friendly Society; had been afterwards a Volunteer in the 2nd Foot Guards, then Surveyor of the duty on printed calicoes, and lastly, a Land Carriage Waiter in the Port of London, to which post he was appointed by Sir Robert Walpole in 1735. It also appears that the Petitioner's grand father was the Rev. Charles Spelman, Vicar of Congan, and that the latter sold the family's Norfolk estates on the death of his father, Sir John Spelman, who was the eldest son of Sir Henry Spelman the Antiquary.

1771, May 7th. Capt. Daniel Shaw of the 62nd Regt. "To John Lees, Esqre, Private Secretary to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland." This letter is dated at Kinsdale, and endorsed "Capt. Shaw to Sir Geo. Macartney."

"Dear Sir—About five weeks agoe I did presume to apply to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant to succeed the Ensign of my Company lately deceased in England.

I once in my life had an oppertunity of exerting my self by going beyond the proper distance from my guard to rendre some small service to the present Lord Lieutenant of this Kingdom the day after the Battle of Lafelt, when he was the Honble Captain Townshend and aide des camp to His late Royall Highness the Duke of Cumberland. — Notwithstanding it happened so long agoe I should imagine His Excellency may recollect the circumstance. In my last to His

Excellency I made bold to mention the afair but never will any more. The multiplicity of State afairs I fear much will injure my application in feavor of my dear and most deserving young lad just in his sixteenth year well grown and properly educated, how happy I should be to have him in my own company; Inclosed you have a detail of my services which ought to have some weight."

. . . . .

The enclosure above referred to is as follows :—

A detail of Captain Shaw's service.

1744.—Joined the armie in Flanders a Volunteer in the 42nd Regiment.

1745.—Left the 42nd Regim[t] and joined Lord Crawford's Corps a Volunteer. Was in the Battle of Fontenoia [Fontenoy]; the latter part of that day remained on the field of Battle to the very last, acted as aide des camp. Delivered his Lordship's orders to different Regiments in retreating particularly to the 42nd regiment which can avouch the same.

1747.—Was by the Duke of Cumberland's recommendation with fourteen or fifteen more Volunteers from the British armie appointed Ensigns in the Dutch service with a promise from His Royall Highness to be recalled whenever an oppertunity offered to be provided for in His Majestie's service.

1756.—Was recalled by order of the Duke of Cumberland and appointed first Lieutenant in the 34th Regiment with rank from the date of my Commission in the Dutch service.

1761.—Was offered a Company in the new raised levies but preferred going on the Expedition against the Havanna which will appear by a letter from the Right Hon[able] Charles Tounshend Esq[r] the Secretary at War.

1762.—Was appointed Captain of a Company in the 42nd Regiment.

1763.—Was put on half pay when the second Battalion was reduced.

1768.—Was appointed to a Company in the 62nd Regiment where he is at present one of the oldest officers in that Corps.

Captain Shaw was at the Battles of Fontenoia and Lafelt—was at the seige of Bergen op Zoom where he was stormed—was at the burning of the shipping at S[t] Malo—takeing of Cherburgh at S[t] Cas—was at the Siege of the Muro [the Moro Fort near Havanna] and reduction of the Havanna.

Jacobite Papers and Letters, 1703–1727.

1703. Papers relating to the Scottish Conspiracy of this year, viz. :—

1. "An account of the Conspiracy in Scotland." Unsigned and undated. 13 pp.

2. "The Substance of Sir John McLean's discovery to the Earl of Nottingham, No. 4." 5¼ pp.

3. "The Duke of Queensbury's paper delivered to Her Majesty on Jan. 14th 170¾, No. 14." 6 pp.

4. "The Duke of Queensbury's paper delivered to Her Majesty on Jan[y] 10th 170¾, No. 15." 5¼ pp.

Note.—These four papers are printed in extenso in the House of Lords' Journals of Feb[y] 8[th] 170¾, with the above titles. On the 15[th] of the same month the Lords moved an Address to the Queen for the production of further papers relating to the Conspiracy, amongst which they specified certain "Letters written in a Gibberish Language." The

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Earl of Nottingham on Feb. 19th, when he produced the papers that had been moved for, stated that Her Majesty thought it for the Public Service not to take any further notice of these letters. The Lords, however, entered them in their Journals on the following day, and on Feb. 23rd presented an Address to the Queen praying her to issue a Proclamation promising a pardon and a reward of £500 to whomever should "make known to . . . . the Lords' Committees appointed to examine into the Scottish Conspiracy (of whom Lord Townshend was one) the Key or Cipher whereby the four letters written in Gibberish Language may be fully explained." Amongst these MSS. are copies in the handwriting of the 2nd Viscount Townshend of three of the Gibberish Letters with the interlinear translations given below. The three copies are dated March 4th 1703–4 and March 5th 1703–4, on which days, perhaps, the originals were translated to the Lords' Committee by some person acquainted with the key to them. The language of the translations would make it appear as if the informer were a foreigner.

March 4th 1703–4. Translation, under this date, of the Gibberish Letter dated June 1st. 1703, and addressed "To My Ld 7."

"My Ld,—I send by this *gondellion* an account of Lord three of the good luck when he had last remonstrance and particular account of the managements of this affair which at present, God be praised, to so happy an event is brought that we have all belief of speedy helps after long expectation of so many years, nothing now ruin hope but disagreement only yourselves by which will give distrust to the most timerous in the universe, and force these less forward in venturing on the bottom when they may fear it uncertain if not they do find unanimity. They hope of your in all counsells, and chiefly the Parliament present on which the eyes of Europe are fix'd. The Votes and resolutions will determine in everything whether any expectations are left of the return of your antient and ruined family, your resolves in asserting rights your against pretended authority of false Parliament that the people Scotch will assure not so altogether corrupted without keeping some sense of their antient vertue of fidelity and honour and yet gold English so often disposed to dazzle eyes their, both in the last reigns and this not so can overcome just sense of duty toward God fidelity towards naturall Prince and affection towards native country which debauch'd by the example of the English did forget to be Scotch; as for succession of Hannover and also the abjuration we apprehend no at all *dues pligadunes* two points about which not we doubt that a party the greater to venture too much *fortindi* to yield any compliance at that rate, too much fatal wou'd be a backsliding such after promises so many only they can affaires nothing to destroy and to loose good opinion which long they have taken pains to give the court French, of party honest in Scotland, not I mean this *V: Mo* [your Lordship] whose fidelity just from we depend but since it might be convenient to communicate this letter to others who have not your probity so perfect, I am willing these to shew what is expected from them, at the same time to shew the rocks upon which they may so good a course to split as was never more happy a juncture, so the French court never did shew greater inclination of supporting our interest present good endeavour of the noble rich and considerable Scotch and universal ferment (or *disposition*) in that Kingdome, too much they are conspicuous not to make clear sighted men to see his own interest and to graspe so happy a conjuncture of disengaging themselves from these difficulties in which they are entangl'd by breaking *Zunamento* armed his dispaire and conscience of guilt thus present happy prospect of their

affaires at this time will give power of making good all promises and assurances of late made, the conjunction with Bavaria which here is thought a matter so well concerted, as to leave no room of miscarriage will give so fatall a blow to the confederacy little *revicuda* empire as to capacitate the French to impose laws to others, and to bring *Badafes* to points his own who are too much thoughtfull not to see his own proper advantage and to consult his interest, the game of the B[avarians] falling off French will be able to dispute with the English all on the sea, which point is not only credible beyond Tweed then amongst English, but upon it depend thus they will be able if they succeed to exert their generosity and us to help, if they miscarry in this great affaire them will force to cast eyes upon Scotland and to endeavour a chain there to break considerablle diversion thus I did give *V: Mor:* [your Lordship] an acount particular of affaires present so that I have nothing besides with which to trouble *V: Mor:* [your Lordship] but to beseech you [you] will exert usuall your vigour and wisdome in carrying on affaires of our session appearing [approaching ?] and honour me to do answer speedy. I am Morion [my Lord] *Vo: Mor:* [your Lordship's].

June 1st 1703. FIGILLISSIMO.

1703, March 5th. To Philotheus. No date to this letter.

"Sr,—Brought yours all satisfaction which is wonted when the I have to receive commands yours, also I must me confess apart some men did give me not small dissatisfaction to find some so seneeless as not to be satisfyed except all things be carryed in a manner their own proper, I did expect the last promise which we made might give satisfaction entire to people all I w'd desire them sensible that we have severall parties to satisfye who sh'd be distinguished only by their merit and forwardness in our service. I know that there are some chief (or forward) men whose little conscience of their own crimes too much did influence others, these beleiving that never they cou'd pardon deserve, they did not know the hereditary goodness [of] this family, which is not only to pardon but them to reward if it they shall deserve, they may depend upon such solemn assurances as were given, and as more conscious of guilt they are than others, they must endeavour by more timely penitence and zeal in the cause to obliterate the memory of crimes their, not I must think again they may play the old game as by the treaty of Breda, not we are God be thank'd in so bad circumstances as Charles the Second at this time it is better still to starve and be precarious then to obtain bread upon such barbarous and termes unreasonable, as ourselves, in better circumstances we are so they may reflect that they are in much worse themselves then ancestours their half an age of years past, at that time was to be feared a vast majority in this country and all things did govern whereas the affair now is altered and who are willing us to serve by inclination are most considerable in all respects if they shall not act upon principall we must consult interest our and we may declare for the strongest but ought to take care never to appear too late, our King young as he is is father of all Universally will extend as before I did observe his protection to people all who shall lay hold on it, and as he will endeavour to bring to good subjects satisfaction universall in all reasonable [things] so on the other hand not will be imposed upon and tied up from rewarding the most faithfull and the antient friends, his behaviour already fatall too much hath been to family his, and at this time not w'd want this help, when he ask'd people his if that his father and uncle not had follow'd this advice curse[d]. I desire that these gentlemen w'd consider that it will be very well if after reconciliation

they are upon equall foot with them who never did fall but to engrosse every and to exclude them who we have merit constant is most unreasonable and also barbarous imposition, which *Zungi* imposed necessities of Princes was made in Scotland, and not offered in other country, I am willing such temper to keep my, this affair as if your own sentiments were; without exposing this letter which *Ventuni* them sh'd exasperate by appearing from us, well I am assured of your inclination to serve so good cause and of your interest and power them among when always you supported them by necessary friendship which not was contrary to this strict probity which most justly did bring respect from all good but none more particularly then from *V: M*—.you Lordship's —.]"

1703–4, March 5th. "To the late Queen at St. Germain."

"Madam—In obeying the orders of *V: M:* [your Majesty] pressing the point to the gentleman *V: M:* did appoint me so that according to thought mine I did find at first much unwilling and shy which proceed's from timourousness of his nature and no want of obligation or affection towards *V: M:* & his Prince his service all satisfaction I cou'd from him gain is that whenever the King shall appear with power sufficient to protect his friends not will fail to have all in his power to serve the interest but as to that surrender of the place trusted to his charge me he did tell not he cou'd promise a thing which not might be in power his [to] perform, him I did tell that it was most absolute necessary that our friends sh'd possess any a port otherwise never we may venture a fleet on our coast y^{t} assurances of having harbour only c'd engage France to a powerfull prosecution of affairs our; he did reply that he cou'd do no more say,that he w'd do all in his power, but as to giving anything under hand he thought it most unreasonable to be hoped for, when him I did speak that paper blanc [carte blanche] he sh'd have, most generously he did reply that he w'd make no termes to those to whom there was obligation them to serve, that might (or c'd) engage thoughts of rewards to the goodness and bounty of *V: M:* after so generous a declaration I did think not it fitt him to press home any more in an affair which him had made uneasie he is without doubt a man of honour & upon whom *V: M:* with confidence may depend, I required my L^{d} *Momerion* the rest *anhortiden* [to exhort ?] our that from [from that hour ?] I have no more to trouble *V:M:* but to conjure in consideration to take these alterations which were requir'd little last *gondellion* [courier ?], which will procure only satisfaction entire [to the] well inclined party of subjects your to give and fix the King's cause [in a] faithful [sure] way of success of which the accomplishment is the daily wish *V:M: Figellissimo omilindi Sugnon ei aden Esclavansi* [of your Majesty's faithful humble —— and servant.]

London Oct. 8–19 [1702]. PHILARCHUS.

170$\frac{3}{4}$, March 20th. Rough notes on seven sheets, in the handwriting of Lord Townshend, reporting the examination of certain witnesses by the Lords' Committee on the Scottish Conspiracy.

The evidence here preserved is that of the following witnesses on the following dates, and it agrees with the Committee's report to the House of Lords as printed in the House of Lords Journals:—

Colin Campbell, Thomas Clarke, Keith and M^{rs} Fox, on Feb. 23rd.
Sir John Maclean and Colin Campbell, on Feb. 24th.
Colin Campbell, on Feb. 25th.
Sir John Maclean, on 25th, 26th, and 28th.
Sir Thomas Stewart and Furguson, on March 7th.
Campbell and Keith, on March 8th.

1711, Jan. 17th. Colonel A[dolphus] Oughton to Horatio Walpole. From Bruges.

"I have hitherto heard no news of the arrival of Seaton and am perfectly perswaded he is not as yet in this town . . . a Scotch man who had been taken prisoner on board the Salisbury at the time of the intended descent, came here about three months since, and after haveing had frequent conferences for about ten days together with several suspected persons here particularly those of his own country, went from hence to Antwerp where he made a stay of about three weeks, and afterwards returned hither in his way to Paris . . . . this may be the very person in question, although at the time of his being here he went by the name of Cambell and pretended to be a chirurgeon. My Lord Drummond receives almost every day letters from France, Some of which I can easily have intercepted, if you think it proper to proceed in that manner . . . . meantime I shall continue my endeavours to inform my self more particularly of his behaviour. . . . . Major Erwyn is just arrived and desired me to assure you of his most humble respects."

1714, Augt. 24th. D[r] Bernard Gardiner to D[r] Smallridge Bishop of Bristol. Dated at Oxford and addressed "For the R[t] Reverend Father in God the Lord Bishop of Bristol near the new Chappell, Westminster."

Complaining of the conduct of the soldiers recruiting in Oxford. . . . . "This day the Serjeant who makes the speech for the Volunteers to come in, after that is ended, adds words to this effect, that the people would come in to serve King George, and not be governed by those who *have a Pope in their belly*. . . . .'

1715, March 3rd. Lord Islay to Lord Townshend. From Edinburgh.

The writer promises to get the best information he can relative to the steps which the enemies to his Majesty's Government are making.

1715, March 5th. Matthew Price to the same. Addressed "To the Right Hon[ble] the Lord Viscount Townshend Principall Secretary of State."

Intelligence about a secret Jacobite assembly. The place where it met is not specified and no names are given. The writer gives his address as "Matthew Price, Callico Officer att Mr. E. Graftons—By the Horse Ferry att Chelsea."

1715, May 10th. Nouvelles de Paris le 10 May 1715.

Mil[ord] Bullingbrock part pour aller faire sa residence dans le Lionnois à portée de Genève, muni d'une bonne lettre de crédit sur le Chevallier Richard Cantellon Irlandois, banquier en cette ville et Chevallier de la façon du Prétendant. Il reconnoit à présent le mauvais tour, que luy a joué le C[omte] d'Oxford, en se cachant dans sa Province, et faisant repandre le bruit, qu'il s'estoit sauvé, à dessein de faire peur à Mil[ord] Bullingbrock, et luy faire prendre le parti qu'il a pris. Il reconnoit aussy, que le Prétendant a rendu un grand service au Roy George, en parlant dans son Manifeste de l'intelligence qui estoit entre luy, et la feuë Reine Anne. Que par la mesme raison il avoit aussy ruïné tous ceux, qui avoient dans ce païs eté dans ses interests asseurant, qu'il n'y en avoit plus un seul qui désormais vouloit entendre parler de luy. Il a adjouté, dit-on, sans que je sache, si ce n'est pas une charité, qu'on luy prête, que cette seule démarche du Prétendant suffisoit de convaincre tout le monde, qu'il estoit vray fils de son pére.

1715, May 18th. Mons[r] Gullman to Lord Townshend. From Frankfort. In French.

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The writer wishes the British Government to employ as their Agent in Lorraine a certain honest man who had served King William, of glorious memory, both by sea and land, in his tenderest youth. This person is anxious to be employed to go to Bar le Duc, whence he will render an exact and faithful account of the Pretender, and of all the faces at his Court.

1715, July 9th. James Blakeway, John Hill, Jonathan Scott, Edward Jones, and Samuel Thomas to "The R[t] Honorble the Earl of Bradford att his house in Soehoe Square — London." Dated at "Salop."

A letter signed by the above-named members of the corporation of Shrewsbury describing "a most notorious riott that hath happened in this Corporation," in which a meeting house was wrecked and the "goal" broken into. The riot commenced by "some few drunken idle boys . . . . crying out down with the round heads, noe Duke of Marlbrô, Ormond for ever."

1715, July 18th. "The Information of Samuel Mence and Samuel Yardley of the City of Worcester, taken upon oath before the worshipfull Benjamin Mence Esq[r] Mayor of the City aforesaid and Philip Bearcroft one of the aldermen and Justices of Peace of the said City."

This Information states that the Mayor and Alderman Bearcroft having on July 12th committed one Henry Weeke for riot and high treason, Mr. Benjamin Pearks, one of the aldermen, to encourage the rioters, said that none but a parcell of [those] that would swear anything would swear against him and that he was an honest fellow and that he would bail him out on the morrow morning, or words to that effect.

1715, July 22nd. Thomas Horsley to Lord Townshend. Dated at Conway.

Information received from "one Samuel Webber who was in the time of the last fatal M[inistr]y, a Messenger to her late Majesty, and who was very frequently sent with dispatches to France to the Duke of Shrowsbury," that he informed the late ministry of a plot to bring in the Pretender and that they would pay no attention to him as "they were so well paid with French money."

Same date. Draft of a letter from Lord Townshend to Mons[r] Slingelandt, and a translation of the same into French. Unsigned.

"Sir—You will have seen by the publick prints that His Maiesty has rec[d] certain advices from abroad of an invasion designed in favour of the Pretend[r] and though the vigorous resolutions of the Parliam[t] and the dispositions that are making on this occasion give reason to hope that this enterprise may end in the confusion of those by whom it was sett on foot, without troubling the State[s General] for any assistance, yet as it is impossible to foresee at once how far the contagion may spread, and since the Duke of Ormonde's flight may to[o] probably be in order to putt himself at the head of this attempt, His Maiesty knowing how zealously the Pens[iona]ry and you are concerned for the inseparable interests of the two nations has commanded me to let you know in confidence that he hopes that in case the provision of Forces made by Parliament should not be sufficient he hopes he may depend upon the States [General] letting him have 5 Regiments of the Scotch his subjects which are now in their service. His Majesty chose rather to make this overture to you and to the Pensionary than to write to the States upon this subject at first, as well to avoid the alarm such a step might cause as to prevent that delay and opposition which might be raised by the friends of France if such a proposition were brought into

the States directly without any previous deliberation. His Majesty desires to receive your answer with all possible speed, and promises himself that in case of need there will be no difficulty to grant this assistance.

1715, July 23rd. George Luey to Colonel Oughton. Dated at Warwick. . . . . "The Posse mustered at Warwick near 300 men with such firelocks as could be gott, I hope suffitient to dislodge the rioters . . . . you will observe by the Journall our intentions of approaching Birmingham about Tuesday." . . . . .

1715, July 27th. A letter signed by the Earl of Sutherland, A. Grant, John Forbes, J. Campell, William Gordon and Robert Munro and addressed "To The Right Hon^ble The Viscount Tounsend principall Secretary of State"; begging the favour of an appointment for an interview with him on a subject of great moment for his Majestie's service.

1715, July 30. Major J. Wyvill to the same. Dated at Manchester. Since writing three days before there have been no riots. Lieut. Colonel Holley, Major to Gen^l Carpenter's Dragoons, arrived yesterday, and attempted to supersede the writer in the command of the King's troops at Manchester but the writer threatened to put him in arrest till Lord Townshend's commands were known.

1715, Aug. 1st. Mons^r Gullmann to the same. Dated at Frankfort. In French. . . . . To-day our man writes me from Bar le Duc (under date the 26th) that the Pretender was there with his pretended mother, and their suite who were about 50 persons, all well affectioned for him. That the Pretender was preparing to start two days later for Nancy with Queen Mary to try to dispell the vexation they felt at the ill success of their affairs. That courriers reached them every day but that for lack of sufficient means he had not attempted to learn the contents of their despatches which were kept very secret. That he (the Pretender) had returned some time from Nancy and from Luneville. As for the current report that someone had attempted his life it was only a false alarm which laid hold of them for the following reason; an English priest having arrived at Bar le Duc was at the Pretender's Palace when he said that he wished to speak to him immediately. From the suspicions they had of him because he would not unburden himself to any one but the Pretender they imagined that he sought the latters life and that he was sent by his enemies to rob him of it; that his servants thereupon closed the doors and the priest was threatened with the severest tortures. However it appeared, after a severe examination, that he was a courrier, despatched by his friends in England, and that he brought good news, which made the Pretender's people change their tone and flattered him so much that he presented him with five or six hundred crowns.

1715, Augt. 19. Dr. Trimnell, Bishop of Norwich, to the same.

The writer understands that Lord Townshend has heard from Mr. Turretin from Geneva to beg his good offices with the King for the recovery of a young gentleman out of the hands of the priests in the dominions of the King of Sicily. There is a fresh Alarm there about the Pretender but we are in a better condition to receive him than we were some time ago.

1715, Augt. 20th. ——— to ———. In French dated at the Hague, and endorsed "M^r S."

The writer learns that the States General have determined that the two vessels that were equipping at Ostend for the Pretender (as is supposed) shall be detained until their destination be known. At

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Versailles they say the King has been ill from a surfeit and that the Pretender's project got wind by being communicated to the English Court by the French Ministers.

1715, Augt. 25th. William Eden to Lord Townshend. Dated at Birmingham.

"Since the arrival of the King's messengers all things have been very quiet . . . . the Eyes of many of his majestie's poor mislead subjects begin to be opened since that grand incendiary Dr Sacheverell is removed from amongst us . . . . . I am assured the person in theire [the Messengers'] Custody will make a discovery to yor Lordshipps satisfaction."

1715, Augt. 27th. A paper dated at Hereford, and endorsed "Return of the Dep[uty] Lieut[enant]s relating to Papists, Non Jurors, &c." It is signed by Thomas Wilkinson, Mayor, and by Benjamin Phillips, Jonah Taylor, Richard Poole, John Morse and Thomas ——, Aldermen.

1715, Sept. 1st. The Earl of Sutherland to Lord Townshend.

"My Lord,—I have all this day been preparing my self for my voyage, if the ship were come to the Nore and had I those things soe very necessary for the King's service which I gave your Lordship a memorandum of, I shall be ready to goe and putt the country in as good a posture as I can for his Majesty's service, and venture my life in the good old cause, I doubt not but your Lordship has gott that affair of the Chamberlane of Ross done for my son Strallinaver after the same manner the Earl of Cromarty had it, favor me with anything extraordinary either from Scotland or France, being just now about my letters to North Britain, I am," *etc.*

1715, Sept. 5th. From —— to ——. A Jacobite letter, unsigned and unaddressed. Begins "My dear Kinsman" and ends "My Dearest Cosin Yours."

. . . . "The old bully left every thing uncertain, and the young one is resolved to take care of himself in the first place. . . . . The Duke of Powis as innocent and as harmless a man as any that suffer'd in the Popish Plot, is already taken up. The Duke of Argyle goes for Scotland next Tuesday and divers other Scotch Lords. Sir G. Bing is sail'd for the Irish Coast where he is to ly to prevent any succours to be sent to that Kingdom. Lord Oxford has given us his answer which is very full, very bold, and very fine. Mr Ford is return'd from France where he left Lord B[olinbroke] and the D. of O[rmond] in good health: He brings no news but that our apprehensions here of an invasion are groundless, and yet we proceed as if they were real. Walpole is to be at the head of the Treasury, and his brother Horace Paymaster in trust. The feuds at Court run high. I long to see you and will do it very soon, if nothing happens to intercept me. Take care of yourself. Liberty is as precious as life. . . . . ."

1715, Sept. 6th. Duke of Argyll to Lord Townshend.

I was this moment at the Treasury where I was told that the ten thousand pound credit is not yet gon to Scotland, and the thousand pound I was to receive is not to [be] had to day, by this your Lordship will see that I may be detained here and I not be in fault.

1715, Sept. 9th. Copy of the Earl of Mar's call to arms: addressed "To the Baillie and the rest of the Gentlemen of the Lordship of Kildrummy.—Given at Braemar."

On the same sheet is a copy of the following letter, of the same date, from the Earl of Mar to John Forbes of Inereran. Dated at Invercauld "at night."

"Jocke,—Ye was in the right not to come with the 100 men ye sent up to night, when I expected four times the number. It is a prettie thing when all the highlands of Scotland are now riseing upon their King and countrey's accompt, as I have accompts from them since they were with me, and the Gentlemen of our neighbouring Lowlands expecting us down to joyn them, that my men should be only refractory. Is not this the thing we are now about, which they have been wishing these six and twenty years—and now when it is come and the King and countrey's cause at stake will they for ever sitt still and see all perish.

I have used gentle means too long, and see I'll be forced to put other orders and I have in execution. I have sent you inclosed an order for the Lordship of Kildrummie which you are immediately to intimat to all my vassals If they give ready obedience it will make some amends, and if not ye may tell them from me that it will not be in my power to serve then (were I willing) from being treated as enemies by those who are ready soon to joyn me, and they may depend on it, that I will be the first to propose and order their being so. Particularly let my own tennants in Kildrummy know that if they come not forth with their best arms that I will send a party immediately to burn what they shall miss taking from them, and they may believe this not only a threat, but by all that's sacred I'll put it in execution, let my loss be what it will that it may be example to others. You are to tell the Gentlemen that I'll expect them in their best accoutrements on horse back and no excuse to be any let off. Goe about this with all diligence and come your self and let me know your having done so, all this is not only as ye will be answerable to me but to your King and country."

Your assured freind and servant,
Sic subscribitur MARR.

1715, Sept. 15th. James Anderson *to Lord Townshend?* From Edinburgh. Unaddressed . . . . . "I had advices from Perth and Dundee both of yesterday's date. That from Perth bears that the Quality and Gentry in the north are gathering about Blairgowry, Couper of Angus &c. And are about 4 or 500 Horsemen who that night or too morrow were to come there and proclaim the Pretender and to overturn the Magistracy there and settle new ones of their own appointing. Mar nor any other fool had not yet joined them and that the disaffected there were very uppish. From Dundee that they daily expect 100 Horse there to proclaime the pretender and that it was talked confidently they wou'd be there tomorrow . . . . . That it was talkt there that D[uke of] Berwick was landed . . . . . Tis also reported that some of Mar's vassalls refuse to rise with him and that he threatens them with fire and sword.

Yesterday afternoon the Dukes of Argyll and Roxburgh arrived safe here; and yesternight Brigadier Grant was ordered to take care of the Castle where the prisoners of the tolbooth here that were taken the night of the design upon that are carried to this evening. This day ane express was sent to Newcastle to the commanding officers of Carpenter and Ker's Dragoons to hasten their march hither and such directions I hear are given as 'tis hoped we shall have here very soon a handsome army" . . . . . .

1715, Sept. 17th. ——— to ———. Unsigned and unaddressed.

"I would write to you oftner if any thing occurred worth troubling the Post Masters in the first place with reading, and afterwards yourself. . . . . The public prints have sent Charles Kainard into France;

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I really thought him all this while in the Highlands . . . . . Carteret and Boscawen are gone post into Cornwall, upon what arrand the Lord knowes, for if we are to believe what we are told all prospect of a disturbance is over."

This, and the similar letter of Sept. 5th, are endorsed "Copies of letters taken upon S^r^ W^m^ Wyndham."

1715, Sept. 18th. Charles Lovell *to the Lords in Council?* From Dover. Unaddressed.

"Right Honourable Sirs . . . . . last night at eight came over M^r^ Barton (of late one of the King's messengers) who went for London immediately, he could tell me no news.

Mas[te]r Browne who was principally intended to have been taken up by my Lord Townshend's Warrant which M^r^ Wilcox came down with is now come from Holland and is in towne here . . . . I believe 'twill not be possable to come at any wrightings of his because (but by what means I know not) I hear he's apprised of his being designed to have been taken up with Driscall" . . . . . .

1715, Sept. 21st. Colonel the Hon. Hatton Compton, Lieutenant of the Tower, to Lord Townshend. Dated in the Tower.

"My Lord—This morning at six a'Clock I received an order from the Privy Councill, and since that I have the honour of another letter from your Lordpp. both directing without loss of time my regulating the Militia of the Tower Hamletts, to be in readiness to march whenever His Majesty's service shall require; this is to acquaint your Lordpp that there is no Horse belonging to the Tower Hamlets but two very strong Regiments of Foot; and [they] are ready to march when His Majesty pleases. I am *etc.*

[P.S.] This morning early I gave orders for the searching for, and seizing all Papists, Jacobites, and Non-Jurors, according to orders."

Same date. Lord Dupplin to the same. Dated in Leicester Fields "a quarter after seven in the morning" and unaddressed.

"My Lord—M^r^ Nightingale is here with your Lordship's Warrant to bring me to your Lordship. I'm ready to wait upon your Lordship whenever you please. I only beg the favour of your Lordship that the messenger may have orders to stay here with me, till your Lordship is ready to examine me, My wife is just now in labour, which makes me give you this trouble. I am," *etc.*

1715, Sept. 23rd. Council Minutes, in the handwriting of Lord Townshend, dated at Whitehall:—

[That] an extract of Lord Hay's letter relating to the ships who are cruising on the coast of Scotland be sent to the Admiralty for their opinion and to desire in case they approve of what is therein propose[d] they wou'd send directions accordingly.

to thank the Mayor of Glascow.

that the Lord Hay be removed out of his house by the messenger into custody.

A Councill [must be held] for [drawing up] a Proclamation for the apprehending Sir William Wyndham.

1715, Sept. 30th. Lord Carteret to Spencer Compton. Dated at Stowe and unaddressed.

"Sir—I still persist in my opinion that there will be no troubles in the West; notwithstanding there are many people in very ill humour, the design being so happily discover'd, that disaffected persons are so dampt, that they rather strive to smother their own contrivance then to bring it to bear. If any insurrection shou'd be in this country, we are in a bad posture of defence. I sent a messenger last Wednesday to Mr. Boscowen,

who lives fifty miles westward from me, that if there shou'd be any occasion, we may take the best means we can. The county about me has been alarm'd by a flying report that the Tinners are in arms upon the account of Sir Richard Vivyian's being in custody, but nothing of it was true when it was said, and I have not heard anything these two days; however severall gentlemen have been here begging my protection, and assuring me that they will follow me for the King's service, if any rebellion shou'd break out here. I heartily wish that all things here may be quiet; the observation I make is, that the discontented people are rather cold to the present government, than dispos'd to venture any thing against it. I know you will do me the justice to thinke that I will do all I can for the best; and I will have the vanity to say, that not one of the Kings subjects is ready to hazard more in his service, than I, to the utmost of my mean abilities, will be. I thank you for your second letter and am sorry to find so near [a] kindsman as Sir William Wyndham is to me so deeply engaged. If any thing happens within my knowledge—you shall have a speedy account of it. I am, yours,

CARTERET."

1715, Oct. 31st. Monsr H. de Caris to Lord Townshend. In French. Dated at Ostend and unaddressed.

The writer explains the precautions he is taking to prevent the embarkation of the Pretender from Ostend or its environs.

1715, Oct. 7th. "Nouvelles de Paris." In French. Unsigned.

. . . . . "The adherents of the Pretender whose numbers are much increased for some months past no longer conceal that they have a revolt all ready to break out in England in favour of that of Scotland, but notwithstanding their entreaties the Pretender postpones his departure from time to time, and one sees sufficiently clearly that he thinks he would expose himself too much as yet if he were to cross over to England" . . . . . .

[1715?], Oct. 10th. Council Minutes in the handwriting of Lord Townshend. Endorsed "Oct. 10th. Minutes:"—

To seize Row a Dyer at the Elephant and Castle in Drury Lane and search his house for one Painter and one Rowe his brother.

That the western waggons be searched at the several inns for arms.

To refer the informations sent by Mr Boscowen to the Attorney [General] in order to have indictments prepared against as many as there are two witnesses against for H[igh] Treason, in order to have the said indictments proved at the first opportunity.

That there be an advertisement in the Gaz[ette] promising a reward of 100li to any one that shall discover so as to bring to justice any of the persons mentioned in the said informations.

1715, Oct. 11th. "Nouvelles de Paris." In French. Unsigned.

. . . . . "The revolt of the Scotch makes much noise here, and the adherents of the Pretender say out loud that there is a considerable one [preparing] in England which must break out shortly, and as the Duke of Ormond has disappeared for the last two days it is believed he has left to put himself at the head of that party, and it is asserted that many persons of consideration are mixed up with it.

. . . . . There is positive news that the Pretender was still at Bar le Duc, and that he always refused to leave before seeing more daylight in his hopes" . . . . . .

1715, Oct. 17th to Oct. 27th. Copies of four letters from the Earl of Mar, dated at Perth and Aucherarder, and addressed to Lord Kenmure and to Mr. Thomas Forster (M.P. for Northumberland) who is addressed

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as 'Mr Forrester.' Each of these letters is endorsed "Received from Major Browne—Jo. Micklethwaite."

1715, Oct. 18th. Michael Pallister to the Honorable General Wills at Preston. Endorsed: "Received 26th Novbr 1715—from Major Browne—Jo: Micklethwait."

"Sir,—I have sent you a list of those gentlemen that ioined the rebels about Lancaster and Preston as i have the account from a neighbor of this place." . . . . .

The list, which is headed "Lancaster Papists," is as follows:—

My Lord Mollineux of Bardsey, Mr Walton of Windermore, Mr Hodgson of Leighton, Mr Carns of Halton, Mr Dalton of Thurnham, Mr Butler of Rawcliffe, Mr Leyborn of Naleby, Mr Cliftons of Lytham, Mr Westbys of Bourne, Mr Tyldesleys of Lodge, Mr Whittingham of Whittingham, Mr Threlfall of Ashes, Mr Shuttleworth of Brookside, Mr Shuttleworth of Turnover, Mr Plesington of Dimples, Mr Hesketts of Goosnargh, Mr Townley of Townley, Mr Brockholes of Claughton, Hr Winckley of Banister hall, Mr Walmsley of Showley, Sr Francis Anderton of Lostock.

1715, Oct. 23rd. Copy of a letter from Francis Campbell and A. Campbell "to Glengary and the Capt of Clanronald."

"Wee send the bearer to you that you may lett us knowe what further damage has come to your knowledg, wee will as soon as wee can make a strict and impartial enquiery into it, and as you desire in your letter will send after you, with a line to one of you two with ane account of it and wee are," *etc.*

No date. Copy of a memorandum, in the same handwriting as the last. Signed by Alexr Macdonald and headed "Declaration of Glengary."

It states that in Oct. 1715 at Inveray the Earl of Yla appointed Clanronald and Glengary to treat with Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochnell and Lt Coll Campbell of Finab on the part of General Gordon, and it was agreed that Gordon and his people should abandon Argyllshire and compensate the poor people for their losses, and on the other hand that the Hanoverian troops should not molest the clans. It was after this treaty that the Earl of Broadalbin [Breadalbane] and his men were allowed to make their escape out of Argyllshire. Most of the tenants of the Duke of Argyll on his lands of Morvene were in arms at Sheriffmuir with Lochiel, and though Lochiel had with him all of the Camerons from the Marquis of Huntley's property in Lochaber it was by the positive orders of the Marquis. The money that was promised as a pension to the Clans by the late Queen Anne "of which latter they did never gett any" was for the readily assisting her Majesty against all her enemies at home or abroad.

The last two papers are endorsed "Inf[ormatio]ns relating to the D[uke] of A[rgyll]."

1715, Oct. 24th. "Instructions given by the Earl of Mar to a certain person to be communicated to the King's friends be south Forth."

An endorsement in nearly the same words gives the name of the person to whom these instructions were sent as Mrs Miller, and it bears a further endorsement: "Received 26th 9ber 1715—from Major Browne, —Jo: Micklethwait."

1715, Oct. 28th. A Memorandum, in French, endorsed "Avis de Mr de Petteeu[m] 28 Oct. 1715."

It is headed [in French] "Secret advice as to the designs of the Pretender on the Kingdoms of Great Britain which I have had the 28th of October 1715."

The Pretender is immediately about to start for Scotland, Lord Bolinbroke will remain in France to hasten the execution of the Secret Treaty concluded between the [ex]Queen of England in the name of the Pretender with the Regent of France, by virtue of which France will assist with money and arms. A separate article in the treaty stipulates for the marriage of the Pretender with the second daughter of the Duke of Orleans.

The Duke of Ormond as soon as he lands in Scotland will advance to the frontiers of England to encourage a general rising to compel his Majesty to divide his forces and to prevent his sending more troops into Scotland, of which country Lord Mar will try to render himself the master.

The Pretender on his arrival in Scotland will summon a Parliament to regulate the succession to the Crown and to denounce as traitors the adherents of his Majesty, and will publish a new Manifesto inviting the nation to submit itself, in which he will promise to make no changes in Religion and to have Mass only said for him in his chamber. The Catholics in England furnish every month a sum of money for this enterprise and the Court of Rome has promised fifty thousand crowns a month.

The Duke of Berwick who has received letters from the Pretender has been to see the ex-Queen. He has given orders to prepare his equipage which is to leave in a vessel from Brest. He is about to ask the Regent for permission to serve his King which will probably be refused but nevertheless he will follow the Pretender.

The Pretender has not chosen to hazard himself rashly on the assurances that have reached him from England and Scotland, and he will not be decided to start without being sure of external assistance. He will embark in Normandy on board of a vessel he has purchased.

At the instigation of the Court of France he has sent a confidential agent to Madrid to beg his Catholic Majesty to fulfil his promises and assist him to mount the throne of his ancestors.

By the same advice he has applied to the King of Sicily, to whom it is represented that he is interested through relationship (being the next heir to Great Britain should the Pretender die childless) and besides that he ought to fear a close union between the Emperor and the King of Great Britain.

Those who have pressed the Pretender to undertake this enterprise assure him that all Scotland will declare for him immediately he lands, and that the discontent in England is so general that there will be a rising in every county. That the army itself is divided and that the King cannot trust it. That both officers and men are equally disgusted with the Dutch troops being brought over. A certain Ecclesiastic has written to one of his friends in France that the Pretender has no need of troops to defeat the English Army. His presence alone will suffice, and a single pathetic address would make them throw down their arms.

France to deprive the King of foreign assistance will foment the war in the North and encourage, by subsidies, certain princes of the Empire to aid the King of Sweden.

Up to the present time those who are opposed to the Ministry in England have not declared themselves for the Pretender. The Duke of Ormond and Lord Bolingbroke hold out hopes that they will do so so soon as the Pretender shall land and shall have regulated and confirmed the liberties of the Church of England and of the Nation.

1715, Nov. 1st. From ——— to ———. Unsigned and unaddressed. Endorsed "Receivd 26th Novb: 1715—from Major Browne,—Jo. Micklethwait."

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The writer gives an account of the mutiny of some Highlanders at Langholme, for want of pay, when ordered to march to England.

Same date. John Campbell to Lord Townshend. Dated at Edinburgh. Unaddressed. . . . . "Wee are all soe sensible of the great service the Duke of Argyll did to this town, in preventing the danger it was in, of falling into the hands of the enemie, and how absolutelie necessary it is for the King's service to preserve it, that wee have been at the expence of making such works at all the avenues of it, as may render it defencible; without giveing his Grace the trouble of a detachment from the little army he has to employ against the designs of the enemy at Perth, which your Lordship will judge is of as great importance as Stirling to his Majestie's service.

I am sorry to fynd both from the printed papers and private letters that soe bad accts of our affairs are sent to London. . . . . Since I began to write this letter I have advice that the three regimts of Claytone, Marsone and Egertone, are landed from Ireland, Egerton's with 2 companies of Clayton's wer last night at Glasgow, the rest are on ther march. I shall not pretend to give your lordship any account of the rebels at Perth since by this express the Duke of Argyll writes to your lordship or Mr Stanhope. And as for those in the south wee have noe certain accounts of them since they arrived at Howick wher they were in great confusione onlie that some of the Highlanders were come back to Selkirk which I beleive may be deserters from them, I am not affraid that the Highlanders will ever attempt goeing to England unless joyned by a considerable more number which I hope now is prevented since these three Regimts are landed. I am, *etc.*

[P.S.] The Inclosed copie of a letter from Jedburgh will show your lordship the disorder these Rebels are in."

1715, Nov. 2nd. General Cadogan (afterwards Lord Cadogan) to ——. Dated at Brussels and unaddressed.

"This minute Monsr Plessen is arrived here from Nancy, and has brought the particulars contained in the enclosed relation of the Pretender having left Commercy early on Wednesday last, in order to go through France into England . . . . the Barrier Treaty will I hope be signed on Thursday next. I have, *etc.*,

WILLIAM CADOGAN."

1715, Nov. 5th. Two Informations sworn before Tobias Paine, Mayor of Oxford, and William Wright, J.P., by Daniel Houghton and Mathew Wisdom; relative to the finding of a large number of sword-blades, etc., in the house of one George Vincent, a cutler.

1715, Nov. 6th. Sir Jonathan Trelawney, Bishop of Winchester, "To the Lord Bishop of Norwich Clerk of the Closet to the King at his hous in Stretton Street neare Devonshire hous Westminster."

Endorsed. "Bp Winchester upon signing the Declaratn."

"MY VERY GOOD LORD,

I RECEIV'D the expresse fryday at night, and having sign'd it with both my long names at length to shew I did it heartily. I forwarded it to our brother of Oxon, tis admirably well drawn, and I wish it had been sooner thought on; and why is it not forthwith printed? it will doe more to quashing the rebellion than an army, at least a Scotch one can, or will.

I am with greate respect and affection

Your most faithful servant

and loving brother

JONATHAN WINCHESTER."

Same date. An anonymous letter of advice from Oxford. Unaddressed.

"My Most Honored Lord,—The Soldiers keep us here in good order at night. We have scarce had any tumults except on Monday night some scholars in Catstreet met a file of soldiers, and after they had pass'd them they cry'd out an Ormond and a Bolingbroke and the Pretender. Upon which two musquetts were fir'd after them, but without doing hurt. This hap'ning the first night has struck such a terror, that I believe will contribute much to our future peace. Many of the scholars had form'd a design to corrupt the soldiers by giving them money, and entertaining them in their butteries and kitchins, but the officers have had timely notice of this; and on Fryday two soldiers run the gantlope for drinking Ormond and Bolingbroke's healths, and confusion to their officers. This fact hap'ned at Wadham Coll[ege], and the soldiers were seduc'd to it by four scholars, who were conven'd before the Vice-Ch[ancello]r, but the proofs being not full enough, the Vice-Ch[ancello]r thought fit to dismiss them without punishment.

On Fryday in the evening the officers search'd for arms, and at Vincent the cutler's, they seiz'd 120 large cutting swords. About 10 at night the Coll[onel] sent for me and acquainted me with the success he had at Vincent's, but Ethersey and the rest had convey'd away their arms, having had suspicion of a search. Upon perusal of Vincent's books which were seiz'd I found a Memorand[um] which I believe will be of use to the Government.

The Memorand[um] was this

M[r] Vicery	- 6[d]	A mercer in town.
M[r] Vicery	- 3	
M[r] Jones	- 6	Of All Souls I believe.
M[r] Thatcher	- 6	A Baker.
M[r] Sherwin	- 6	A Milliner.
M[r] Greenway	- 2	A Quarter-M[aste]r in the Militia under Lord Abington.

Now all these persons are violent Jacobites; and that Jones of All-Souls is meant by *Jones* I have reason to think, because he was the person hinted at in my first letter, who was seen at Vincent's the day Coll[onel] Pepper search'd for Owen, and it is more than probable the letter *d* at the head of the numbers signifies dozens, and what these dozens should be besides swords which are lodg'd with these persons I can't imagine. It appears likewise by the books some swords have been delivered to Bayly the Cheshire Carrier. I had very little time to look into the books, or else I believe further discoveries might have been made. I design to get them privately into my chamber, with one of the officers, and then your Lorddship will hear further from me.

Yesterday we kept here with due solemnity (illuminations excepted). Bells were rung, and bonfires made in most parishes without disturbance. I hope to hear the same good order was preserv'd in London and Westminster, tho' I was inform'd, that the Tory mob had given a challenge to the Whigs and were resolv'd to engage them last night.

We have lately had two or three robberies committed in the London road near the town. The persons are known to the Buckingham-shire men, but are not yet taken.

Lord H. is very well and gives his service.

M[r] Talbot I hear is in town, but I have not yet seen him.

I am with all duty, my Lord,—

Your Lordship's most obedient and H: Serv[t]."

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1715, Nov. 9th. A list of signatures dated at Preston, and endorsed, "Receiv'd 26th Novbr 1715—from Major Browne— J: Micklethwait."

This list is headed "All Gentlemen who are come to this place to serve his Majesty are desir'd to set their names to this paper, and such as have been in the army to mention the post in which they served."

The signatures are: Robert Cotton, John Trafford, Richard Towneley, Richard Gascoigne, Robert Scarisbrick, Jordan Langdale "served two years under Coll. Sheldon and three years under Coll. Dorington," Hugh Anderton, Charles Chorley, William Nelson "serv'd under Captin Eccleston as Quarter Master of Horse," Richard Chorley "Ensign in Coll. Gage's Regiment," Alexander Osbaldiston, John Cotton, Francis Anderton, Roger Diccinson "Lieutnt under Coll: Gage and town Major of Chester," Francis Legh "Capt: of a Man of War," Lionel Walden, John Leyburne "Lieutenant," Cuthbert Hesketh, Richard Chattesworth of Brockside "sub-brigadier in the Guards under the Duke of Berwick," Thomas Carus, Albert Hodshon, Edward Howard of Norfolk, Ralph Standish, Thomas Stanley, and Ralph Grappe.

[No date.] The following Jacobite Proclamation is endorsed:—"Received 26th 9ber 1715—from Major Browne—Jo: Micklethwait."

BY THE KING. A PROCLAMATION.—JAMES REX.

WHEREAS by the Laws and Constitution of these Realms our native born Prince James the Third immediately upon his fathers demise had the sole unquestionable right to these his paternall hereditary dominions and our Gratious Soveraign now coming to assert his own right and relieve his Kingdoms from the tyranicall oppression arbitary power and foreign yoke under which they groan THEREFORE WE NOBLEMEN Gentlemen and others his Majesty's faithfull subjects being now met together in obedience to his royall commands and being fully resolv'd to spend our lives and fortunes in his Majestie's service for the promoting his happy restoration the reestablishment of the Constitution in Church and State and the deliverance of our native county Do hereby unanimously and in concert with others his dutifull subjects in many different parts of these Realms with heart and voice proclaim notifie and declare to all men that the most august and high born Prince James the third by the grace of God King of England &c: Defender of the Faith is the only rightfull and lawfull Soveraign of the Realms to whome alone we acknowledge our allegience and subjection to be due inviting hereby all his Majestie's faithfull and loyall subjects of both nations to join with us in his service and promising to stand by them in the prosecuting of these glorious ends.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

1715, Nov. 10th. E. Francke "To the Rt Honble the Earl of Darwentwater." Endorsed:—"Received 26th Novb. 1715—from Major Browne—Jo. Micklethwait."

The writer, who is in confinement on suspicion of concealing arms, begs his Lordship to use his interest for his enlargement, and explains that the arms in question were delivered to Sir Henry Houghton, who was Colonel of the Militia of the Hundred from which he is writing.

1715, Nov. 11th. The Parole signed by Thomas Wybergh, a prisoner in the hands of the Jacobite General Forster at Preston in Lancashire, under which he undertakes to get himself exchanged within twenty days for Allen Ascough, Esqre, a prisoner in the hands of the Governor

of Carlisle, or else to return to the said General Forster's army and continue his prisoner during his pleasure.

Endorsed as the last.

1715, Nov. 15th. Lord Carlisle to Lord Townshend. Unaddressed. Dated at Preston.

"My Lord,

The Expresse sent yesterday morning by Mr Wills [General Willes] would acquaint your Lordship that the rebells have surrender'd at discretion. . . . . I being particularly well acquainted with my Lord Darwentwater and my Lord Witherington (and they being at this time under great dejection of mind) I thought this might be a proper time to tryc if they were disposed to make a confession. I therefore lay'd before them in the best manner I could the little reason they had to expect the King's mercy unless they did some thing very material of this kind to deserve it. I asked them several questions, and particularly I told them they must know what part Sir William Blackett, my Lord Downe and some Bishopbrig Gentlemen had in this undertaking. . . . . I am really of opinion that they do not know much, I believe they had promised Mr Forster, whenever he called upon them they would rise and that they were so simple as to do it, and to believe him when he told them, that all England would do the same.

I have adviced Mr Wills to call upon Mr Forster to refund all the publick money he obliged the King's officers to pay in the places through which he marched. I have likewise desired him to take particular care, that no innocent person be carryd away when the prisoners are removed, for I am afraid several of the country people were in the disorder and confusion hurried into the church, with the rebells, that being the place where they are at present secured.

I shall return home tomorrow with great ease of mind hopeing wee may live quietly now if good care be taken of my Lord Marr.

[P.S.] Allmost all the Roman Catholicks of Northumberland, and of this county are now in your power."

1715, Nov. 22nd. James Craggs to the same. Dated at Preston and unaddressed.

"My Lord, I had stopd Major Brown whom Mr Wills [General Willes] was dispatching to London till I receiv'd the letter your Lordship was pleased to write me last Saturday. It came to my hands this minute, and thô I could wish my powers had been somewhat fuller, I don't despair of making such a use of it as may answer your Lordship's expectations, for by what I understand of Mr Forster's behaviour he seems to think himself that this will be the only means to preserve his life and family, thô in his professions he has said he was ready to doe any thing becoming a man of honour so that I cannot judge how he will understand that to be effected by my propositions till I come to talk with him. He is certainly the man that can speak to some purpose if he pleases. I may also as I see occasion try my Lords Derringwater and Widdington. I hear the first seems most desirous to doe somewhat to save his life, the latter's conduct has been sensible and in his principle more steddy, saying that he had no other encouragemt to take arms, but that he thought he should make a bad figure with his religion and his opinion to sit still in this cause when his neighbours and so many others had. That he had first propos'd to surrender and by that means sav'd many of his subjects lives, which if he could obtain he would deserve it by his future conduct. These are the only men one can hope any good from. And your Lordship will find Mr Wills had sent

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them two days agoe to Wigan, where they are followed this morning by the rest of the prisoners in their way to London. However I thought it proper to come on to this place, I shall goe there again tomorrow morning and stay as long as I judge it to any purpose, from whence I will send your Lordship punctuall accounts of what passes, thô I hope after a day or two's residence to bring you my accounts myself.

The powers for holding Court Martials being only directed to Gen^{ll} Carpenter, M^{r} Wills does not think himself authorised to execute the half pay officers and other deserters. He sends up to Maj^{r} Brown the lists of the prisoners and other intercepted letters of DerringWater Widdrington and Forster.

I find this expedition was as fortunate for the conjuncture as any other circumstance because the rebells in two or three days would certainly have been joyned by as many thousands well armed and mounted, but now one would wonder where all these disaffected people are gone, for you meet thrô all these countrys with none that are not ready to live and dye by King George and the Government.

1715, Nov. 23rd. The same to the same, from Preston.

"My Lord, This is only to rectify a mistake in my letter of yesterday, Major Brown being detained by Gen^{ll} Wills till this morning, that went by the post, and he will set out with the lists of prisoners and their papers this morning, I am also going to Wigan three hours hence, from whence I will trouble your Lordship but with one letter, and follow it very close my self; My Lord Orkney has sent an express here to M^{r} Wills with a letter to intercede for Lord Ch. Murray, his nephew a son of Lord Bazil Hamilton, and an officer in his own Regim^{t} one Dalzell. He says he has spoke to the King and the Duke of Marlbro who bid him send. Wills has lost the letter or I would send it your Lordship.

This morning Coll^{o} Killigrew is march'd into quarters at Lancaster with Dormer's regim^{t} and part of the prisoners to be put into the Goal. The Brigadier is in a fair way of recovery. I am," *etc.*

Same date. General George Carpenter to——. Dated at Nottingham and unaddressed.

"Sir,—Having writt to you of my coming to this place, I was in hopes to find your commands here. I had a letter from M^{r} Pulteney telling me onely, that his Majesty judg'd itt necessary for his service I should continue here till a more perfect account of affaires from Scotland; so tis likely I may be sent there, having offered my self lately; as I did before to follow the rebells with fresh troops in case they should have gott by me northward.

Sir, after having chac't the rebells a month, with unusuall difficultys and fatigue, saving Newcastle by dilligence, and att last driving them into the nett, where I was present and commanding att taking them; tis a great mortification that M^{r} Will's who march't but two days and made a rash attack, highly blameable, by loosing so many men to no purpose, (of which you will hear more) except to serve his ambition by ending itt before I came up should have friends to magnify what he did so as to prevail on his Majesty to make him Lieut. Gen^{ll} for his good services; and no notice taken of me nott so much as a compliment. This is very unequall treatment, and a great discouragement to me, having serv'd well, and with success; for the cheif prisoners assur'd me and others that as soon as they saw my detachment from the steeple the Lord Widdrington who was in the churchyard said very loud before their men that they were all undone, and upon that they consulted to ask

termes, which they did in 4 houres after my arrivall, thô nott yeilded till next morning. Twas I that insisted that Lord Darwentwater and one of the Makintoches should come out hostages, and was with them arguing their having no termes; thô I have good reason to believe Wills assumes to have done all himself. One very great fault I committed, viz. just as wee were mounting to go into the towne Mr Wills was taking on him great command, att which I us'd him very ffreely, and was going to putt him in arrest, butt my Lord Carlisle who was present, and Lord Lumley begg'd me nott to do itt, and indeed att that instant itt might have proved fatall to his Majesty's Service, for the rebells had yet possession of their armes and the towne; and Wills was likely enough to have call'd the troops that came with him to support him. So I did not do itt; and when in the towne I made another false step very unthinkingly. For seeing there would nott be cover for half the forces, out of pitty and care of those harass't troops that came with me, I sent them away to good quarters att Wigan, and so on to these they are now in, which I after imagin'd took the command from me, when none of my troops were there; so could not putt him in arrest, thô he deserved itt. I find the prints give him all the power and applause, I suppose by his own or some friends direction, and I fear his Majesty may be under that mistake also, which makes me desirous to come to London, otherwise no busyness or ease should hinder my pressing to go on service, thô a winter's campagne in Scotland, which however I 'am willing to do, provided I have justice done me in this affair, for itt must be sett right. I desire your friendship in reading over this letter again with attention, and then I know your justice is so great, that I shall nott suffer in my reputation or any other respect by my absence. I intreat the favour of a line in answere, and am, *etc.*

[P.S.] I have writt to the Duke of Marlborough and referr'd his Grace to this letter which please to shew him."

1715, Nov. 24th. James Craggs to Lord Townshend. Unaddressed. Dated at Wigan.

"My Lord—I arrived here last night and had Mr Forster to sup with me, I told him in the best manner I could the reason why I desired his company, and the behaviour by which he might deserve the King's mercy. He answer'd me that if he were to declare all he knew it would come far short of what he believ'd might be expected from him and then he doubted he should not be thought to deserve his pardon when he had no more to say. All the information I could get from him amounted to this, that he had promis'd the Duke of Ormond to rise whenever he should land, but was precipitated into it sooner by the order to seize him, that he came out of town when the Duke made his escape. He does not own any concert with other people, but says in general he look'd on the whole body of the Torys to be in it. That he has indeed been in companys where their King's health has been drunk but unless he had his pardon does not see to what purpose he should be more particular, for he imagines he should be suppos'd to know a great deal more. So we have parted on these terms, that if when he comes to London he thinks I may be of any service to him, which I can only be by his putting it in my power, I shall be very ready to wait on him and intercede for him. So we have parted with this only and no promise of my side, and I would observe to your Lordship that the same thing as to my part has concluded my confereuces with every one to whome I have spoke. The next was my Lord Derringwater; he swears he was in no secret himself but will be very ready to relate any former passages he can recollect and promises on the road to make it his

business to get what information he can from the other prisoners and acquaint me with it at London. My Lord Widdrington says the same thing as to his own ignorance of what measures were intended and promises but with more reserve than the former that if he can persuade any of them to tell any thing material they know to save their lives he will use his utmost endeavour, but thinks he cannot betray anything they should say without their consent. I have also discours'd one Gascoigne and a gamester who had fled with the Mac Donalds and others from the Bath, and fell into this gang by chance. He tells me he was in no deep secret, but understood there Sir W. Wyndh[am] Sir W. Carew and Sir Copplest[one] Banfield were to rise, that he had been told my Lord Gore was in it, but it was in a gen^{ll} way of talking amongst the Jacobites and he could not be more particular, only they were drunk with an opinion their game was secure. The last man I entertain'd is one Tunstall a R[oman] Catholick who has been very active, but he seems also as determin'd, and rejects with great contempt the character of an informer. In all these conversations I had the assistance of Coll^{o} Neist who had had the chiefs at his quarters at Preston, and in case they will or can make any new discovery at London would be very usefull, for he's a very sensible man and has been very civill to them. I am afraid this will not appear to your Lordship a very great piece of service, but as I could doe no more I intend after having tryed this day if I can get any thing else amongst 'em, to set out to morrow for London where I propose to be on Monday morning next to give your Lordship a more distinct acco^{t} of this treaty between the rebels and me and assure you no body is more what I am," *etc.*

1715, Dec. 13th. Lord Nairne to the same. Dated in the Tower of London and unaddressed.

"My Lord—If your Lordship will be pleased to be so good as to forgive what I have either omited or neglected in answering to your Lordships queries by reason of a deafness I have had the misfortune to labour under these severall years, it will be ane obligation I shall never forget and I hop for forgiveness from the rest of your august assembly for any disorder or confusion I have been in when I had the honour to apear befor them. I'm sure it was my duty as well as inclination to behave my self with all due respect to your high carectars; if I durst presume to beg pardon for my life and that only, at the King's hands I shall throw my self at his feet for mercy and I'm sure I will not want Inglish as well as Scots friends to answer for me. I shall ever prove as gratefull ane object of it as any. I with all humilytie press this no less for my poor wife's sake and 12 children then my own, if this can be graciously obtain'd, may the never failing mercies of Almighty God reward His Majesty, offspring, and councilors shall be ever the earnest wishes of him who is with all profound respect My Lord " *etc.*

[No date.] Richard Lluellin to the same. Addressed "To the Right Honourable The L^{d} Viscount Townsend one of His Majesty's Principall Secretary[s] of State."

"My Lord, In obedience to your commands I came to London last Saturday with M^{r} Nightingall.

And thô I am now a prison^{r} I wond prefer an honourable way of making my application the most agreably to your Lordship, before the loss of business in my profession, or the loss of my liberty.

For two reasons, I dare not press for a speedy examination, thô never guilty of any crime against his present Majesty, or Ministry.

The First is: least it may be suggested that I did it, to prevent some future, some more materiall evidence.

The second because your Lordship's hours are taken up with persons of greater figure and more weighty affairs.

These being my real thoughts: if your Lordship wou'd be so generously kind to allow the following persons (all unexceptionable in your interest) free access to me twou'd make my confinement more easy, and lay the greatest

obligation upon, My Lord, your " *etc.*

The names appended to this letter are as follows:—

Mr Justice Saintloe
Mr Row Secretary to the Councill of the Prince
Mr Parsons of Charter-house-Yard
Mr Russen and Mr Shrimpton } Aldermen of High Wicomb.

[No date.] Copy of a petition to the King in favour of Lord Lovat.

Endorsed " Petn and Security for the Ld Lovat," and minuted at foot, in Lord Townshend's handwriting, " Sign'd by some members of Parliament and near 80 Gentlemen zealous for his Majesty King George."

It concludes: " we are so sensible not only of his power, but of his sincere intentions to joyn with us in the supporting inviolably the authority of your Majestie's Government in the North of Scotland that if we can be so happy as to obtain the royal favour for him we humbly make offer to become bound for his loyal faithful and dutiful behaviour to your Majesty in whatever sum your Majesty shall be graciously pleased to appoint."

1715–1716. Copies of Despatches to the Duke of Argyll, whilst he was commanding the troops in Scotland employed in the suppression of Mar's Rebellion.

1715, Sept. 1st, Whitehall. Lord Townshend encloses a Warrant for the disposal of the arms and ammunition in the Castle of Edinburgh and informs his Grace that the Treasury will lodge at Edinburgh a credit of £10,000 for His Majesty's service to be employed as he shall appoint.

1715, Sept. 13th, Whitehall. Secretary Stanhope writes about the pay of a recent addition to the garrison to Edinburgh Castle, and adds " I am also to signify to your Grace His Majesty's pleasure that you give orders for seizing the Laird of Borlum younger and for securing him in the safest way till His Majesty's further pleasure shall be known. The charge of the additional men in the Castle, is to be supplied out of that money which is lodged at Edinburgh, to be disposed of by your Grace."

1715, Sept. 15th, Whitehall. From Lord Townshend.

" I had yesterday morning the honour of your Grace's letter from Burrowbridge, of the 12th by the flying Packet, which brought us an account of the attempt made to surprise the Castle of Edinburgh. I heartily congratulate your Grace on the failing of this design, which we hope will be no small discouragement to the enemies, who probably were to form their measures by the success of the enterprise. I have laid your Grace's letter before the King, and His Majesty is very much dissatisfied with the slow motions of the Regiments of Carpenter and Ker which we were in hopes might have been in Scotland as soon as your Grace. The Secretary at War has received directions to hasten their march with all possible expedition.

My Lord, after writing what is above, a flying Packet brings letters from Edinburgh of the 12th giving an account of the marching from

several places of the Highlands, of the enemy, to the places of general rendezvous near to Perth, with further particulars of the disappointment and discouragement they meet with from the bad success of their attempt against the Castle of Edinburgh. We hope they will be soon convinc'd they are to have no support nor assistance from abroad, for by an Express arrived yesternight from the Earl of Stair. we understand that an embargo is laid on the ships at Havre de Grace, and indeed on all ships in any ports of France, that have on board any counterband goods. That the Duke of Orleans has refused to see the Duke of Ormond and Lord Bolingbroke, and that the Marquis de Torcy is laid aside. All which we reckon the foundation of such a good understanding between this Court and that of France, as to leave us under no apprehensions of our ennemies receiving any support from thence. I am &c.

P.S. [Signed by James Stanhope.] My Lord, Since writing what is before, the King having received some information touching the Lieut. Governour of the Castle of Edinburgh, hath thought it proper to remove him, and to grant a Commission of Lieutenant Governour to Brigadier Preston who carries this Dispatch."

1715, Sept. 24th, Whitehall. Lord Townshend excuses himself for not having written himself in reply to the Duke's last letter.—"I am now to acquaint your Grace that whatever you have writ hath been faithfully and punctually communicated to His Majesty . . . . and it is with very great pleasure I obey His Majesty orders, in assuring your Grace that he is entirely satisfied with your Grace's conduct, and with every step you have made. . . . . The situation of our affairs here is such as makes it impracticable to spare any more regular troops from hence. . . . . Your Grace may be sure that the Government is not idle, and we hope to come to the bottom of the matter, and to learn who are embarq'd in it, as your Grace may judge by the orders that have been already given, for the seizing of several persons. Sir Wm Wyndham has indeed made his escape after he was once taken, but has left some papers behind him which we judge of consequence"

. . . . .

1715, Sept. 26th, Whitehall. From Secretary Stanhope.

. . . . . "The very day that we received your Grace's letter of the 15th it was laid before the King, who immediately dispatched Majr General Evans to you, and orders to Ireland for his Regiment to join your Grace with all possible dispatch. . . . . Every advice we have here, both from home, and abroad, and particularly the two last letters from my Lord Stair, make it evident that a general insurrection is intended to be begun at the same time in several counties of England. Bristol is to be their place of arms. They reckon themselves sure of all the West, of Wales, of Staffordshire, Worcestershire, Derbyshire, Lancashire. Whether the seizing some of their chiefs will disconcert their measures, a little time will show. The same advices, and particularly those from my Lord Stair, do represent their hopes of success to be grounded upon the prospect they have that a great number of forces would be sent to Scotland; the confessions of some who are taken up, confirm the same thing. Our last letters from Edinburgh assure us, that the Jacobites there, give out that there is to be a rising in England, and particularly that a considerable body of horse of the English rebells is to join the Earl of Mar; I may further tell your Grace that by papers under the hand of one of the chief conspirators, found about Sir Wm Windham, not only the same is confirmed, but further, that it was immediately expected to break forth. After all this

My Lord I submit it to your Grace whether the King's Ministers will not be justify'd before God and man, if they advise the King, to keep this nation in some posture of defence; and give me leave, My Lord, to offer you truly my poor opinion, that nothing will so much dishearten the rebells in Scotland, as to find themselves disappointed of the hopes which had been given them from hence.

. . . . . If your Grace will be pleased to suggest to me any particular in which you would require orders, I shall not fail to receive his Majesty's commands in it. I am My Lord &c.,

JAMES STANHOPE.

[P.S.] Beating orders are issued for filling up Grant's Regiment to the same complement with the others."

1715, Sept. 29th, Whitehall. From Secretary Stanhope.

"Your Grace's letter to my Lord Townshend of the 24th instant, hath been laid before His Majesty who hath given orders that some battalions do immediately pass from Ireland to the River Clyde. . . . As to what your Grace mentions concerning positive orders, how far your Grace is to risque the King's troops, His Majesty relyes entirely upon your conduct, and your doing every thing that shall be most for his service, and does not think it practicable at this distance, to give positive directions how to act against an enemy whose circumstances may alter every day. And your Grace may, as I told you in my last, be very secure of his Majesty's approving your best endeavours for his service.

The King approves of altering the Lieutenant of Lord Wm Hay, as is proposed by your Grace. Whether a Commission from hence, will be requisite, your Grace will please to inform me. . . . .

Letters from France, come by an Express this day, confirm every thing I told you in my last, but its to be hoped, the seizing of their freinds here, will at least occasion some delay in their attempts."

1715, Oct. 4th, Whitehall. From Lord Townshend.

. . . . "His Majesty does entirely approve of your conduct . . . all is left to your Grace's own management. . . . Very probably your Grace judges right that little dependence is to be made upon the informations and advices you receive from the Duke of Atholl considering how he is beseiged. . . . .

Your Grace knows with what unwearied application our enemies have endeavoured to poyson the people and to alienate their effections from his Majesty and his Government, and therefore if upon the first advices given of that spirit of rebellion which has since appeared in your parts and which I may freely say, has been more or less, every year since the Revolution, His Majesty had proposed the augmenting of his forces, I leave it to your Grace to judge what use would have been been made of it when . . . even honest and well meaning people, were drawn into believe the whole a sham and a pretext for a standing army. . . . .

His Majesty approves very much of your Grace's design of leaving 200 of the Militia of Glasgow in Stirling Castle, when you remove your Camp in that place, that being a place of consequence, and which ought by all means to be secured." . . .

1715, Oct. 4th, Whitehall. From Lord Townshend.

"Since writing my other letter of this date, having laid before his Majesty what your brother has represented to me of the bad state of the Castle of Edinburgh as to its provisions, His Majesty has ordered me to direct My Lord Justice Clerk, in regard of My Lord Hay's being out

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of town immediately to cause lay in three months provisions for which he is to draw bills which will be answered." . . . .

1715, Oct. 11th, Cockpit. From Secretary Stanhope.

. . . "We shall be impatient of hearing the Regiments from Ireland landing with you. Some Squadrons will be ordered immediately to the North of England, which is hoped will have a good effect. We begin to hope that the troops which have marched towards the West will check the rebellion which was certainly ready to break out there." . .

1715, Oct. 27th, Whitehall. From Secretary Stanhope.

"By the flying Pacquett which arrived last night I received the hon ur of your Grace's of the 21st inst by which I perceive neither my Lord Townshend's of the 4th nor mine of the 11th were then come to hands; they have probably been intercepted by the rebels, which in all appearance has likewise been the fate of some of your Grace's . . . .

His Majesty has observed with some concern, how weak the Regim^ts of Foot with your Grace appeared by the last returns notwithstanding the orders for increasing the numbers, as likewise money for the said augmentation, have been issued long since . . . Lieutenant Gen^l Carpenter with the Regiments under his command has positive orders to pursue and attack the rebels of Northumberland who have now joyned those of your country; by a letter we received from him this night he promises not to lose an hour in getting up with them." . . . .

1715, Nov. 2nd, Whitehall. From Lord Townshend and Secretary Stanhope.

"The same Express having brought to each of us a letter from your Grace, the one of the 18th and the other of the 19th inst. you will allow us to answer them together in one letter.

We did immediately upon receipt of them get them translated into French for His Majesty's perusall and we are commanded by his Majesty to tell your Grace very plainly, that he was not a little surprised at some expressions in them . . . . . His Majesty is surprised to find that you treat these orders as bills on Terra Incognita; how becoming your Grace's reflections touching the necessary precautions, which have been taken to prevent a rebellion in England, are, your Grace upon reflection will your self best judge. His Majesty hath had and has good reasons, for all the resolutions he has taken, which a very little time may possibly demonstrate, and however your Grace may please to treat his Ministers, certainly some respect is due to the resolutions of the King. We submit it to your Grace, whether it is not possible there should be many grounds of apprehension, which it is not proper to publish, especially when so many of our letters are intercepted. . . . .

We hope, my Lord, that the Irish Regiments will have joined you before now, that Mr. Carpenter will likewise be in Scotland, and that your Grace will give us an opportunity of laying before the King accounts from you more acceptable; we do assure your Grace, that we most sincerely wish it, not only for the King's and our country's service but for that of your Grace &c^a."

1715, Nov. 4th, Whitehall. From Lord Townshend.

. . . . . "I am by His Majesty's order to acquaint your Grace, that as to the troops, which were ordered for Newcastle, your Grace must be sensible that they advanced to that place with all the haste, the distance of the quarters they were in, and the badness of the roads at that time could possibly allow of, and that after their arrival at Newcastle, not one moment's time has been lost in the pursuit of the rebels, Carpenter

being got by a very extraordinary expedition within 7 or 8 miles of them, so that whatever design the rebels might have to return to Edinburgh, His Majesty hopes that is prevented, and that Mr Carpenter will keep so close to them, that they will not have it in their power to give your Grace any disturbance. I hope this situation will give your Grace much ease, by delivering you from the care of the town of Edinburgh, and leave you at liberty to employ all the troops as your Grace shall judge best for His Majesty's service. . . . . .

. . . . Your Grace will easily imagine, what acceptable service it would be, if the countys which have sent out their Militia so frankly, could be prevailed with to keep them up for some time longer at their own expense . . . . you here set them a very good example by the great expense you have put your self to, in Argyleshire in keeping up the Militia of that country, of which his Majesty is highly sensible, and [he] ordered me to return your Grace thanks for this singular mark of your zeal for his service. His Majesty hopes this will influence other countys, and the rather that they must be sensible, from what extravagant contributions they are exempted, to which the countys which are in the possession of the rebels are exposed.

By the last letter your Grace had from Mr. Secretary Stanhope and me, we acquainted you, that the Pretender had set out from Bar le Duc and was come to Chateau Thierry. The Earl of Stair by his letter of the 9th N.S. writes that having represented this to the Regent, His Highness had directed the Duke De Guiche to give order to Major Genl Coulade to carry the Pretender back to Lorrain and for that end to use force if necessary, and Coulade was gone from Paris to put his orders in execution. We have as yet no certain accounts of the Duke of Ormonde. The Lords Justices of Ireland have by their letter of the 26th to Mr. Secretary Stanhope writ that Morrison's and Clayton's Regimts had sailed that afternoon, having been embarked some days before but detained by contrary winds, and that Edgerton's and one troop of Evans' sailed on the 23rd from Donachadee for Port Patrick, so we hope all these may be by this time have joined your Grace, of which His Majesty will be very glad to hear" . . . .

1715, Nov. 8th, Whitehall. From Lord Townshend.

. . . . . I must own I have not taken notice of any thing in the publick prints that reflects on your Grace's conduct . . . . as your Grace may very well judge from what particular views and selfish designs such insinuations may proceed you will know how little weight ought to be laid on them . . . . .

Your Grace need not doubt of His Majesty's approving your design of attacking the enemies if they attempt to pass the Forth; their getting between you and England being, as your Grace observes, of too great consequence, not to be prevented if it can be done.

His Majesty approves of your Grace's sending back E[arl] Mar's trumpet without giving him any answer, and His Majesty being determined that he and all with him shall be treated as rebels, your Grace will take notice of this, and regulate your self by it, in all matters of this kind.

. . . . . I am further to tell your Grace in confidence, that for a considerable time His Majesty has had good ground to suspect the conduct of the Regent, which our last accounts from the Earl of Stair do very much confirm, it being certain that the Pretender is on the coast of Normandy, and very probable that the Duke of Ormonde is landed in England, and that Dillon is gone to Ireland. So that it appears the Court of France designs to foment a rebellion in all His Majesty's Dominions.

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His Majesty has agreed to what your Grace proposes for Mr Neill Campbell, to be Minister of Renfrew, and has ordered a presentation to be prepared, which will be ready to be sent down by the next occasion."

1715, Nov. 14th, Whitehall. From Lord Townshend.

. . . . . "His Majesty approves of your conduct, which ought to make you easy whatever reflections private persons from their own particular views may think fit to make upon it.

. . . . His Majesty who has had under consideration what your Grace has so fully represented in relation to the circumstances of your troops under your command, and observing you are of opinion that by the disposition your Grace has made of these troops, they will be as ready for action as if they continued in their tents, and that the lodging them in Stirling and the other places mentioned, will be very much for their ease and conveniency, His Majesty does approve of what your Grace has done in this particular" . . . .

1715, Nov. 15th, Whitehall. From Lord Townshend.

. . . . . "as it appears by the intelligence your Grace has had of the Earl of Marr's advancing with the rebels to Auchterarder that he may design to pass the Forth, your Grace needs not doubt of His Majesty's impatience to have your next accounts" . . . . .

Same date. Whitehall. From the same.

"I despatch this by a flying Pacquett to communicate to your Grace, and to congratulate with you, on the good newes we received this morning from Lancashire. We have accounts that on Saturday morning, Major Genl Willis having intelligence that the Lords Derwentwater and Widringtonn with the Northumberland and Scots rebells, and such as had joined them in Lancashire, making in all between 4 and 5000 men, were at Preston he marched from Wigan, to attack them, with the Regiments of horse and Dragoons of Pitt, Winne, Honywood, Dormer, Munden, and Stanhope, and Preston's Regiment of foot. He had left Coll Newtonn's Regimt of Dragoons at Manchester, to prevent the disaffected in that town from stirring as they had promised. About one in the afternoon, he arrived at the bridge of Ribble, and found there, about 2 or 300 of the Rebells horse, and foot, who upon the approach of his Majesty's troops withdrew with precipitation into the town, at the entrance of which they had made a strong barricade, The Maj: Genl ordered Preston's Regiment to attack it, which they did with great bravery, and at the same time ordered the whole town to be surrounded to the right and left, by the horse and Dragoons. The rebells having the advantage of being very well posted at the barricade, Preston's Regiment sustained some loss, and the Maj: Genl having effectually secured all the avenues, about the town, ordered the foot to make a lodgement. The horse and Dragoons continued at their horses heads all that night. On Sunday morning about nine aclock Lieut General Carpenter joined him with the three Regiments of Dragoons of Cobham, Churchill, and Molesworth. About one the rebells began to parley, and after several messages agreed to surrender themselves prisoners at discretion. On Monday morning at seven aclock, they had laid down their arms, and the King's troops were preparing to march into the town. Brigadr Dormer and the Lord Forrester were wounded in this action. Of which we hourly expect further particulars, as also the list of the Lords and other persons of note, who are prisoners. All the troops express'd great zeal and resolution on this occasion, and the new Regiments appeared in perfect good order.

I hope, my Lord, we may flatter ourselves that by this action, the rebellion here is suppresst, and that it may have no small influence. On your parts, it has this advantage, that it leaves His Majesty at liberty to order the 3000 of the Dutch troops that were at first designed for the Firth of Forth, to proceed thither. I wrote to your Grace, that upon the motions of the rebells in Lancashire, they were directed to the Humber, but having been forced by a violent storm, to put into Harwich, which has disabled them so much, it is found absolutely necessary they should land soon. Your Grace may depend upon it they will be ordered to Scotland with all possible expedition."

1715, Nov. 19th, Whitehall. From Lord Townshend.

This Evening M^r^ Harrison arrived and brought me your Grace's of the 14^th^ inst^t^ which was immediately laid before the King, who has ordered me to return you his hearty thanks for the good service you have done His Majesty and your country by this victory you have obtained over the rebels, the good consequence of which His Majesty doubts not will appear every day, and your Grace must allow M^r^ Secretary Stanhope and me to congratulate you on this good success, which we do both very sincerely. I have also His Majesty's orders to desire your Grace to give thanks in his name to all the officers and others under your Grace's command, who have on this occasion given proof of their bravery and fidelity. His Majesty was very much concerned to hear of My Lord Hay's being wounded but glad, as are all his servants, to find by your Grace's that you do not apprehend him to be in great danger. You need not doubt but all here regret very much poor Lord Forfar's fate. My Lord, as soon as we had the news of the suppressing the rebels in Lancashire His Majesty ordered the 3000 Dutch which were designed to put into the Humber to proceed to the Firth of Forth, but by a violent storm with which they were overtaken, they have been so disperst and not only the transport ships but the convoys so disabled that they could not possibly keep at sea. But I have His Majesty's orders to assure your Grace that no time shall be lost in falling upon the most expeditious way for these troops to take in order to join your Grace. Some of the Transports have put into the river of Thames, some to Harwich, some to Yarmouth, so that it must be some time before they can be got together, but your Grace may depend upon it, all possible care shall be taken to reinforce you as soon as possible."

1715, Nov. 22nd, Whitehall. From Secretary Stanhope.

. . . . "My Lord Townshend has already acquainted your Grace that upon suppressing the rebels in Lancashire directions were given for the 3000 Dutch troops that were ordered to the Humber, to proceed to the Firth of Forth, but upon what your Grace has represented in your last letters, His Majesty has come to a resolution of sending the whole 6300 to joyn your Grace. . . . . .

As these troops with those already under your Grace's command, will make a considerable body, and such as may well require two Lieu^ts^ Gen^ls^ under your Grace, and as the Dutch are commanded by a Lieu^t^ Gen^l^ Vander Beek His Maj^y^ thinks it very reasonable in case by any accident your Grace should be hindred from being your self at the head of the troops, that there should be a British Lieu^t^ Gen^l^ elder than Vander Beek, to take the command upon him, and for this purpose His Majesty has pitched upon M^r^ Cadogan as the person who is the best acquainted with the Dutch Troops, and who His Majesty judges will be most acceptable to your Grace."

1715, Nov. 26th, Whitehall. From Lord Townshend.

. . . . . "It is with great concern that His Majesty observes the

uneasiness you are under, notwithstanding the repeated assurances which have been given you of His Majesty's approbation of your conduct, and of his relying intirely upon it. I think your Grace must be convinced, that nothing has been wanting on the part of the Governm^t^ to give your Grace all the assistance, the circumstances of Affairs here could possibly allow of . . . . .

. . . . . His Majesty cannot think of your Grace's withdrawing from his service or imploying any other to command his army. I am sure there is nothing your Grace can desire of me, in which I will not most heartily serve you, except in this particular, which in my opinion is absolutely inconsistent with the good of His Majesty's service and with the interest of my country."

1715, Nov. 27th, Whitehall. From Lord Townshend.

"M^r^ Cadogan will have your honour to deliver this to your Grace. His Majesty has appointed him to serve under you as Lieu^t^ Gen^l^ of his forces judging it absolutely necessary for his service, that there should be a British Lieu^t^ Gen^l^ older than Vanderbeek. . . . . Mr. Secretary Stanhope and I have by our former letters acquainted your Grace with the directions given for reinforcing the army under your command part of which from Yarmouth and Hull, we hope may be in the Firth of Forth this day, neither shall I trouble you with any particulars in relation to His Majesty's further views, as to what operations may be further necessary in your parts, which M^r^ Cadogan will fully explain to you, and therefore I take the liberty to referr your Grace to him."

1715, Nov. 30th, Whitehall. From Lord Townshend.

"I have received the honour of your Grace's of the 25^th^ which I have laid before the King, who has commanded me to acquaint your Grace, that from the representations you have made of the state of affairs since the battle, as well as from the repeated advices he has had of the Pretender's being sailed for Scotland, His Majesty is very apprehensive, that his service may suffer by your absence; however he is so unwilling to refuse your Grace any request that is not directly inconsistent with his interest and service, that he leaves it intirely to you to come hither for the time you mention, in case you think the enemy will make no advantage of your leaving the army at this juncture."

1715, Dec. 3rd, Whitehall. From Lord Townshend.

. . . . . "in relation to the offer made by Mar. . . . His Majesty looks upon this as a matter of the very last consequence to his service . . . as soon as I receive His Majesty's directions upon it I shall not fail to transmit them to your Grace.

His Majesty read with very much concern what your Grace writes the Earl of Forfar, and exprest himself with so much affection and regard to that poor Earl, that what your Grace mentions as his request for his aunt M^rs^ Lockhart, I believe you need not doubt but it will be complyed with." . . . . .

1715, Dec. 6th, Whitehall. From Lord Townshend.

His Majesty observes with satisfaction and approves very much of your declining to enter into any treaty on the proposals made by [Mar] Huntley and others till you had his further orders . . . . neither does His Majesty think that in the present situation and circumstances of affairs, it is consistent with the honour of his Governm^t^ or the future peace and quiet of his good subjects, that the rebels should be admitted to any terms but those of surrendering their persons, and intirely submitting to His Majesty's pleasure.'

1715, Dec. 15th, Whitehall. From Lord Townshend.

. . . . "Your Grace seems to think the Pretender may still land, and if he should, that he may soon be at the head of 20000 men, but I must acquaint your Grace, that by our freshest advices from France, we have good ground to think, he is still there, neither is it probable, that after the great checks and disappointments, his partisans have met with both here and from your Grace, he will think of making any further attempt, but should he land and even find that assistance your Grace apprehends, His Majesty does not doubt but that providence which has hitherto so visibly blessed the justice of his cause will continue to do it, to the distruction of his enemies, and to the rooting out of the very seeds of this rebellion.

. . . . you should as soon as you are joined by that reinforcement, which has been ordered, and which we hope will be soon with you, march without loss of time against the rebels and endeavour to dislodge them from Perth, and even follow them amongst the hills, if they shall seek their shelter there." . . . . .

1715, Dec. 23rd, Whitehall. From Lord Townshend.

. . . . . "His Majesty continues firm in his sentiments of not entring into treaty with any of the rebels, on other terms then these of their surrendering themselves, and submitting intirely to His Majesty's plesure . . . . it appears by Sir Robert [Gordon]'s own letter, that he is gone North, it is not proper any other step should be made in relation to him, till he first comply with what His Majesty proposes, and surrender himself to your Grace on these terms." . . . . .

1715, Dec. 27th, Whitehall. From Lord Townshend.

. . . . . "My Lord the King is very sensible of the good services the Lord Lovat has done, at this time, and tho' I cannot, by this Post, give your Grace those assurances you desire of his pardon, yet I am sure nothing can give him so just a title to it as his continuing to serve with that zeal he has hitherto done, and ingaging his dependents and friends to the like. . . . . .

Mr. Secretary Stanhope and I had both of us letters of the 19th from Lieut. Gen[l] Cadogan, with which he transmitted a plan of such operations as appeared necessary for reducing the rebels, and as he writes that the same had been approven of by your Grace, they have been laid before the King, and I am by His Majesty's order to acquaint your Grace, that he does intirely approve of the project . . . . His Majesty leaves it to your Grace to consider whether a part of the forces may not be sufficient to attacque the rebels at Perth, especially if this great frost continues, which by the freezing of the river must necessarily make one half of the town defenceless. . . . . My Lord, His Majesty judges the execution of this project of the very last consequence to his service, and the rather that by the letters we have from France we have received this day, we have reason to believe the Pretender may be in Scotland before this reach your Grace, which makes it absolutely necessary that the rebels be dislodged from Perth, and deprived of that hold which has been of so great use to them, and without which it is scarce possible for them to keep together a great body."

17$\frac{1}{16}$, Jan. 3rd, Whitehall. From Lord Townshend.

. . . . . "His Majesty is sensible that a winter campaign will be of great expences, for the reasons your Grace takes notice of in your letter, but at the same time His Majesty looks upon it of such consequence to his service, and so absolutely necessary for the suppressing of this rebellion, that it must not either on that or any other consideration

whatsoever, be laid aside, and therefore as soon as the Dutch troops have joined your Grace, His Majesty is persuaded you will without loss of time, pursue the instructions you have received on this head. . . . . My Lord, to the following the rebels amongst the hills, in case they retire from Perth, His Majesty never intended that the whole army shall be imployed to follow them. . . . . .

As your Grace is pleased to renew your request to return, I am ordered to tell you, His Majesty consents to your Grace's coming hither whenever you please. . . . . .

Upon what your Grace represents to M^r^ Evans' indisposition, His Majesty allows him to go to Bath or where he thinks fit for his recovery; tho' at the same time sorry for the occasion of it. His Majesty and all his serv^ts^ being sensible of that gentleman's merit, and of the loss it may be to His Majesty's service that he should be absent."

$17\frac{5}{16}$, Jan. 6th, Whitehall. From Lord Townshend.

. . . . . "Your Grace might very well presume that you are to answer such rebels as apply to you that His Majesty expects they shall surrender themselves to your Grace and submit intirely to his pleasure, this being as I have often repeated to your Grace, what His Majesty judges [necessary] both for the honour and security of his Governm^t^ and it is by this your Grace is to regulate your self with relation to the Laird of Methven, or any other who shall make the like proposal to your Grace, as he has done.

I have also in Command from His Majesty to repeat by this occasion to your Grace, what I wrote in my letter of the 27^th^ for putting in execution, without the least loss of time, the project I there mention, the copy whereof had been transmitted by Lieu^t^ Gen^l^ Cadogan. . . . . .

Tho' the advices of the Pretender's being landed do not seem to be such as to be absolutely depended upon, yet as the thing is very probable His Majesty is so far from thinking it should retard the execution of the project, and of the attempt against Perth, that I am ordered to make use of it, as a motive for your Grace's forwarding the expedition as much as possibly can be. His Majesty approves of your Grace's causing take possession of the Castles of the Earl of Broadalbin, and likewise of your Grace's supplying Tinab, in the way you mention, to enable him to keep possession of these places." . . . . .

$17\frac{15}{16}$, Jan. 10th, Whitehall. From Lord Townshend.

"I am to acknowledge your Grace's of the 3^d^, which I have laid before the King who was very much surprized to find your Grace attribute the continuance of the rebellion to the orders His Majesty has thought fit to send you, as not having given you sufficient power, till you received mine of the 27^th^ past.

His Majesty was from the beginning of this rebellion of our opinion, that he could not either in honour or conscience go into any measures in relation to the rebels, but such as would effectually secure the future peace and quiet of his faithfull subjects, and your Grace was therefore impower'd by your instructions, which were drawn, as you must well remember, by your self, to give assurances of His Majesty's mercy and favour to such only, as should by submitting themselves, to His Majesty and by making early discoveries, or doing some other signal services, merit them. His Majesty has since several times repeated these orders to your Grace, that before any of the rebels could expect favour, they should surrender themselves to your Grace, and my letter of the 27^th^ of Dec^r^ can be understood in no other sence, and His Majesty having carefully reviewed all your Grace's letters, cannot find in them one instance

where any of the Rebels have offered to comply with those terms, except Lord Rollo and [the] Master of S^t^ Clare.

His Majesty observes the offers which have been made by Marr, Huntley and others have been made only to seperate themselves from the body of the rebels, without any offer of coming to your Grace, and bringing their followers with them, or making any Discovery as to the Lord Rollo and [the] Master of S^t^ Clare, tho' your Grace in your Letter of the 30^th^ Nov^r^ mentions their offering to joyn your Grace with the Fife Squadron, yet, besides that in your preceeding letter, which was of the 27^th^ and to which I gave a return by mine of the 6^th^ Dec^r^ your Grace only speaks of their offering to seperate themselves from the rest of the rebels, His Majesty would have thought it very hard, but these persons should be the first objects of his royal clemency, who had most signalized themselves in the ravaging and destroying of their country, and in the harrassing and pillaging of His Majesty's faithfull subjects, as by particular advices, His Majesty is informed, the Lord Rollo and [the] Master of S^t^ Clare, did with the Fife Squadron, and particularly in a most barbarous and inhumane manner against the Earl of Rothes, who, besides his being of one of the first and best families of the Kingdom, has at this time distinguished himself by his singular zeal in His Majesty's and his country's service.

Upon the whole His Majesty is persuaded, that your Grace, when you have seriously reflected on and considered this whole transaction, will in justice rather impute the contrivance of this rebellion to the obstinacy of the rebels, or to some other cause, than to any defect in his orders, or to the want of powers, and since they have put the nation to such vast expence and obliged the King to call for the assistance of foreign troops, the greater the preparations are for the suppressing of this rebellion the less reason there is for listening to any offers of the rebels, but such as carry with them evident advantages to His Majesty's Service, are absolutely consistent with the honour of his Government, and tending to the future quiet and security.

My Lord, if in my letter to your Grace of the 27^th^ I mentioned that project sent up by Lieu^t^ Gen^l^ Cadogan, as his, it was because it was transmitted by him to Mr. Secretary Stanhope, and your Grace was not pleased in your two first letters, after it came, to take any notice of it. As to the alterations which may be thought necessary to make in the scheme, His Majesty leaves that intirely to your Grace, not doubting, but they will be such, as will be no obstruction to the execution of the project, and the attempting the expedition against Perth, and that the want of artillery, by reasons of the ships being detained by contrary winds, may be as well supplyed, as possibly may be. Orders are sent by his Grace the Duke of Marlborough to Berwick for furnishing your Grace, with what that place affords, of canon, ball and other stores, and what else may be fit for the train, as your Grace shall call for them, Tho' if the frost be such in your parts, as it is here at present, we presume your Grace will have little occasion for them.

Tho' your Grace mentions the arrival of the Pretender, as not absolutely certain, in yours of the 3^d^ which is the last I have received from you, yet from all our advices from France, as well as from Scotland, by letters of the 5^th^ the King has no reason to doubt, but that he is landed in Scotland. I am therefore by his particular command to let you know, that he thinks it of the last Consequence to his service, that no time should be lost in marching to the enemy, the least delay of that kind, at this juncture, may be dangerous, and grow every day, as your Grace most justly observes, more difficult. I am &c^a^.

TOWNSHEND."

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$17\frac{15}{16}$, Jan. 23rd, Whitehall. From Lord Townshend.

. . . . . "His Majesty hopes to hear very soon of your Grace's putting the project against Perth in execution, the inconveniencys your Grace apprehended from Mr Burrows' absence, and I hope sufficiently supplyed. . . . . .

His Majesty is very well pleased that Mr Evans's health is such as will allow him to continue there, I shall not fail when there is any alteration in the Establishment of the General Officers to do him justice, by putting His Majesty in mind of his pretentions, I shall also take the first opportunity to receive His Majesty's directions in relation to Capn Stewart, whom your Grace has recommended in two of your letters."

$17\frac{15}{16}$, Jan. 31st, Whitehall. From Lord Townshend.

. . . . . "His Maty is extreamly well pleased to find your Grace has made a disposition of every thing so as to be in readiness to march as on Saturday last, His Majesty hopes the returning of the frost, which we have now here to as great a degree as ever, will render your enterprize the more practicable, I need not tell your Grace of how great importance it is to His Majesty's Service, the reduction of Perth, and obliging the rebels to betake themselves to the hills, when it will be impossible for them to keep together in a body. . . . . .

As to what Your Grace mentions of the Earl of Rothes's censuring your conduct, it is what I do assure you, I am wholly a stranger to, having never corresponded with any but your Grace, except on some few occasions with His Majesty's servants at Edinburgh, when the exigencies of his affairs required it.

. . . . . His Majesty does not think it consistent either with the honour of his Government or the interest of his service, that there should be any cartel made with the rebels; but if your Grace can fall on any way of having the prisoners who are of any consequence released, as the gentlemen of Sturler's Regiment, you mention, the Laird of Gilkindie or any such, your Grace may fairly do it and depend upon His Majesty's approbation of it. I have by His Majesty's order put into the hands of the Secretary at Warr, the Memorial your Grace transmitted from Colonel Hawley and shall on his report receive His Majesty's further directions.

As to what I have said above, in relation to the exchange of prisoners, there was a method found out to exchange them in Flanders during the last warr with France, when there was no cartel settled, and if your Grace can find any such expedient, His Majesty will approve of it rather than let those who served him faithfully suffer in the hands of the rebels."

$17\frac{15}{16}$, Feb. 4th, Whitehall. From Lord Townshend.

. . . . . "It was very agreable to His Majesty to hear that the army was at Dumblain, and that your Grace had made all the necessary dispositions for its marching the next day to Ardoch, and His Majesty doubt not but your Grace will as far as possible by your care and conduct overcome the difficulties occasioned by the barbarities of the rebels, and other accidents and that we shall soon hear of your being before Perth . . . . .

. . . . . I have further in Comand from His Majesty to acquaint your Grace that there being good ground to believe that upon the Pretender's going to Scotland, there was a design laid for a rebellion in Ireland, to be carried on in concert with that in North Britain, and for raising of which no endeavours are still wanting, His Majesty judges it absolutely necessary for his service, that your Grace should establish,

in the most expeditious and safe way you can possibly, a constant correspondence with the Lords Justices of Ireland" . . . . .

17$\frac{5}{6}$, Feb. 6th, Whitehall. From Lord Townshend.

"I received by Mr Stewart your Aide de Camp, the honour of your Grace's letter of the 31st past which I immediately laid before the King. His Majesty received it with very great satisfaction the news of your Grace's having advanced so farr with the army, and of the rebels having abandoned Perth. His Majesty returns your Grace thanks for your good conduct on this occasion and approves intirely of your Grace's resolution of following the rebels whatever way they take." . . . .

17$\frac{5}{6}$, Feb. 10th, Whitehall. From Lord Townshend.

"I received yesterday morning by a flying Pacquet the honour of your Grace's letter of the 2d from Erroll, and by another in the afternoon, that of the 4th from Dundee, both which have been laid before the King, who was extreamly well pleased to hear of the army's being in such close pursuit of the rebels. . . . . His Majesty is of opinion that no Quarters can be settled for them till this rebellion is wholy at an end, by the rebels being disarmed, their chiefs in custody, and the Highlands reduced intirely to the King's obedience.

His Majesty is of your Grace's sentiment that it may be very necessary to reinforce the garrison of Fort William, that they may be in a condition to act offensively against the rebels in that neighbourhood. . . . . .

Before the Address which your Grace mentions to have been transmitted, in behalf of the Lord Lovat, came to hands, His Majesty was so sensible of the good services of that Lord, at this juncture upon the representations of the Earl of Southerland, who has not failed to do him justice, that he thought fit that the Earl of Southerland should be impowered to assure the Lord Lovat of His Majesty's pardon, and I can now tell your Grace that I have His Majesty's order to prepare it, in which no time shall be lost.

[P.S.] Since writing what is above I have a fresh occasion of congratulating your Grace on the news we have received by letter of the 5th of the Pretender's imbarking in great precipitation at Montrose, and of Sir John Jennings being in pursuit of him."

17$\frac{5}{6}$, Feb. 17th, Whitehall. From Lord Townshend.

"I have received the honour of your Grace's of the 8th which I have laid before the King, with the letters from the Earl of Southesk and others, but have no commands for your Grace in relation to the submission they offer, that matter being under His Majesty's considerntion. . . . .

Your Grace may remember that by my former letter you were, at your own desire, at liberty to leave Scotland, as soon as you could do it without prejudice to His Majesty's affairs, and now that you are pleased to repeat the same request, and His Majesty's affairs being as your Grace observes, on such a foot as that they cannot suffer by your absence, your Grace has not only His Majesty's leave, but I have his orders to tell you that he thinks your presence here very much for his service, and therefore desires you would return as soon as conveniently you can."

. . . .

17$\frac{5}{16}$, Feb. 21st, Whitehall. From Lord Townshend.

"I have by two different flying Pacquets received the honour of your Grace's letters of the 12th & 13th from Aberdeen, with the letters and other papers referred to in them, all which have been laid before the King.

His Majesty approves of the answer your Grace has given to the Marquis of Huntley and such as have made the like offer as he has done. As to Major Urquhart, tho' His Majesty upon inquiry finds that

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what he alledges is true, and that therefore he is not to be considered as a diserter; yet it is His Majesty's pleasure that he should be kept in custody till further orders.

The King is not as yet come to a resolution as to the disposal of the troops into quarters, which, as I wrote to your Grace by my letter of the 10th, His Majesty thinks cannot be settled this rebellion is wholly at an end. . . . .

I should very heartily have concurred with my good offices, in promoting what your Grace has proposed for the Earl of Deloraine, but before your letter came to hand, His Majesty had declared his resolution to bestow the government of Stirling Castle on the Earl of Rothes.

As I suppose this may find your Grace at Edinburgh, or on the road hither, that Lieut Gen[l] Cadogan may be apprized of what is in this letter which concerns His Majesty's service, I have by His Majesty's order sent him a copy of it and have nothing further to trouble your Grace with." . . . .

1716, March 2nd. Copy of a despatch from the Marquis d'Uxelles to Mons. d'Iberville, In French—and chiefly in cipher numbers. Dated at Paris, and indorsed "M[r] d'Iberville du M[arech]al d'huxelles—Most in cypher—& 2 paragraphs ab[t] My L[d] Stairs." 12½ pages on 13 sheets stitched.

The two paragraphs referring to Lord Stair are as follows:—

"Il est vray que l'on ne peut point espérer de concilier les Esprits pendant que le Roy d'Anglet[re] se servira de M. le Comte de Stairs. Il a si clairem[t] fait conoitre en toute occasion qu'il ne vouloit rien pour faire naistre des sujets de defiance et il a affecté avec tant da soin de garder le silence sur ce qu'il a vue par luy meme de la sincerité des intentions de Monseigneur le duc d'Orleans qu'il n'est pas possible que l'on puisse jamais prendre confiance en luy; cependant le Roy n'a pas voulu faire de plainte formelle de sa conduit et Sa Majesté a cru qu'elle devoit la dissimuler afin de ne pas donner lieu de dire qu'elle voulut demander le rappel d'un homme actif et éclairé qui pust être témoin de ce qui se passoit.

Il n'y a rien de plus faux que ce que vous a été raporté d'un prétendu discours de Monseigneur le Duc d'Orleans à M. le Comte de Staire. S.A.R. luy a bien dit que ce n'estoit pas sa faute si le Roy d'Angletre n'avoit pas accepté l'offre qu'elle luy avoit faite au nom de Sa Majesté de former une Alliance entre la France l'Angleterre et la Hollande qui auroit levé toutes sortes d'ombrages et de soupçons mais jamais elle ne luy a pu dire que par rette caison elle ne fut pas en état d'empecher que le Prétendant ne tirast des secours du Royaume. Elle l'a empeshé autant qu'il a esté en son pouvoir et c'est une de ces inventions que le party qui veut le renovellement de la guerre . . . . [*two or three words are here illegible from decay of the MS.*] de vraisemblance aussy bien que de verité et qu'il soutient parce qu'elle convient á ses vües. Je vous prie d'être persuadé que je suis très veritablem[t] Mons[r] entierem[t] à vous le M[AL] D'HUXELLES."

1716, May 16th. The last statement of Richard Gascoigne, a Catholic Jacobite, lying under sentence of death in Newgate. 3 pp.

[1716]. An undated letter from the same to Sir Roger Bradshaw, Baronet, begging the latter to appear and give evidence on behalf of the writer at his approaching trial.

[1716]. A Memorandum, signed by the same, and dated in Newgate "Friday Morning, betwixt 9 and 10.":—

"All that was contain'd in my paper yesterday was true and as I shall and am obliged to day when I leave the world to declare, itt is soe and

I bless my God as I wou'd not tell an untruth for the world att any time, soe much less, when in a few minutes I expect to appear before the tribunal of our good God.

Itt wou'd be an instance of mercy and charity, if I cou'd be allowed some few days longer, for I was ill of a feavour. Many of those I have pass'd since my condemnation. If itt can be obtain'd, my poor prayers shall be offer'd for them that doe itt, who ever they are, I am heartily their well wisher both of soul and body."

1716, July 9th. Draft of a Council Minute. In Lord Townshend's handwriting.

. . . . Sir David Dalrymple and Sir James Stuart being heard upon the letters from Scotland giving an account of the endeavours used by the rebels who are prisoners there to obtain their liberty by applying to the Justiciary Court, they were ordered to prepare a letter with directions how to prevent their being released before they are brought to a legal tryal the draught of the letter to be laid before the Lords to morrow night.

1716, July 12th. Draft of a Council Minute. In Lord Townshend's handwriting.

To approve what M[r] Wich has done in relation to Lord Duffus and to order him to thank the Magistrates for the assistance they gave him upon this occasion . . . . . to [write to] M[r] Stanhope that H.R.H. is of opinion if his Majesty approve it, that care sh'd be taken to secure Lord Duffus in safe custody and that he sh'd be sent over hither.

[1716.] A petition to the King from John Gordon, condemned for High Treason and a prisoner in Newgate, imploring his Majesty's clemency and mercy. Two copies, on the same sheet, one in French and one in English. Undated. Signed by the petitioner.

The petitioner states that his father, the late Patrick Gordon of Dunneath in the County of Banff, and his uncle Sir George Gordon of Edenglassie—the Sheriff Principal in the same county, were early concerned in the happy Revolution in favour of which they both distinguished themselves.

[1716.] A copy of the above petition addressed "to the Lord Viscount Townshend His Majestie's Principall Sec[y] of State." Undated, and signed by the Petitioner.

[1716 ?] "Memorandum of the Duke of Montrose to my Lord Townshend with relation to the following persons, in case there should be any application made to their prejudice.

M[r] Walter Stirling, Keeper of the Wardrobe, he was my tutor till I went abroad.

Sir Gilbert Kennedy, Under-Falconer, a very honest gentleman upon half-pay, and a friend of My Lord Stair's.

M[r] Henry Graham of Braikness, Chamberlain for the Bishoprick of Orkney; a namesake of mine, very well affected, and was recommended by the honest people in those parts.

M[r] Mungo Graham of Gorthie, Receiver General of the Customs, who executes that office with so much care and integrity, that I doubt not but he will always deserve your Lordships particular favour and protection."

[1716.] Three undated papers in the same clerk's hand which seem to have been dictated by Horatio Walpole.

1. A Memorial, in French, endorsed by Horatio Walpole "1[st] Project of a Memoriall." 6 pp.
2. A similar Memorial, in French, endorsed by Horatio Walpole, "2[d] Project of a Memoriall." 5 pp.

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3. An undated "Memoriall to be delivered in a Conference with the Deputys for Foreign affairs" of the States General.

These three memorials are to the same effect, and the last of them, which is in English, commences as follows:—

"The King my Master being firmly persuaded that his own interest and security is inseparable from that of the States . . . . . has commanded me to acquaint you that notwithstanding the Rebells have been entirely suppressed in England and their army defeated in Scotland yett the person commonly called the Pretender has by the encouragement of some conspirators against their lawfull sovereign and country and by other ennemys to the publick tranquility of Europe dared to invade his Majesty's dominions. . . . . And although the precautions his Majesty has already taken, the assistance of the brave troops which the States have been pleased to lend him and the vigorous and unanimous Resolutions of his loyall Parliament will in all probability by the blessing of God enable him soon to put an end to this unnaturall rebellion and entirely to baffle the hopes of success that his ennemys may have vainly imagined to find within his own Dominions, yett as on the other side the Pretender and his adherents flatter themselves with certain assurances of the assistance and support of a foreign power and as it is notorious that notwithstanding the repeated promises given by the Court of France that the Treaty of Utrecht should be strictly observed; and that no officers soldiers arms and ammunition should be permitted to goe from any Port of France for the service of the Pretender and that positive orders had been given in all the Ports of France for that effect, yett great numbers of officers *etc.* doe constantly pass into Scotland for the service of the sayd Pretender from most of the Ports of France without the le[a]st opposition from the Governours there and particularly the Commandant of Calais . . . when M[r] Moore an Englishman did on the part of my Lord Stair acquaint him that severall hundreds of persons were ready to embark from thence to go to the Pretender . . . . . instead of giving a civill answer to M[r] Moore threatned to make him leave the town, and accordingly the sayd officers sayled the 30[th] of January at midnight in four vessels fitted out for that purpose." . . . . .

This memorial goes on to insist upon the importance to the Dutch republic of the Protestant succession to the Crown of Great Britain, and concludes by urging the States General, in concert with the King, to "invite other Princes and States to join his Majesty and this Republick for their common security and defence in order to "discourage "and distresse by all possible means any Power that shall endeavour to violate the peace which Europe now enjoys or to give any succour or assistance to the sayd Pretender."

The following Postscript to the above memorial is in the handwriting of Horatio Walpole:—

"The army of the rebells being put to flight, and the Pretender obliged to leave Holland since this Memoriall was drawn it will be easy to make the alterations which these incidents require."

1717, Dec. 6[th]. Copy of a Jacobite letter with names in cipher. Unsigned and unaddressed:—

"Doubtless you heard of the alterations at South's house; you might have heard on't long ago had Moulsworth and his gang made use of the fair handles given 'em from time to time, but as Rog[e]rs had reason to suppose the s[d] Moulsw[orth] was willing to live upon the spoil as long as he cou'd, took a resolution with himself to strain a point so as to bring matters to an open rupture.

He happened to discourse over a bottle a fast friend of Hall's that he knew formerly in Gerard's house, and finding [him] uneasy at Hall's management, saying that he was blind and stupid and was in hands that wou'd treat him as they did the late Mr Kemp, I agreed with him, on which he drew a paper out of his pocket which he said [he] was to give to Mr Hall the day follows and was to tell him withal that if he didn't change hands and take in some of the leading and moderate ones of the Waggs and Tanners he was an undone man.

The paper contained in substance that he should forthwith reduce Allen, give a free protection to Overbury and those with Mr Ken not to meddle in Egleton's quarrel, to bring Segrave, Beaumont and several others of the gang to be his mates, to give free access to all Tanners and others, and equal encouragemt with the Wags. I told him this wou'd be a means to rivet him in Hall's affections, and his family in the copyhold; as soon as I parted from him I put all this suggestion into an order, sent it to Scogel by an old friend and acquaintance of Moulsworth, Scog[el] shew'd it to Moulsworth on sight, and as he came back to my friend he ask't if he wou'd make good what he said: my friend answer'd he would be ready to do it on occasion, and wou'd wait on old Hall when he desir'd him. On inquiry I found Scogel made nothing of the matter for a while to see what Hall wou'd do, and find out his natural bent and inclination, upon which I made some of the Waggs and Cope's partners acquainted with all this matter, and convinc't them Hall wou'd drop them in a little time. They answered they wou'd put it out of his power. They made a noise and a splutter and blamed Cotton and Moulsworth as well as Hall saying if he wou'd not be their tool they shou'd not be his tools, and wou'd have no motly mates. This frightened him and his mates and [I] was obliged to shew a steadiness to them, but I found this wou'd not do. I went to a person that waits on Mr Hall, and told her that Moulsworth won'd lay hold on this occasion of the child's christening to affront her, and if he got one point of her or her husband she must give up all other points, to ingratiate herself with her mistress. She improved it to advantage, telling her withal old Hall's supposed wife and mistress was at the bottom on't. I found after Arbuthnet influenced them, and spurr'd them on against Moulsworth and Hall who has consign'd himself over to the former, being the only person now in the Keeper[s] that can aesist him against Knell and Treyton, therefore he will sacrifice all his friends and family to preserve his quart[e]rs in Gerard's house. None now can so well do as Moulsworth and the present mates, 'twill be his ruin in the end, for he and all the Gerardins are too much govern'd by passion and interest that 'twould be an easy matter to run 'em aground had the Tanners or Moulsworth a true love for their country or Mr Kenedy. I must confess Segrave and Overton have been the main occasion that the Tanners are so backward, buzzing in their ears the power of the patron and Finch's House; now they see they can't do anything without Otway or Knell the latter will do nothing for them but with assistance of the former.

If Hall or his family were beloved, this last proceeding of his would inflame the 3 Keepers, if Arberthnet and his friends can but get young Hall to declare in Holt's house that the partners of Hungate is now illegal, it will produce some good effect; and reconcile all the Waggs to your interest, or at least be passive. In the mean time don't doubt but the present proceeding will have some good effect or other; 'twill encourage the Tanners, discourage the moderate Waggs, and forward the Registerions and Cope's partners to proceed with more violence, and oblige Hall to reduce Allen to the same state Quaint left it, if so you'l find work that will please you.

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I have no news to send you but that the P[rince] & P[rin]c[e]ss of Wales that were banisht the Court are going to live at the D[uke] of Devonshire's house till matters are made up with the King. They are now indispos'd, and 'tis hop'd they'll be better in a few days; at least I hope so, and that they will be reconcil'd to the King. You know I can't be but sorry for this difference. So will Mr. Ken and you.

I hope and don't doubt but Mr. Kirk will be at Evlin's house by Easter; if a project Rogers has in hand succeeds he is in a way to serve Rion and his cause. He'll spurr 'em on. Otway may be convinc't is nor will be in any power to withstand him or his Allen if he comes his late [*sic*]. A gentl[eman] was acquainted with the scheme Rog[e]rs laid for these proceed[in]gs and seemed well pleased with it. He thought me too daring."

1721, June 10th. Report by Anthony Cracherode on the Case of James Gartside. In reference to the Information laid by the latter against Captain James Leonard whom the informant alleged to have committed High Treason at Calais in December 1716.

[1722.] The following copies of Jacobite letters seem to have been made for the Privy Council, and to be connected with Layer's Conspiracy. The contents of these letters are very similar to those printed in "Reports from Committees of the House of Commons; which have been printed by Order of the House and are *Not* inserted in the Journals."

[No date.] Londres, Jeudy. À Mi Lord Mar à Paris sous l'addresse de Monsieur D'Hubert chez Monsr Waters banquier à la Rue Dauphine à Paris.

1722, April 23rd. To Capt Vohnson—N or X—under the cover of Mr Francia at Calais. Signed Goodwin.

1722, May 10th. N.S. Copy of a Letter from Mr Blunt To Mr. N—X under the cover of Mr. Francia at Calais. Dated in London and signed Blunt.

[No date.] Received 3d June.—Copy of a letter from Robert Brown directed to [the writer's cousin], Mr. Hary Blair, Writer [to the Signet] at his house in Allan's Close opposite to the Cross Edinburgh North Brittain." Without date.—This letter came by the French Mail 3rd June 1722, and is an answer to a letter of the 4th May signed Walter Grahame and directed à Monsr Collins chez Monsr Waters, Banquier à Paris.

1722, June 20th. T. J. To Mr. Jno Paterson; in the care of Mrs Alexander in the Canon Gate, Edinburgh.

1722, June 21st. Copy of an unsigned letter dated at Castle Howard and addressed, under cover to Mr. Walters at Paris, to Madame D'Hubert.

"My Dear Sister, I received a letter from you last Post which was much long'd for—My Lord Carlisle is the most agreeable in his own house that's possible, there is one thing that surprises me much to find both my Lord Car[lisle] and Lord Irwin quite brock with Lady Lechmer and Lady Mary hears of her seldom in great dryness. I know the opinion you have of her which I must always think she deserves it. . . . I heard today [from] Mrs. Harvey she complains sadly of never hearing from you, and has done so in every letter I've had from her."

[1722], Augt. 4th. To Mr Chauncey at Mr Chesshyres in Devonshire Square near Bishop's Gate. [Unsigned.]

1792, Aagt. 13th. Dated Dieppe. To the Revd Dr Hunt head of Baliol Colledge in Oxford. By a person who subscribes himself Alexr

Richmond. Another Letter from the same Alex[r] Richmond of the like date directed to W[m] Phips Esq[re] at the Hon[ble] Sir Constantine Phips in Ormond Street.

1722, Augt. 13[th] and Aug. 16[th]. Two letters addressed from London. "A Mons[r] Francois Bernard chez M[r] Tuillies tapissier, rue de S[t] Pere près la Charité Faubourg S[t] Germain à Paris."

1722, Augt. 15[th]. To Mr. David Wilkins at Wills Coffee house near Covent Garden London.

1722, Augt. 18[th]. To Mrs. Draycott to be left at M[r] Glasco's on Arrars Key Dublin.

1722, Augt. 19[th]. For M[r] La Fontaine at Clare's Coffee house in Conduit Street near Hannover Square.

Same date. For Mr. Spencer at Old Man's Coffee house, Charing Cross. From Paris.

1722, Augt. 24[th]. To Mr. Wilkins at M[rs] Brydges at the Lumber House in Duke Street Westminster.

1722, Augt. 25[th]. Extract of a Letter to The Lord Garlies; to the care of the Post Masters of Edinburgh and Wigton Scotland. The author signs C. S. with a flourish.

1722, Augt. 29[th]. "For Mr. Wilkins" etc. as above. It begins "My dearest dear," and is subscribed "your for ever—LE BRUNE."

1722, Sept. 3[rd]. An anonymous letter addressed to Mons[r] Evans chez Mons[r] Waters, Banq[r] rue Christine Fauxbourg S[t] Germains.

1722, Sept. 7[th]. To Robert Dillon Esq[r] at his house in Latins Court Dublin.

1722, Sept. 10[th]. To Mr. Shortip at his house the lower end of Norfolk Street in the Strand. Dated at Dunkirk and signed Tho. Smith.

1722, Oct. 6[th]. À Milord le Vis-Conte de Bolingbrook under a blank Cover to Mons[r] de L'Orme chez Mons[r] de Blissy Commissaire des Poudres rue des Minimes à Orleans. In English; unsigned.

"I write this upon my birthday, and am now come to that age of man which according to the Scripture is the uttermost extent of life.

I am sorry to hear you have bin ill if you apprehend any thing of the palsy, or rheumatism and that your lameness continues, I should think that the waters of Aix La Chapelle, or Barage, very proper for you; we see many every year who come to our Bath, supported with sticks, and crutches that return leaving both behind them.

We have had so fine an autumn that I hope it has made amends for the badness of the summer and that you will have a good vintage and we good wine.

I hear poor Jo: Whiteman is dead suddingly of an apoplex at the Bath; well at Lyndsey's a tuesday night, and dead a few hours after. Lord Hinchinbrook is likewise dead there.

The King is come to town and the Parlim[t] meets on tuesday, we shall leave this place about the 18[th] inst.

Pray make my wife and daughters complim[ts] to Mad[m] La Marq[se] and my service in particular.

All mine are Yours—Adieu.

[P.S.] I am glad to hear you have had no hand in this dirty work, you have run hazards enough already for the party which you and your family will feel to its great loss if not to its ruin."

1722, Oct. 10[th]. John Colebrooke to Mr. William Lock in Exchange Ally, London.

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[1722], Oct. 17th. For James Fountaine Esqr [from R. Eustace]. To be left at Howel's Coffee House in Great Wild Street, London. This letter is supposed to be design'd for the person, who writes from hence and who commonly signs Rogers, or sometimes Richards.

[1722], Oct. 18th. To Mr. Louis Clement at Mr Charie at the sign of the Dog and Duck in St James's Street, London. From Rouen. In French, signed C. C.

[1722], Oct. 19th. To Mr. Floyd at Mrs Wild's in Bennet Street St James. Cette lettre est marquée sur l'addresse par la poste, estre de Rouen.

1722, Oct. 21st. To Mr. Martin at the hat and Beavor, a Hatter's near the new Exchange in the Strand.

1722, Oct. 24th. To Mr. Wye in Wine Office Court, Fleet Street. N.B. this letter is by the same hand that signs Quittwell &ca. Dated at Paris and signed Dorval.

1722, Oct. 26th. A Monsr La Tour chez Monsr Brailli chez un tapissier vis à vis St Joseph rue Mon Martre à Paris.

[No date.] For Mr Wilkins at Mrs. Brydges House at the Lumber House in Duke Street Westminster. Weds[d] morn. 10 a Clock. Unsigned.

1722, June 29th. The examination of Walter Steeres gentleman taken [and sworn] before John Parnell Esqr one of the Judges of his Majesty['s] Court of King's Bench [in Ireland]. 3⅓ folio pages.

The information is to the effect that in the previous July one John Steers an attorney living near Lincoln's Inn Fields, proposed to Major William Crosby, Gentleman of the Horse to the Duke of Chandos, to kill the King, and asked him what was the best method they should take to murder him *etc.*

[1722, July 28th]. Council Minutes in the handwriting of Lord Townshend. Undated.

[Present] Ld President—Ld Privy Seal—Duke [of] Roxburgh—Mr Walpole—Ld Cadogan.

That the visitours [Lady Bellew and others] who were seized with Mr [Denuis] Kelly this morning be discharged there being no papers of a treasonable nature found upon them.

Mr Mills the merchant who shipt the goods and [was] formerly in custody and Mr Drycote.

That a guard be placed at the house where Kelly is in custody.

Mr. Draycott [to be] examined and remanded into custody.

That the persons that were taken on board the ship and in Mark Lane be brought hither by water with their baggage and that they be here by ten of the clock in the morning.

Nothing to be stirred out of the ship.

1722, Augt. 20th. Hon. Edward Carteret, the Post Master General, to Lord Townshend. Dated at the G[eneral] P[ost] Office.

"My Lord—I have met with the enclos'd letter this afternoon amongst the letters which came into the office today from the country, which I thought it might not be a miss to send you, that you might have the perusal of it. It is dated from Billinsgate a place in the country not known in our office, Thursday last the 16th, and in the letter, says that Mr. Rogers and he went this morning to the mercer, whom he mentions to live beyond Hanover Square. The mention of the name of Rogers and the odness of the letter induces me to send it you, and if it be of no consequence you will I doubt not have the goodness to excuse the

trouble, and return it me by the messenger, and I will forward it to night for France. I am" *etc.*

1722, Sept. 1st. An unsigned MS. of nine pages in book form, endorsed in Mr. Tilson's hand "Informations about designes &c." It begins:—"The person that communicated his observations last year has continued to have a watchful eye stil upon some particular persons, from whom he has made some discoverys, which would have been sent sooner if thought necessary: but such as they are you have them now." And ends:—"All matters seem to be at a stand but the papists [are] no ways baulked, tho' they think things will not be ripe before spring, at least they *seem* to think so."

[1722]. Extracts from Jacobite letters of this year. 9 pp.

[1722]. An alphabetical key to the cyphered names in the Jacobite Correspondence. 16¼ pp.

[1722]. Lists of Jacobite letters that had been signed. 14 pp.

[1722]. Cypher keys to Jacobite names. 4 pp.

May 11th, 1723. "Le Connû" (a Government spy in Holland) to *George Tilson or to Anthony Corbiere?* In French. Unaddressed.

[Translation]. "Sir,—I have the honour of your letter of April 26th. My enclosure to his Excellency contains one of those foreign letters, the contents of which have always been obscure to me, but it may well be that he is not too skilful, or that not having a high character he has no occasion to show his 'sçavoir faire.'

Here are two extracts from letters of Walkinshaw. In that from the Hague there was a song of which you have a copy here annexed. To-day Walkinshaw sent a copy of it to Hugh Paterson at Boulogne in France, he has also sent an abstract-copy to a certain Mr Waddel a Scotch student, and according to my opinion to have it printed there. "*I did destroy the paper with my own hand*" this is [i.e. refers to] that paper which Walkinshaw had tried to get printed here, and which I suspect to be concerning that sample.

In order to prevent those sort of papers being printed Mr D'Ayrolle [Dayrolles] would have nothing to do but to mention in conversation to the Deputy of the town of Leyden, in the Committee of the Dutch Raad, that one knew that ill-intentioned persons would try to get printed at Leyden pieces odious to the Government and in favour of the Pretender, and that they might be prevented if the Magistrates served orders on all the printers not to print in English flying sheets like this one, or at least not till they had shown the original to Mr Gouwan, the English Minister here, that he might see and examine it before hand. This Minister is a perfectly honest man and of the best intentioned for the Government, for I believe that he prints many little flying sheets in this country, and that they are sent into England to be dispersed there.

I am very respectfully—Sir—Your humble and very obedient servant,

LE CONNÛ."

The following copies, in Le Connû's handwriting, of two intercepted Jacobite letters were enclosed in the above.

(1). Extract. De Paris, 3 May 1723.—"I am sorry that the disappointments of these paper affairs should deprive us of the pleasure of seeing you here. I shall inform my self more particularly as to the affairs of the Canal and advise you and I am not without hopes of

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recovering your other affair. Mr Dundass his business with L: M: [*the Earl Marshal?*] goes but very sloealy tho people believe they will be able to clear all in time.

De £1200 à 1205. A. ALEXANDER."

(2.) à Mr Walkinshaw. Hague the 8th May 1723.

"Dr Sir—If this comes time enough to hand take care that Willie Hay may be as right as Kaperdish can make him and I shall repay you the favour at meeting. You can [ken] my meaning.

I did destroy the paper with my own hand and had all the others you sent for which I most heartily thank you, the inclosed will make amend for all my neglects. My good wishes to Mr Maul Mr Cunningham and Mr Morrow from—Your &c.

JAMES HAMILTON."

1724, July 4th. Petition of William Downham, of Bristol, to Lord Townshend Secretary of State; recommended to his Lordship by Sir Abraham Elton and Henry Walter.

[1724?] An undated petition of Jonathan Kelly of Dartmouth, and William Downham of Bristol, to George Prince of Wales. 16 pp.

The petitioners represent that they were the principal agents in discovering to Lord Townshend certain details (which they minutely specify) of "the late horrid bloody and unnatural conspiracie," and that they have only received a reward of £600 etc.

The last paragraph commences as follows:—

"That not being provided for his Majesty's service as was often really promised us, we are therefore brought under great inconveniences, only pityed by our friends and flouted at by the Jacobites. That being become their scorn and derision we cannot expect nothing else (some time or other) but to fall a Sacrifice to the furie of them. But our trust is in the God of Heaven who has hitherto defended Our Majestie King George and his Kingdom, from the vile attempts, and secret conspiracies of the Pope and a Popish Pretender, and we hope ever will. And as we are true subjects of his Majestie King George (the best of Kings) we doubt not but our actions will be duly considered, and countenanced, knowing his Majestie to be the great example of Europe in incouraging good actions."

1724–5, Jan. 14th. "A Memorial concerning the Highlanders Sheriefships Vassalages &c. of Scotland." Dated at Edinburgh and unsigned. Numbered (1). 7½ pp.

1724–5, Jan. 15th. A Memorial etc. with the same title, and in the same handwriting as the last. Dated at Edinburgh and numbered (3). 13 pp.

[No date.] A memorial entitled "Proposall ab' the Highlanders." 5½ pp.

To the proposal are appended the following lists:—

(1.) Clans or tribes [that] were engag'd in the late Rebellion. Most of them are arm'd and committ depredations.

(2.) Clans belonging to superiours well affected to his Majesty. The Athol men, 2000, [and] The Broadalbin men, 1000, went into the Rebellion in 1715 without their superiours.

(3.) Clans in the late Rebellion and suppos'd still to be disaffected to his Majesty.

(4.) Roman Catholics in the Highlands.

(5.) List of the most considerable gentlemen who are well affected to His Majesty's Government.

(6.) Gentlemen inhabiting the Highlands of the Shire of Inverness said to be proper persons for executing the office of Justice of the Peace.

[1725.] Copy of a "Proposal for disarming the Highlands of Scotland." Unsigned and undated. 8 pp.

To this proposal is appended the following papers. The first is headed "Provision of money will be wanting for the purposes undermentioned," and endorsed "Services to be performed in the Highlands in the years 1725 and 1726." 1 p. The second is headed "Numbers of the Highlanders as they were estimated [in] 1715. At a mean calculation partly from the numbers actually in Rebellion and partly from different informations." This paper is as follows:—

In Argylshire including Lord Breadalbin's and the Laird of Calder's men (chiefly whig) about 1000.

Macleans in the Isle of Mull; the land belongs to the Duke of Argyl, the men for the most part Tory 600.

Stewart of Appin attainted, the land belonging to the Duke of Argyl, the men Tory 200.

Mackdonald of Glencoe, Torie 100.

Mackdonald of Keppock attainted, the men Torie 200.

Mackdonald of Glengarie, Torie 500.

Mackdonald of Klenronald attainted and the land belonging to the Duke of Argyl (Tories) 600.

Camerons belonging to Lochiel, in several places, Tories 800.

Mackleods Tories 600.

Seafort's Mackenzies Tories 1500.

Lovat and his Frazers whigs 600.

Grant and his followers at present Tories 800.

carried over 10500

Duke of Gordon and his followers Papists 1500.

Mackintoshes Tories 500.

Mackfersons Tories 400.

Duke of Athol, his followers and the Robertson Tories 1500.

Mackniel of Ramray Papists 100.

Mackinnon Tories 150.

Rosse's mixt Whigs and Tories 500.

Kilrawack and his Rosses, Whigs 200.

Munroe's Whigs 300.

Lord Rea 300.

Lord Sutherland 500.

[total] 16450.

Mem. There are several other Gentlemen on the borders of the Highlands who can influence a small number of men.

Earl Breadalbin in Perthshire 500.

Total according to this gross computation 16950

No date. "A projected Act ab[t] [disarming] the Highlands." In 3 clauses. 4 pp.

No date. A Memorial concerning prosecutions begun in Scotland relating to what passed in September last in the towns of Dingwal and Nairn. 4 pp.

It begins:—"There being several contests at the late elections for Magistrates of the towns which are now represented in Parliament by

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Colonel Monroe and William Stewart Esq."——and concludes, after mentioning that Lord Lovat is likewise in the Indictments branded with the imputation of several crimes without so much as being made a party to the suit, by submitting that it would be for His Majesty's service if His Majesty's Advocate should waive his suit by (as it is called in the Law of Scotland) deserting the Diet simpliciter.

1726, April 22nd. Substance d'un projet qui fut donnée au Duc de Riperda le mois de Fev[r] dernier 1726. Endorsed "Substance d'un projet pour le Prétendant. Madrid 22[d] Av[l] 1726, in M[r] Stanhope's $\frac{11}{22}$ Ap[l]." Unsigned and undated. The following translation accompanies this paper.

Substance of a project given to the Court of Spain in February 1726, N.S.

"After having reflected on the project which has been formed and communicated to me, to burn the English men of war at Chatham, I find many inconveniencys in the execution of it; and even thô it were to succeed, yet it would have no effect for the advantage of the Pretender; because as there are at Chatham but part of the ships of England, the rest being dispersed in the several Ports of that Kingdom, besides that, by the Union subsisting between the King and the States General, another fleet would soon be provided, such an expedition would only serve to alarm all England, give them warning there to be more upon their gard, and prevent the making any enterprise hereafter in favor of the Pretender. I have another project to offer, which will infallibly have the success of placing the Pretender upon the English throne, if it be sure that the Emperor will sincerely join with the King; and this is the substance of it.

1°. Instead of sending troops into Galicia, as was proposed, which indeed would not fail to give uneasiness, by reason of the little need there is of troops in that country, where there never used to be above two or three battallions; 12,000 men should be sent into Navarre out of such Regiments as shall be chosen, and of which I shall give the names, under pretence of providing for the security of the frontiers on that side. These troops would be within reach of Guipuscoa, where transport ships might be easily had, and the two men of war lately built at Orogna might join the said transports in order to convoy them, and on board of these I would put some arms, as knowing where they are to be had.

2. I take it upon me to get six men of war armed in several Ports of Brittany, provided with all necessary stores, men, provisions, &c., reserving to myself the naming of the officer that shall command that Squadron. These ships shall be joined by those that shall go from the Ports of Guipuscoa with the troops, and the whole shall be commanded by the Duke of Ormond; I also offer myself to serve in that expedition if the King thinks proper to employ me in it.

3°. The Emperor must have 6000 men ready to be embarked at Ostend; I shall take the necessary measures for their embarkment. This matter must be kept very secret; and in order to prevent or retard the discovery of this enterprise, as soon as the troops shall march to be embark't, the letters must be stop't for two Posts together, and very strict orders given on the frontier not to suffer any person to pass, nor any courrier to go from Madrid.

4°. Two ships may likewise be sent away from Cadiz, on board of which the Earl Marshall may go with arms which I shall put in those ships. He shall go to Scotland, where the best part of the troops will,

without doubt, be ordered to march into England, upon the first alarm occasioned by the descent; and then he will land with his arms and infallibly find the people ready to receive him.

5°. The Pretender must set out from Rome to Vienna to go to Ostend, and there go on board of one of the six ships which I shall have provided in Brittany. If his project be relished, and approved by the King of Spain, I shall propose the several means of putting it into practice, so as to make it succeed infallibly, &c.

6. The three Muscovite ships, which are now at St. Ander, may be employed in this expedition."

[1726?]. Project du Duc de Wharton pour rétablir le Prétendant. Unsigned and undated. The following translation accompanies this paper:—

The Duke of Wharton project to restore the Pretend[e]r.

The Pretender must go from Rome to Vienna *incognito*, and make a secret treaty with the Emperor and the King of Spain to give Minorca and Gibraltar to the latter, as soon as he shall be in possession of Great Britain; and he shall not only guarantee to the Emperor the Ostend trade, but grant him the trade to the English Colonies, as well in the East as West Indies. From Vienna the Pretender shall go to Petersbourg, the Czarina being absolutely resolved to assist him. From thence he shall go to Archangel to be transported into G[reat] Britain with ten or twelve thousand men. The King of Spain must land 8000 men in England and make himself master of a Port, and that the Emperor shall send all the troops that shall be thought fit from the Port of Ostend, and shall, at the same time, march more troops into the Low-Countrys to hinder the Dutch from sending any assistance into England. The affair must be begun in Scotland which will quickly be in arms, the Pretender having arms in Spain, Britany, Holland; and 2 millions of pounds sterling are ready in the hands of his friends in England, where they only wait for the Pretender's order to begin a general insurrection as well in England as in Scotland; and it is assured that in Scotland almost every body is in the Pretender's interest and ready to rise on his first order. The landing must be executed when the English Squadrons shall be abroad, and in case that opportunity cannot be laid hold of, it must be done in winter time when the ships are laid up.

April 10th, 1727. General (afterwards Field Marshall) Wade to Lord Townshend. In a secretary's hand, and signed by the General. Slightly torn. Dated in London and unaddressed.

"My Lord,—As you have been pleased to allow me the liberty to represent to your Lordship what I conceive to be necessary for His Majesty's service in North Britain, for securing the present peace of the Highlands on a solid and lasting foundation; and to frustrate the designs of His Majesty's enemys who for the future may attempt to disturb the present tranquility of that part of the Kingdom.

Nothing can more effectually contribute to those ends than the proposals I had the honour to make of erecting new forts and barracks at Inverness and Killitruiman; which His Majesty was graciously pleas'd to approve of. But I am sorry to acquaint your Lordship that notwithstanding my repeated representations of the necessity of carrying on these works, and of repairing the Castle of Edinburgh, and other fortresses in the South of Scotland, nothing has yet been

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effectually done (either in the one or the other) but repairing the old Castle of Inverness. . . . . .

I hope your Lordship will likewise procure His Majesty's consent that an allowance may be made out of the contingencys of the army as was [done] the last year for carrying on the roads of communication. The great military way through the centre of the Highlands extending from Fort William to Inverness (50 miles in length) is now almost finished and made practicable for the march of troops, canon or other wheel carriage, and may be continued to Perth at a very moderate expence by the Regiments quartered in those parts.

I formerly took the liberty to represent to your Lordship that it would be of use if a small man of war were ordered to cruise on the West Coasts of Scotland, for if the Pretender should ever attempt to land arms or forces in that part of the Kingdom it will probably be on the West Coasts, which by my last intelligence has been already surveyed by a sea officer in the Spanish service sent thither for that purpose.

I had the honour to acquaint your Lordship by letter from Edinburgh the last year that I had information that four persons attainted for High Treason were returned to Scotland, viz[t] John Stuart of Innernitty, Alex[r] Robinson [*sic* for Robertson] of Strowan, Sir David Trepland of Fingask, and John Walkinshaw of Scots Town, in hopes of being permitted to make their submissions to His Majesty. . . . . But if His Majesty does not see fit to receive their submissions and grant them his royal pardon, proper measures should be taken to chase them out of the country.

I begg leave to observe to your Lordship that as the Governour and Lieu[t] Governour of Edinburgh Castle are generally absent the Earl of Orkney by his attendance on His Majesty, and Brigadier Preston by his ill state of health, occasioned from the wounds he received [in] the last warr, the highest officer resident there is the Fort Major, who though an experienced officer is often indisposed by sickness and [is] decayed in his constitution. I therefore am humbly of opinion that it would contribute to the security of that important place if His Majesty would please to constitute a Deputy Lieu[t] Governour of known zeal and experience who would constantly reside in the Castle. The person who I should recommend as most proper for that employment is one Major Hardine formerly Major to Sir Charles Hotham's Regiment and who was Major to the Castle of Allicant when beseiged by the Spaniards in 1708, which he defended with great resolution after the Governour and other his superiour officers were blown up by the springing the mine of 1500 barrells of powder. This gentleman is now in London, and has offerr'd to serve as Deputy Lieu[t] Governour without any sallary provided he may have the promise of succeeding Brigadier Preston in the Lieu[t] Government of the Castle when it may happen to become vacant.

I take the liberty likewise to recommend Coll[o] Cunningham as a proper person to be made Lieu[t] Governour of the Castle of Inverness; he served with reputation in all the Campains of the two last wars in Flanders, but is now out of employment; he is willing to reside constantly at Inverness where there has been no Governour since Col[onel] Clayton's departure to Gibraltar. An officer of experience will be usefull, in that part of the Highlands, as well to keep the country in a due subjection to His Majesty, as to forward the fortifications and barracks intended to be executed erected there.

I must likewise put your Lordship in mind of two persons I had the honour to mention to you, the one is the Lord John Murray, the

eldest son of the Duke of Athol by his second marriage; he has been educated in England, is a youth of good parts, very desirous to serve in the army, and would be very well pleased with a Colours in the Foot Guards having very little to depend on. The other is the nephew and heir to the Laird of M^cIntosh, and will succeed him as Chief of that Clan; he has served for some years as Quarter Master in Coll^o Kerr's Dragoons who gives him a good character as well for his diligence in his station as for zeal he has allways shown to His Majesty and Government, and if he were encouraged (by being made Lieutenant of Foot) to continue in His Majesty's service he would in time be able to work a great alteration in the minds of that Clan whose disaffection has been so notorious.

When I had the honour to be last with your Lord[ship I took] the liberty to inform you, that the Moderator by order of [the *National*?] Assembly of the Kirk of Scotland had wrote a letter to [His Majesty forwar]ding the Petition of the Inhabitants of Maryburgh w[ho request that] his Majesty will be graciously pleased to allow them a sallary for the maintenance of a Minister to perform Divine service, and to educate their children. If His Majesty is pleased to grant their request 50^li per annum will be sufficient for that purpose, and if no other fund can be found to defray that charge it may be allowed out of His Majesty's annual bounty to the Kirk of Scotland for the support of itinerant ministers.

I have only to acquaint your Lordship that the Highlands continue in perfect quiet. The garrison Companys, as also those raised for [the service of the Highlands have been compleat ever since the 24th of February last, since which time the latter have been assembled at proper Stations, and ready to march to any part of the sea coasts, if occasion shall require. I am—My Lord—your Lordship's most humble and most obedient servant.

GEORGE WADE."

1727, May 16th. Copy of advices from the Camp before Gibraltar. In French. Unsigned. It concludes:—

"The day before yesterday the Duke of Wharton insisted on going to a Battery to show his Garter-Riband crying out a thousand times "Long live the Pretender," and using a quantity of bad language. They represented to him repeatedly that he ought to withdraw, but he refused to do so. At last he was struck by a piece of a shell on the toe. He had been drinking brandy, otherwise perhaps he would have been wiser. . . . . If the English do not have pity on us we shall all have our beards grey before Gibraltar is taken. Plenty of persons have engaged to write otherwise but I would rather hold my tongue than write falsehoods."

1727, August 18th. Mons. La Roche to *Horatio Walpole*? Endorsed:—"In M^r Walpole's to S^r Robert Walpole." In French.

[Translation.] "Sir—I believe that you are sufficiently persuaded that there is nothing on foot in favour of the Pretender. The Bishop and O'Brien have both told me that there was some appearance that he would go to make a tour in Spain. There were frequently councils at the Bishop's where M^r Ruth always assisted and about three weeks ago the Bishop passed a whole day and night at M^r Ruth's. It is this which has given rise to someone belief that an interview with the Pretender took place—O'Brien also being absent for some days. O'Brien told me yesterday that there is a treaty concluded between Spain and France, and that the affairs of Europe were about to change

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their aspect a good deal. I do not think that few persons are informed of the place where the Pretender is. I believe that he has been at Cologne and at Liege, and I am persuaded that he has been at Connonges at Mr O'Roark's or at Commersi, and that so much the more probable that I am persuaded that the journey of Mr Roark to Vienna is [undertaken] on that subject, for he is one of the most zealous Jacobites in the world, and one of the best fitted for negotiations.

I have seen my Lord Blandford very often for a month past and he continues to have his head very confused with all those affairs, and he no longer thinks of returning to England. I supped last evening with the Duke of Beauford and Lord Blandford and it seems that those two Lords wish to make a grand intrigue together, for they often enough have secret "teste à teste" conferences, and I find that Lord Blandford is very pleased with the Duke.

The chief rumour current among the Jacobites is that Spain is preparing an armament in favour of the Pretender. There are some people here who affirm this with great positiveness but I believe it would be unreasonable to pay the least attention to it: Above all [to] a piece of news which took its origin in the head of the Chevalier Toby Burck.

I hope, Sir, that I have not had the misfortune to displease you. The apprehension that I have done so has given me all imaginable paine. However I take the liberty to assure you that I act with zeal in this affair and that I have neglected no occasion of arriving at a knowledge of the things that I have thought useful to be known and to be communicated. I am resolved whatever happens always to continue to do so. I commend myself to your goodness and protection and entreat you to believe me with very profound respect—Sir—Your very humble and obedient servant.

La Roche."

"à Paris ce 18 d'Aoust 1727 a l'hotel d'hansbac [*Anspach* ?] rue Jacobe."

1727, Augt. 19th. An Affidavit made by George McCaines at Portsmouth.

George McCaines Master of the Catherine of London this day arrived from Havre de Grace in France, which place he left on Tuesday last, who says it was there reported by people of good credit, that the Pretender in company with the German Embassador lately went to Versailes and that the Pretender was two hours in private with the King of France, after which he immediately took post chaise and in company with the said Embassador went for Brussels.

Jurat' *etc.* Jn° Norris. [Signed] George McCaines.

Accounts, etc., formerly belonging to the Earl of Wilmington.

1705–1728.

1705, Nov. 30th. A copy of a Warrant, from Prince George of Denmark to his Treasurer and Receiver General Edward Nicholas, to pay to Sir Isaac Newton and others a sum not exceeding £1100.

It begins:—"Whereas I have thought fitt to appoint the Hon^ble^ Francis Roberts Esq^r^, Sir Isaac Newton K^nt^ President of the Royall

Society, Sir Christopher Wren K^nt Her Majesties Surveyor Generall, M^r John Arbuthnot and M^r David Gregory Professor of Astronomy in the University of Oxon, to oversee and take care of the printing and publishing of the observations of the Heavens for thirty years last [past] by Mr. John Flamstead, with power to contract for printing and publishing the same at my expense" . . . . .

This warrant is noted at foot:—"25 Apr. 1707. Paid to Sir Isaac Newton in part £375*l.* and incident charges, £9 7*s.* 6*d.*—£384 7*s.* 6*d.*"

1705–1709. A bundle of Accounts, Inventories, and Valuations, etc., formerly belonging to the Hon. Spencer Compton as Treasurer to Prince George of Denmark. Some of these are quoted further on.

1707, March 17th. A coppy of the Warrant of His Royall Highness Prince George of Denmark to Spencer Compton Esq^re, Treasurer and Receiver General of his Household and Revenue, to pay the Duke of Argyle £131 for Colours drummers' coats &c.

"I doe hereby direct and require you that out of such moneys as are or shall come to your hands by the receipt of any Revenue you pay or cause to be paid to the Duke of Argyle or his assignes the sume of four hundred thirty one pounds according to the bill hereunto annexed. For which this with the acquittance of the said Duke of Argyle or his assignes shall be your warrant. Given &c."

Same date. The Duke of Argyle's bill for the use of His Royal Highness Prince George of Denmark's Regiment of Foot:—

	li.	*s.*	*d.*
For 26 drummers coats, wascoats and briches, stockings, shoes, shirts and cravatts 15^li each, 3 pair of Colours at 10^li each - - - -	420	0	0
Incidental charges -	11	0	0
[Total £] -	431	0	0

170$\frac{7}{8}$, March 12th. Major William Churchill to Spencer Compton.

"Sir—Inclosed are the reasons which induced [the] Duke of Marlborough Duke of Argyle and Gen^l Churchill to beg his Royal Highness's favour to his Regim^t, the Duke of Argyle is very uneasy till 'tis granted. I this morning received the inclosed from his agent. I beg pardon for this trouble and am" *etc.*

"State of the Prince's Regiment." Enclosed in the above letter.

"That upon the Revolution in 1688, the regiment of your Royal Highness, late commanded by Gen^ll Churchill, now by his Grace the Duke of Argyle, did most of them desert with new cloathing, which upon their recruiting, being forced to be new cloath'd, occasion'd two new whole cloathing in one year.

That when it came to Gen^ll Churchill it was left by Sir Theoph[ilus] Oglethorpe above 500*l.* in debt.

That in Ireland there was 400 draughted from them with their new cloathing, for which the said Regim^t was never reimbursed.

That during the time of small money, and the great deficiency on tallies, the Regim^t being alwayes on service, the cloathing exceeded the off reckonings in 5 years above 4000*l.*

That at the Battles of Landen and Hoghstet, the Regiment was almost destroy'd being new cloathed.

These misfortunes occasion'd a great debt on the Regim^t, which by management is above half of it reduced.

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But Her Majestie having been pleas'd to appoint a new method of clothing for the future, which cannot be comply'd with by his Grace of Argyle, without running the Regiment further in debt, unless Her Majestie, or your Royal Highness will be pleas'd to shew some favour to it.

Tis therefore humbly pray'd your Royal Highness will be pleas'd to bestow on the said Regiment, the favour annually (till the Regiment is out of debt, which will be in three years) that your Royal Highness used to grant to Gen^{ll} Churchill every other year.

All which is humbly submitted."

PAPERS relating to the personal effects of the late Prince George of Denmark.

1709, June 9th. A Memorandum, signed by Lord De La Warr, Groom of the Stole to Prince George.

"There was alsoe taken out of the Prince's pocketts, vizt.:

A gold watch and seals, a gold tooth pin case, a gold tuisar case and 20 guineas. All these things were put into the Prince's scrutore that stood in the closett att Kensington, and I delivered both the key of the closett & scrutore to the Queen.

There was alsoe put into this scrutore att that time, a pair of diamond shoe buckles, and a diamond hat buckle.

There was also 2 diamond Georges and a gold George put into the Prince's strong box and his collar of SS with his enamelled George.

There was also 2 gold headed canes in his closett at Kensington.

There was alsoe 2 pair of diamond buttons which he constantly wore in his shirt sleeves which I delivered to the Queen.

There was alsoe 2 pair more of diamond buttons for his shirt which were in the Prince's own custody either in the scrutore or strong box as M^{r} Buckholt Informed me.

The was 2 Boxes of guilt dressing plate brought from Denmark whereof one was presented to the Queen, when Princess, the other was kept for his own use in his Bedchamber, when his Royal Highness was in health, & used to dress in his own side. This box consists of 24 pieces which was always kept by M^{r} Buckholt only, as being first barber, and when he att any time held the Prince's leave to goe to Denmark he delivered it over to Mr. Laroch as the Prince's second barber with a list."

1709, June 21st. A Memorial delivered to Queen Anne by [the R^{t} Hon^{ble} John Smith Esq^{re} and the R^{t} Hon^{ble} Sir Charles Hedges] the Administrators to his late Royall Highness.

With this memorial are preserved the following exhibits:—

An appraisment of the horses and mares of his late Royall Highness Prince George of Denmark, the 20th of June 1709. [Signed by John Willis and Robert Simcoke.]:—

Breeding mares.

	Prized at *li.*	*s.*	*d.*
Grey Webb	30	0	0
Chesnutt Webb	10	0	0
Charming Jenny has now 2 bone spavins	20	0	0
Pope Bess	25	0	0
Chesnutt Ramsdon	30	0	0
Bay Courant	50	0	0
Bay Scratch	35	0	0
A Bay filley 4 years old	12	0	0
Chesnutt Spot good for nothing			

Stallions.			
Leeds	80	0	0
Dunn Arabian	60	0	0
Black Arabian	43	0	0
Honey Wood	30	0	0
Coach horses.			
Sett of 7 Black Danish horses and 1 gelding (1 blind, 1 spavin'd, 1 bad eyes, 1 broken winde & good for little. The whole set at	170	0	0
The sett of Danish bay mares and geldings (3 spavin'd, 2 blind.) The whole Set at	50	0	0
The leading set of English horses being 8	143	11	0
Three chaise horses	40	0	0
Hunters.			
The brown Welley mare	60	0	0
A little Barb Stone horse, 23 gui^{s}	24	14	6
A little Barb nag	20	0	0
Padds.			
A dunn padd	7	0	0
The Doctor's nagg	12	0	0
One gray padd	29	0	0
The old dunn padd The Chiddle padd Old Ormond padd	10	15	0
Total	992	0	6

Valuation of the coaches. [Signed by Francis Kitson and Timothy Budworth.]

	li.	*s.*	*d.*
His Royall Highness Body coach out of mourning valued at	150	00	00
And old coach put into mourning for a Body coach valued at	40	00	00
The three end leading coach in mourning: and an old velvitt lining and a seatt cloth belonging to it valued at	55	00	00
The chariott in mourning valued at	30	00	00
The old chaise in second mourning lin'd with a grey cloth valued at	10	00	00
The three old wagins valued at	15	00	00
The old sashmere valued at	06	00	00
The old chair valued at	20	00	00

The valuation of the Prince's silver plate. [Signed by Richard Adams and Pierre Platel.]

Note. The total weight is stated as 10329 oz. 12 dwt., and the total value at £2681 17*s*. 5½*d*. The highest value set on any pieces being 5*s*. 4½*d*. per oz., and the lowest 4*s*. per oz.

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Arms belonging to his late Royall Highness valued the eighth day of June 1709 by Thomas Wright, Master of the Gunmakers' Company, Francis Phillipps, Warden, John Shaw sen[r] and Andrew Dolep.

Item. Twenty pair of pistolls valued at three pounds a pair - - - -	60	0	0
Item. Ten pair of pistolls at one pound a pair -	10	0	0
Item. Four pair of pistolls at seven shillings and sixpence a pair - - - -	1	10	0
Item. Eight mortar peices at one pound a peice -	8	0	0
Item. Fifteen wheellock guns at one pound a piece - - - - -	15	0	0
Item. Sixteen bullet guns at one pound fifteen shillings apeice - - -	28	0	0
Item. Eighteen ordinary guns at one pound five shillings apeice - - -	22	10	0
Item. Six double guns at ten pounds apeice -	60	0	0
Item. Two wind guns at five pounds apeice -	10	0	0
Item. Twenty four guns at three pounds ten shillings apeice - - -	84	0	0
	£299	0	0

A barge belonging to his late Royall Highness deceased valued the 16[th] day of June 1709 by John Loftus and Robert Mason.

Item a twelve oar'd barge and glasses and oares - 130 0 0

Item. These exhibitants declare that the plate belonging to the bed chamber of his late Royal Highnes and which was in constant use there was appraised at 93. 5. 9¾. but was claimed by the R[t] Hon[ble] the Lord Delawarr who was Groome of the Stole to his late Royall Highnes as a fee and perquisite of his office and as such was delivered to him.

Item. These exhibitants declare that the coaches chaises carriages chaires saddle and coach horses, breeding mares and stallions and all other things belonging to his late Royall Highnes's stable were claimed by the R[t] Hon[ble] the Earl of Bridgewater who was Master of the Horse to his late Royall Highnes as a fee and perquisite of his office and as such have been delivered to him.

Item. These exhibitants do declare that the barge belonging to his late Royall Highnes was claimed by Christopher Hill who was Bargemaster to his late Royall Highnes as a fee and perquisite of his place and as such was delivered to him.

[1709 ?]. Duke of Argyll to Spencer Compton. Unaddressed and undated.

"Sir—You know when I came to command his late Royall Higness Prince George's regiment of foot [the 3[rd] Buffs] the board of gen[ll] officers found that Gen[ll] [Charles] Churchill had left the regim[t] £3858 in that debt to Major [William] Churchill and M[r] Harnege on the clothing acc[t]. The Duke of Marlborough was acquainted with it and for accommodating the matter on their application his Royall Highness was pleased in place of the £200 he gave yearly for clothing the drums and hautboys of his regim[t] in his livery to allow £430 p annum for that untill the above mentioned sum of £3858 should be paid the

regim^t being to be clothed new and the first £130 being paid from your office last year I desire you'l oblige me by acquainting my Lord Treasurer herewith and pray the favour of him to speak to Her Majesty to ordere the paym^t of the £430.

Your favour herein in will oblige Sir &c.

ARGYLL."

1712, March 31st. Sir John Stanley to Spencer Compton. Dated at the Cockpit, and unaddressed.

"Sir,—Her Majestie having been pleased to referr my Lord Chamberlain the inclosed peticon of M^r Hill, master of the barges to his late Royall Highness [Prince George of Denmark], his Grace desires you to inform him what allowance was made to M^r Hill out of your office for repairs of the barges, barge-house, &c., and to what time paid. Also to inform him whether the Prince's barges do now belong to her Majestie, or [can be] claimed as a fee by any of his officers, or any other person. I am with respect—Sir—your most obedient and most humble serv^t

J. STANLEY."

1715–1723. Abstract of the expences of His R. Highness [the Prince of Wales'] Household [for every month] from Oct. 1^st 1715 to Sept^r 30^th 1722. On a sheet in tabular form.

A similar abstract from 1^st Oct. 1715 to 1^st Oct. 1723.

With the above abstracts are several other papers and accounts, most of which are undated and of no great interest, relating to the Prince of Wales' Household.

In an undated paper headed "An Establishment for Richmond House," which begins "M^r Carter the gardner for the whole charge of the gardens 210*li* p ann.," there is entered "The Black [a] Moor in the menagery 8*li* p ann. [and] 6*s*. board wages p week. Totall 23. 12. p ann."

From another paper it appears that M^rs Margarett Purcell in 1718 was housekeeper of His Royal Highness's House in Leicester Fields at a salary for herself and her servants of £100.

1720–1722. Accounts of [and letters to] Spencer Compton as Treasurer to the Prince of Wales.

1723–1728. The following papers relate to the Duchy of Cornwall, and formerly belonged to Mr. Compton as Treasurer of the Duchy.

1723, April 16th. Edward Trelawny to *Capt. Rogers?* Unaddressed and apparently a copy in a clerk's hand.

"Sir,—Haveing the hon^r to dine with the Judges at your Assizes, I took that oppertunity to more my Lord Eyres for a farm [*qu.* a lease of mining rights?] in fav^r of the tinners; his lordship seemed very well pleased with it, and with an uncommon earnestness encourag'd me to endeavour a petition in order thereunto from the tinners, saying it was not theires but our business to petition which if I would forward in the contrary [*sic*], his lordship assured me, he would promote it above with his utmost interest, and doubted not of bringing it to a happy conclusion.

Soon after I did my self the honour to write to my Lord Falmouth [Lord Warden of the Stanneries] in it, for his lordship's direction; whose answer now lies before me in these words. I am very well pleased, that you or any other gentleman, should use their utmost endeavours for a farm; which no man living more earnestly desires than my self.

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I need not tell you how hardly the tinners are dealt with by the merchants; and you are so much interested in this affair, and have the interest of your contrary [*sic*] so much at heart, that I flatter my self, you will not only approve of my endeavours for the common good, but will promote it among your neighbours with your utmost zeal.

I therefore make it my request to you, that you would give me your opinion (who have been so lon[g] experienc'd in forwarding farms for many yeares last past) whether this will be most properly promoted by a generall meeting of the best adventurers; or by a Petition drawn in form and circulated through the county for subscriptions; which togeather with your pardon for this trouble, will be very welcome to Sir —Your humble serv[t],

ED. TRELAWNY."

1723, April 22nd. William Pendarves "To the Hon[rd] Col. Godolphin Member [of] Parl[t] at his house in Scotland Yard—Whitehall." Dated at Pendarves.

"Hon[rd] Sir—Thursday last at our half Quarter Sessions at Penzance a letter was there communicated to us by Cap[t] Rogers a coppy of which is inclosed. We came to the resolution that we would make application to some of the Prince's Councell to know in what manner his Royal Highness will be addrest; whither by the Lord Warden [of the Stanneries] or any other way, if you would give your self the trouble to ask the Speaker his thoughts thereon, and let me know them it will be a great obligation on this country, and if we can bring it to a conclusion, will rivet his Highness['s] int[erests] so in the hearts of our country men; as no other favour can parelel. If for any reason you do not think fit to grant this request, you may please to communicate to any [of] our country men (the enclosed) who you may perchance meet.—I am—Sir your obliged humble servant

WILL PENDARVES.

[P.S.] Pay the inclosed to my wife."

1723, April 27th. Colonel Sidney Godolphin to Spencer Compton. Dated at Whitehall and unaddressed. Endorsed in Spencer Compton's hand "Sidney Godolphin—Apl. 27[th] 1723—Tin-Farm."

"Sir—I beg leave to trouble you with the inclosed, and that I may wayte on you at your coming to towne to receive your commands I am—Sir—Your most obedient servant

S. GODOLPHIN."

1723, Sept. 25th. The most humble Petition of William Munday —To the High and Mighty Prince George Prince of Wales Duke of Cornwall &c:—

Sheweth—That your Petitioner hath been Chief Clerk in your Royal Highnesses Auditor Gen[ls] Office ever since the establishment thereof, And was many years before in the Auditor's Office for your Dutchy of Cornwall, and was sworne Deputy therin at your Highnesses new granting the said office to M[r] Bertie. And your Petitioner hath likewise acted in your Survey[r] Gen[ls] Office as Chief Clerk, all the time that M[r] [Samuel] Travers [late M.P. for S[t] Mawes] held the same, and is now continued by Mr. [Walter] Cary the present Surveyor Gen[l] . . . . .

That for all these services your Pet[r] doth not receive from your Royal Highness any salary or yearly fee whatsoever, nor from any of his principals, but M[r] Bertie, who pays him 40*li* p ann. only: And his perquisites are so small in all the said Offices, that your Petitioner is

unable to support himself and family without your Royal Highnesses bounty towards him, *etc.*

Endorsed: "Referr'd to his Royal Highness's Council the 25th Sept[r] 1723," and minuted at foot:—It is his Royal Highnesses pleasure that this Petition be referr'd to the consideration of his Royal Highness's Council; and that they do report their opinion to his Royal Highness what gratification it may be reasonable to allow for the extraordinary services mentioned therein.

S[AMUEL] MOLYNEUX.

1724, April 29th. The Memorial of W[m] Munday Deputy Auditor of the Dutchy of Cornwall relating to the Accounts of Robert Corker Esq[r] Receiver General thereof. Addressed "To the R[t] Hon[ble] Spencer Compton Esq[r] His Royal Highnesses Treasurer and Receiver General." 2 pp.

From this Memorial it appears that "the Ipsum" of the Dutchy Receiver's Account for the year ended at Michelmas was £21,807. 12. 5½.

1724, May 18th. The second Memorial of W[m] Munday Deputy And[ito]r of the Dutchy of Cornwal relating to the Accounts of Robert Corker Esq[r] Rec[eive]r Gen[era]l thereof.

. . . . . "The remains of the Ipsum of his Accounts to and for the Year ended at Michaelmas 1721, according to my former state is 3,257*l.* 12*s.* 6½*d.*"

"In all in the Rec[r] Gen[l]s hands due to his Royal Highness to Michaelmas last 16,884*l.* 10*s.* 11¾*d.*"

"1724, Dec. 16th. Nicholas Vincent to Spencer Compton. Dated at Chelsea and unaddressed. Endorsed by the Speaker "Mr Vincent's letter relating to the Sheriff of Cornwall."

The writer states that he has received a letter from M[r] Samuel Philips complaining of ill health, and begs M[r] Compton to prevail with his Royal Highness to name Thomas Long of Penheale his Sheriff of Cornwall, for the ensuing year, instead of M[r] Philips.

1725, April 7th.—Mons[r] Brunaud to "The Right honourable Spencer Compton Treasurer to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales—In S[t] James—London." Dated at Bordeaux.

The writer advises his Highness's Treasurer as to drafts he has drawn for wines bought for the Prince's use. From his figures it appears that the then rate of exchange between England and France was then about 3*s.* 2*d.* per écu of 3 francs.

"£200 at 37¾ p. v. making in French money frs. 3814·10." The letter concludes:—

"I did not draw all at once as M[r] Powell writes me you wished I had done but I durst not do it before the wines were ready to go aboard. However [I] am glad that what remained to draw was but little at this high rate of exchange, it being started up in one post from 37¾ to 38⅝ & ½ yeas[r] 38¾ never have I seen the like, nor monneys so scarce; that we may thank the famous system of Mississippi for. I subscribe [myself] with submission" *etc.*

1725, July 3rd. J. Collier "To The Right Honourable Sir Spencer Compton Speaker of the House of Commons." Sir—I have sent the farther bill to M[r] Andrews for your honor—and would humbly presume to begg your Honor's favourable recomandation of the item in my former bill which is left in blank. I am sure from your owne justice and generosity considering my Extroadnary paines and service in the affair there is noe occation to mention it but that it may not slipp your mind, I am S[r]—Yo[r] hono[rs] most obedient humble serv[t],—J. COLLIER."

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1725, Oct. 9th, N.S. William Rollinson to Sir Spencer Compton. Dated at Bordeaux and unaddressed. 3 pp.

The writer discusses the merits of various wines and the prospects of the approaching vintage. Begs his correspondent's acceptance of a barrell of grapes which he is sending by Capt[n] Henry Beach of the Bordeaux Merchant. "Twenty-four hours more wet before the grapes are cut must infalibly spoil the whole sans resource. I am therefore so far at present from saying what sorts may be most proper this year for His Royal Highness, that 'tis impossible for me to imagine whether any wine in this province can be found worth bringing into England. . . . . I have this day drawn upon you for 2903 : 1 : Livres, at 38⅞ per French Crown, £156. 14. 11. sterling, payable to the order of M[r] Robert Gordon at two [months ?] usance, being the amount of five tons of wine according to the enclosed invoice . . . . . ."

Note.—From this letter it appears that the claret supplied to the Prince of Wales's household cost about thirty guineas a tun, that the value of the French *livre* at this date was nearly thirteen pence, and that the exact value of the French *écu* of three livres was 38⅞ pence.

1725, Dec. 13th. Nicholas Vincent, "To William Munday Esq. at his House in Grovesnor Street near Hanover Square—London." Dated at Truro.

"Mr. Munday—I receiv'd yours last Saturday, and though I have no objection to the characters of the persons whose names you sent me, yet I think it would be more for the service of the Government, that John Collins of Treworgan Esq[re] should be appointed Sheriff for the ensuing year, and therefore hope he will be nominated accordingly. I desire you will present my humble service to that Gentleman who commanded you to write the letter and am—your friend and servant,

NIC. VINCENT."

1726, April 17th. Sidney Godolphin to Sir Spencer Compton.—Dated at Thames Ditton in Surry, and unaddressed.

"Sir, Haveing (beyond expectation) survived the winter I am not without hopes of liveing a little longer, in order to which I don't know anything that can contribute more effectually then his Royall Higness[es]'s grace and favour.

I am told M[r] Vincent (if liveing) is in a verry ill state of health. Upon Mr. Godolphin's death he succeeded him in the place of seymaster [? Assay-master] of the stamerys. I did then with all humility address my self to your Honour (who I am prowd to call my Patron) to recomend me to the Prince's favour on that ocation which I now again do if you approve of this the most humble request of—Your most faithfully devoted and obedient serv[t].

S. GODOLPHIN."

1726, July 1st. Lord Falmouth, Lord Warden of the Stannaries, to Sir Spencer Compton. Dated in London and unaddressed.

"Sir—I take the liberty to lett you know, that att two this morning M[r] Vincent dyed, by whose death the office of essay master is vacant in the gift of His Royall Highness. If itt would be His Royall Highnesse's pleasure to bestow that office on Samuel Foot Esq., who lives constantly in the Country, is knowing in these affairs, and has ever been steady to the interest of the royall fameleye itt would allsoe enable me to be very usefull, in severall corporations, which to be permitted to be (to His Roy[l] Highness) is my utmost ambition, but this must be as (he pleases)

and it must be told Him or not as you please, att least you will pardon this, from him that is most truly Sir—Your very scall [? speciall] humble servant.

FALMOUTH."

$172\frac{6}{7}$, Feb. 2nd. Robert Mann "To M^{r} Andrews at the Right Hon^{ble} S^{r} Spencer Compton's—These."

"Sir—A vacancy being likely to happen in a very little time here, I think it my duty to let my great Master know it, and being confin'd to my room, where I have been more then ten dayes, thought none so proper to tell him of it as yourself—'tis M^{r} Astells [Post of] Controller of the cole yard; the sallery 30^{li} p^{r} ann, diet coles and candles, with a pretty little lodgeing fit indeed only for a single man. He sells the College coles by contract and delivers out all candles and by that means serves all the offices with both cole and candle. In a word in my opinion 'tis to a man that will be here and mind his business a good 100^{li} a year. Formerly the Wardrobe was enext to this and Pope the present Wardrobe Keeper is in a very bad way and had he dy'd first Astall was to have had both (as I have heard) and then it would be twice as good and two very good lodgeings, and indeed the first establishment runs for one man to both places, and since my time one Heeler had them both. If you please to let his Hono^{r} know this and with humble duty, you'l oblege me. I don't Care to pressume to write this bussey time to him, but you'l believe me—Sir your most humble servant.

ROB. MANN."

[P.S.] Interest is making by some [who] will make the Speaker believe its worth a very triffle but mine is a true state of the matter.

PAPERS RELATING TO THE TOWER OF LONDON.

1712 to 1719.

1712, April 1st. Petition of Thomas Cornelius, Master Gunner of the Town to the Earl of Northampton. Assigned and Endorsed "Cap^{t} Cornelius's Petition."

The petitioner thinks it his duty to acquaint his lordship that yesterday when putting the guns in order on Evan's Battery M^{r} Eustace, M^{r} Gibson, and M^{r} Musgrove that assists the Surveyo^{r} came there and "without any provocation the said M^{r} Musgrove grew very passionate and did not only villifie and degrade your petitioner with very bad language but also struck your petitioner severall times while upon his post and duty as aforesaid and the other two held your petitioner that he could not defend nor helpe himself" *etc.*

[1712.] Another Petition of the same to the same; unsigned and dated.

Humbly Sheweth.—That it hath been an antient custome for the Master Gunner of the said Tower to be empowered by Warrant from the R^{t} Hon^{rt} the Constable of the said Tower to demand and receive a smale matter of money for tole or warflidg for landing of goods at and carrying goods from Iron Gates stayres adjoining to Tower Wharff in the Tower liberty . . . . .

Humbly prayes your Lordshipp will please to graunt your petitioner the like Warrant.

1712, April 2nd. Humphry Brent "To the R^{t} Hon^{ble} George Earl of Northampton att his house in Bloomsbury Square." Franked "Walpoole," and bearing the impressed Post Office stamp "Post-payd,

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Peny." Endorsed "Mr Brent's Letter concerning the Commissioners of Sewers."

"My Honoured Lord . . . . . I have acted as Clerk of the Sewers for about seven years . . . . about four months agoe there was a Petition lodged att my Lord Keeper's (which still lyes before him) under the hands of the Sheriffe Cass, Mr Justices [*i.e.* Deputy Lieuts of the Tower Hamletts] Tyssen Brattle Frampton Johnson Kyrby and others. With the list of Commissioners [of Sewers] which my Lord Abingdon was so kind to deliver for me to my Lord Rivers, the same having been first approved of by the Sheriffe and Mr Baron [Robert] Price [of the Exchequer] who had sent me before to renew the Commission as being much concerned himselfe to have it done, because his estate at Wapping which is considerable (as well as the estate of many others) suffers very much by the foulness of the Sewers in those parts, But my Lord Rivers being expected to be moved from his Government of the Tower 'twas thought adviseable to defur renewing the Commission till that Post was filled . . . . . I humbly beg your Lordship's pardon for this trouble as well as leave [to] subscribe myselfe (with the utmost defference and respect)—My honoured Lord, *etc.*

HUMPH: BRENT."

1712, April 11th. John Hales and David Cranford (two of the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital) to the Earl of Northampton. Dated at Chelsea.

The writers beg that the bearer, Mr Crispe, may be continued as agent for the 3 Invalids Companies in the Tower, to which post he was appointed by his Lordship's predecessor, the Earl Rivers.

1712, June 7th. Sir Stephen Fox "To the Rt Honble the Earl of Northampton. Dated at Chiswick, and endorsed "Sir St. Fox's letter recomending Henry Bowman."

"My noble Lord,

I was earnestly desired to put this Petition into your Lordship's hands by a person that was recommend'd to me very earnestly and by his stern look [he] seems very fitt for the imployment he desires, there will be good security given for his faithfull performance of that office the Petitions for which I leave to your Lordship's judgement and remain,

My noble Lord,

Your Lordship's

Most affectionate and humble servant,

STE: FOX."

[1712]. The Earl of Northampton's case as to the Custos Rotulorum of the Tower Hamletts. Undated.

The Tower and Liberty and Precinct thereof hath an antient Court of Record for tryall of all actions there, and a Court Leet, and by a Charter in King James the 2d there are Justices and Sessions of the Peace peculiarly and restrictive from those of Middlesex.

The Hamletts of the Tower are not in the Liberty or Precincts but are in the County of Middlesex and the inhabitants have bin formerly by orders of Councell exempted from appearing at the Sessions for the county in respect of their duty to attend and guard the Tower when required and the Trained Bands of the Hamletts were antient and their rights are reserved in the Militia Act of 13, 14, 15 Car. 2d from which time the Chiefe Governor of the Tower hath bin (by Comission) Lord Leuft of the Hamletts and all other places incorporated and priviledged

within the limitts and Precincts of the Tower or Hamletts and hath made Deputy Lieuf[ts] as in other countys.

The Earl of North[amp]ton's Comissions of Lieuftenancy and Custos Rotulorum are of the Hamletts of the Tower and place incorporated and priviledged within the limitts or Precincts of the Tower or Hamletts with a clause in the Comission of Custos to return to the Sessions of Peace of the Tower Liberty, all writts precepts processes and indictm[ts] there to be determined.

But there are noe particular Comissions, Sessions or Clerke of the Peace for all the Hamletts as there are for the Liberty and tho' the Earle of North[amp]ton be Custos Rotulor[um] of both Hamletts and Liberty, yet the Justices and Clerke of the county continue to execute their Office in the Hamletts as in the other parts of the county. Soe that at p[r]sent his Lordship's grant of Custos Rotulor[um] of the Hamletts is of noe use to him.

1712, June 13th. A list of the new Commissioners of Sewers [for the Tower Hamlets]. In duplicate, in the handwriting of Humphrey Brent. One copy is endorsed "List of the Commissioners of Sewers for the Tower Hamlets," and the other is endorsed "List of the Commissioners of Sewers given to my Lord Keeper. June 13th 1712."

The R[t] Hon[ble] Simon Lord Harcourt, Baron of Stanton Harcourt, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of Great Brittain: The R[t] Hon[ble] Rob[t] Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, Lord High Treasurer of Great Brittaine: The R[t] Hon[ble] George Earl of Northampton Constable of her Majesties Tower of London: The R[t] Hon[ble] Richard Earl Rivers, Master of the Ordnance: The R[t] Hon[ble] Montagu Earl of Abingdon: The R[t] Hon[ble] M[r] Baron Price: Sir Edward Northey her Majesties Attorney generall; Sir Robert Raymond her Majestics Solicitor Generall: The Hon[ble] James Bertie Esq[re] [and] Hugh Smithson Esq[re] [M.P.'s for Middlesex]: Sir Samuel Garrard, Sir William Leman, [and] Sir Nathaniel Barnadiston, Bar[ts]: Sir John Lake, Sir Henry Johnson, Sir John Parsons, Sir Jonathan Andrews, Sir Thomas Davall, Sir Edward Betenson, Sir William Benson, [and] Sir James Etheridge, Kn[ts]: [Alderman] John Cass, William Gore, Francis Tyssen, John Ward, William Johnson, Alexander Pendarvis, Uvedale Price, William Bridges, Simon Harcourt (Clerk of the Crowne), Thomas Chamber, William Parker of Hackney, William Northey, Daniel Brattell, Paul Dockmanique, Samuel Benson, Thomas Frampton, Bastwick Johnson, Robert Kyrby, Alexander Ward, Sherman Godfrey, Robert Thornhill sen[r], Robert Thornhill jun[r], Nathaniel Manlove, Charles Cæsar, Thomas Blackmore, Joseph Short, Felix Feast, John Metcalfe, Ephraim Beauchamp, Henry Hunt, Samuel Brewster, Joseph Moxon, Edward Ambrose, Joseph Jorye, Alexander Pitfield, Robert Doyley, John Dorrell, Humphrey Parsons, Samuel Twinn, Richard Beauvoir, John Smart, Daniel King, William King. James Walker, Clare Windham, Thomas Wright, and William Wright, Esquires: D[r] Richard Welton, [Rev.] John Wright Cler[k], D[r] Richard Mead, Peter Monger, Edmond Noble, John Silk, Thomas Bacon, William Jewell, William Blakewey, Edward Lee, John Goreum, Richard Byrom, Cap[t] John Hazelwood of Wapping, Henry Mulcaster, Henry Whitehand, John Warner of Spittlefeilds, Philip Shepheard, Stephen Hall, Charles Boone, John White, Thomas Bateman, Timothy Thornbury, John Bateman, Robert Dennett, Henry Marshall, William Beawes, Cap[t] John Merry, Thomas Preston, Samuel Skinner, John Blackhall, Alexander Weller, John Kirby, Robert Bird, Richard Mount, Thomas Sargeaunt, Ralph Harwood, John Hawkins, Cap[t] Thomas Wharton, Joseph Wilmot, Cap[t] John Haselwood of S[t] Bar-

thol[omew] the Great.—[All the above gentlemen are] off the Quorum.

[Those whose names follow are] not of the Quorum—James Spagg, Daniel Taylor, Thomas Webb, Samuel Groome, Robert Stephens, Massey Owen, John Elderton, Thomas Cooke, Charles Venner and Art[hur] Stephens, gent[lemen.]

1712, June 17th. J. D. Crispe (Secretary to the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital) to the Earl of Northampton. Dated at the Royal Hospital near Chelsea.

The writer encloses a copy of her Majesty's instructions to the Lords and others Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital.

[1712, June]. The humble Petition of Henry Bowman to Sir Stephen Fox. Undated.

The place of goal-keeper of the Tower-Court being in the gift of the Earl of Northampton, and not in the gentleman porter of the Tower, and M^r^ Steward [Robert] Thornhill having regulated many abuses committed by the Deputy-goaler, who is not duely admitted to the said Imployment, the Petitioner begs the favour of a recommendation to the Earl of Northampton to admit him into that office.

[1712, June]. The humble Memorial of the same to the same. Undated.

SHEWETH—That he having humbly petitioned your Hono^r^ to present him to the Right Hono^ble^ the Earl of Northampton, to be goale-keeper of the prison holden for the Tower Court . . . long since informed relating to that station that goale-keeper, and returne-brevium, is one and the same place: returning all the process sent by the Sherriff, when executed in his Lordship's Precinets.—Therefore most humbly prays your Hono^r's^ farther favour to prevaile with his Lordship to grant his Warrant directed to Robert Thornhill Esq^r^, Steward of the Court for the Tower Liberty: that your Petitioner may be settled in the said imployment.—And as in duty bound, *etc.*

1712, July 26th. J. Blount to Humphrey Brent. Endorsed "Copy of Blount's letter to M^r^ Brent to go with the Deputy Lieu^ts^ to Windsor."

"Sir,—Since we parted I have hired 2 three end coaches with 6 horses each at 2^li^ each coach. I have paid 10*s.* earnest and the rest to be paid after the journey is perform'd. The man's name is Blunt and [he] lives at the upper end of the Hay Market Pickadily. The coaches will be at the Exchange at the hour appointed but my Lord being determin'd to go out of town to-morrow I am oblig'd to wait upon his Lordship into the country so cannot attend the Lieutenancy to Windsor so must desire you will defray all the charges as I should have done had I been there. I am &c.

J. B.

To M^r^ Brent."

1712, July 26th. Humphrey Brent "To Mr. Blunt or in his absence to M^r^ Hewett att the R^t^ Hon^ble^ the Earl of Northampton's in Bloomsbury Square. Endorsed "M^r^ Brent's letter in ans^r^ to Blount that he could not do as desired."

"Sir—I do not intend to returne from Windsor with the coaches but to hire a chaise to carry me directly to Reading tomorrow night and to further [*sic*] in Berkeshire to bring up my spouse who is there. So that I must desire you to order M^r^ Hewitt or some other person to discharge the coach-hire which has been always done by the Clerk and for which you have an order. This Charge as well as other incident

charges will be satisfyed out of the first trophy money collected. I can't tell how you can excuse yourselfe from going this journey, for you know the gentlemen must be provided for, when they come to Windsor, and I am sure you'd not think it either reasonable or proper for me to be concerned in this affaire since I am not as yett so much as appointed Deputy Clerk nor do I know whether I ever shall [be], and besides the care of this affaire was left you know wholly to you by the gentlemen which I doubt not on a second thought you'l take care not to sufferr any failure in I am—Sir—

Your most humble serv
H. BRENT."

1712, Oct. 21st. Humphrey Brent to the Earl of Northampton. Addressed "To the R^t Hon^ble George Earl of Northampton—Present," and endorsed "M^r Brent's letter with excuses for not going with the Deputy Lieu^ts to Windsor."

The writer expresses his regrets that he should have fallen under his Lordship's displeasure, either from a letter he wrote to M^r Blunt [on July 26^th] or from not sooner paying his duty to his Lordship. He prays for forgiveness and explains his inadvertency. The letter concludes:—

"From all which, my Lord, I beg leave to say that I do not so much sollicite your Lordship for the Deputy Clerkeship of the Lieutenancy (tho' I should even in that post be proud of serving your Lordship and the gent[lemen]) as to reconcile myselfe to your Lordship's favour, which if you please to grant me will not only be an argument of your Lordship's great lennity and goodness; but of convincing me how much I am.—My honoured Lord.—Your Lordship's most dutifull and most obliged humble serv^t.

HUMPH. BRENT."

1712, Oct. 22nd. Minutes taken by Humphrey Brent "Att a Court of Lieutenancy held for the Tower Hamletts att the Rummer Taverne in Whitechappell on the 22d day of October Anno Domini 1712":—

Present—Sir John Cass Kn^t, William Northey Esq^re, Thomas Hardwick Esq^re, Thomas Frampton Esq^re, Edmond Noble Esq^re, John Blackhall Esq^re, John Elderton Esq^re, Thomas Blackmore Esq^re, Sir Samuel Clerke Knt., Robert Kirby Esq^re, William Nicholas Esq^re, Samuel Skinner Esq^re, Thomas Preston Esq^re, Peter Monger Esq^re, George Tourville Esq^re, Stephen Hall Esq^re. [Deputy Lieutenants].—In the chair Sir John Cass Kn^t.

THE R^t Hon^ble George Earl of Northampton Lord Lieutenant of the said Hamletts having this day by Sir John Cass Kn^t recomended to this Court Humphrey Brent Gentleman to officiate as Clerk in the absence of M^r Hewett Clerk to the Lieutenancy the said Humphrey Brent was accordingly unanimously elected and declared Clerk and is appointed by this Court to officiate as Clerk in the said M^r Hewett's absence.

ORDERED that the severall Companyes of the two regiments of the Militia for the Tower Hamletts which are at present commissioned be forthwith ticketted and that the rolls of each Company together with a duplicate of the same be brought in by the severall Captains to the next Lieutenancy to be holden at the place abovesaid on Monday next att two of the Clock in the afternoon in order to be approved off and signed by them and that Major Thomas Hardwick and Major Thomas Kemp do forthwith give the necessary orders to the severall Captains of their respective Regiments accordingly.

Marquess Townshend Mss.

Ordered that all such orders as shall from time to time be issued forth by authority of this Court to the respective Majors of the two regiments be signed by three of the Deputy Lieutenants att least.

Adjourned to the place abovesaid to Monday next att two a clock.

[1712?]. Petition of Ellinor Calverly to the Earl of Northampton. Unsigned and undated.

Sheweth—That your Petition^r hath given credit to the men doing duty here, the sum of seven hundred pounds: the officers haveing receiv'd no pay (although haveing done twelve months duty) your Petition^r being involv'd in dept and brought to the last extreamity by giveing credit to above halfe the garrison wee all expecting your Lordship's takeing possession of the garrison, do hope for your Lordship's favour in this our deplorable condition. Otherwise both officer, soldier and sutler must come to utter ruine.—Your Petition^r most humbly prays your Lordshipp will be pleas'd to give us your letters to the Lord High Treasurer, and that the Company's doing duty here may be establish't and paid, whereby the officers may be kept from starving as well as the men and sutlers from goales, and falling into utter destruction.

[1712?]. Petition of Peter Steward to the same.

The Petitioner is one of his Lordship's tenants as a sutler in the Tower, in the house where Eaton lately lived and he prays that his Lordship will "let him continue in the said business or otherwise your Lordship's poore old petitioner and wife must unavoidably perrish."

[Circ. 1713.] The humble Petition of Charles Wills quiltmaker in Buckle Street in Whitechappel and Headborough for the Upper Precinct.—To the Right Honorable the Earle of Northampton Constable of her Majestie's Tower of London:—

Humbly Shewith—That on Thursday the 19^th instant about 3 and 4 a clock in the afternoon he having finished the collection of a brief for building the church of Burton upon Trent was goeing to Tower Street upon business and having a sudden occasion he went doune to the side of the Tower Dock near the rayl that goes doune from the turn pike to ease himself. Whilst he was there he was shot by the centenell upon or about Leg's Mount with pease or small shott in about 60 places that the blood followed and near 40 of them on his right thigh and 20 in his right leg and 6 in his cod which beat him downe and [he] was taken up senceless by Cap^t Bolton and other gentlemen who were passing by who led him to the Czar of Muscovy's Head in Tower Street . . . . . a surgeon being brought he order'd some plaisters and oyntment and that he should goe home where he has continued ever since in great paine not being able to follow his trade to his detrim^t having a wife and 3 children to maintain. The persons that took him up saw a serjeant and soldiers of the garrison and which were upon the hill when he was taken up s[ai]d that the centenells had orders from the Gover[no]r to shoote at all persons that cased themselves there.

Wherefore Your Petitioner humbly prays your Lordship wilbe pleased to take his condition into your consideration and give him such relief as in your Lordship's great wisdome shall think propper.

And your Petitioner shall ever pray &c.

[Circ. 1713]. Petition of Thomas Glover for, and on behalfe of, his Father Richard Glover, to the same. Unsigned and undated.

Sheweth—That your Petitioner's brother Richard Glover was by your Lordship's Comission in Feb^y last admitted one of the Yeomen

Waiters att the Tower, under your Lordship's Command, and paid for the said place 250li being all his substance: that his said brother left an ancient father and six children to maintaine in a low condicion, and before his death desired that an Humble Memoriall might be presented to your Lordship of his hard case—And most humbly pray'd your Lordship that his said father or your Petitioner for him, might be admitted to the said place, or otherwise that your Lordship would be pleased to grant his said father such relieſe upon the admittance of any other in consideration of the great loss, as your Lordship of your wisdome and goodness shall think fitt; hee being an object of your Lordship's pitty, as will bee certifyed to your Lordship by Mr Foley of Stoake Hall, in Herefordshire, Richard Hopton Esqr, Robert Unit Esqr and others there."

[Circ. 1713]. Petition of Elizabeth Eades to the same. Unsigned and undated.

The Petitioner, a widow, who for several years has had the use of a cellar near Traytor's Gate has lately been locked out of it by the orders of Colonel Pendlebury, and begs that she may have the use of it as formerly.

[Circ. 1713]. "The humble petition of the Inhabitants of the North and West sides of Tower hill" to the same. Undated.

The petitioners beg his Lordship's permission "to plant a row of trees before their dwelling houses which they humbly conceive may be an ornament to the hill and no manner of ill convenience," etc.

Signed by Tho. Andrews, Harcourt Master, J. Hunt, John Gore, Samll Percivall, P. Cranke, Wm Baynes. Sprig Manesty, Richard Harris, and Benjamin Fowler.

[1713]. The humble address (To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty (of the Rt Honoble the Lord Lieutent and Custos Rotulorum, and of the Deputy Lieutenants, and Justices of the Peace, and Militia Officers of the Tower Hamletts. Endorsed "copy of an Address to Her Majesty, from the Tower Hamletts." No signatures:

"Most Gracious Sovereign

We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects humbly crave leave to approach your royal person with hearts full of gratitude for your princely care and steddy resolution in procuring a peace [at Utrecht] not only for your own subjects but for your allies, notwithstanding the utmost efforts that have been used to obstruct it.

The overcoming so many difficulties in the course of the negotiations is a manifest proof of your Majesty's wisdom in the choice of your Ministers, and of their faithfulness and abilities in discharge of the great trust repos'd in them.

"We can't be sufficiently thankful to your Majesty for secureing the Protestant Succession in the House of Hanover and establishing a perfect friendship with that illustrious family which has effectually disappointed the malice of your enemies, and put it out of their power to divide your interests.

"We beg leave to assure your Majesty that we in our several stations will diligently use our constant endeavours to promote and preserve the publick peace, to defend your sacred person, our happy constitution both in Church and State, and to shew ourselves loyall and dutiful subjects to the most indulgent and best of princes."

1713, Jan. 2nd. Sir William Windham to Lord Northampton. Dated at Whitehall, and endorsed "Sr William Windham's about changing the garrison at the Tower.—Ansd Jany 5th 17$\frac{1}{13}$."

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1713, Feb. 2nd. The same to the same. Dated as the last and endorsed "S^r W^m Windham about disbanding the 3 companys of invalides, that did duty at the Tower."

1713, March 3rd. A burial certificate from S^t Andrew's, Holborn. "These are to certifie that Robert Gill Esq^re [Keeper of the lyons in the Tower] from his house in the great street in Hatton Garden was bu[rie]d the 29^th of March 1673, as by our Reg^r Book appears. Witness my hand this 3^d day of March 1713. WILLIAM CHARLES P^ish Clerk."

1713, March 25th. The humble petition of Richard Heaton late one of the Sutlers in her Majesty's Tower of London—to the same. Undated, but endorsed "Richard Heaton petition—Read the 25^th March 1713—Ordered that M^r Heaton do bring a certificate of his good behaviour.—Q[uery] if Kettleby had a legall warr^t for what he did":—

"HUMBLY SHEWETH—That your peticoner about June 1707 became a Sutler at the Punch Bowl in the Tower and at his coming in besides the vallue of the household goods and drink gave the widdow Mayes twenty pounds over and above for her good will and paid the rent of 12^li per annum for about two yeares to the order of Gen^ll Cadogan, but a dispute ariseing between the said Cadogan and Coll. Farwell then Dep^ty Governor the rent lay for about a yeare and half in your petitioner's hands when Farwell having inform'd your petitioner that he had a right to the rent and could indempnifie your petitioner for paying the rent to him, your petitioner applyed to M^r Pearce secretary to Cadogan (to whom he paid his rent before) and informed him of what Farwell had said who told him he must then pay it to Farwell.

"When Farwell disposed of his Commission to Coll. Pendlebury your petitioner then paid his rent to the said Pendlebury as he demanded it, and soe continued till Christmas 1711 about which time the Tower was garreson'd by Invalids who not being upon the establishm^t of Guards and garrisons your petitioner did subsist them upon his creditt and trusted those of Cap^t Hide's company to the vallue of 100^li. Some few days before Christmas last when the year's rent would be due, Coll. Pendlebury by his serv^t demanded the rent, which your petitioner could not then pay by reason of his having disburs'd soe much money to subsist the Invalids.

"About the 3^d day of February last your petitioner had his goods seized and body arrested by Kettleby (on the suit of Coll. Pendlebury) who put severall persons imediately into possession of your petitioner's house and would have carryed your petitioner to prison tho' the goods seized were of much more vallue then the debt and tho' he offered substantiall bayle, unless he gave him 8^s 9^d. Upon which he permitted your petitioner to have his liberty tho' he imediately [ap]praised his goods, at which time there was between 30^li and 40^li due to your petitioner for subsisting the Invalids above [mentioned]. But your petitioner owing money to his brewer and other tradesmen was for fear of other actions forced to leave his habitation and obscond without having any consideration from Coll. Pendlebury (who then put a serv^t of his into the house) for the 20^li he had paid to the widow Mayes which with the money due from the Invalids (which was paid in [a] few days after) and the vallue of the goods seized would have amounted to more then would have paid all your petitioner's debts by a considerable sume.

"Wherefore your petitioner humbly prays your Lordship to consider the oppression he has had in this matter and the deplorable condition he and his family is thereby reduced to, and wilbe graciously pleas'd to restore him to his employment as a Sutler in the Tower under your Lordship's

command or to order he may have some allowance for the 20li paid at his coming in and for the damage disgrace and ruin that is brought upon him and his family.

"And your petitioner shall ever pray &c."

1713, April 3rd. Lord Dartmouth to Lord Northampton. Dated at Whitehall, and endorsed "Lord Dartmouth's letter for fireing the Tower guns upon the peace being concluded at Utrecht."

1713, April 18th. A certificate from the Commissary's office (signed by J. Crawford) "that the Rt Honble Robert Lord Lucas was mustered as Chief Governor of the Tower both before and after the Treaty of Reswick."

1713, April 20th. Two certificates from the Paymaster's office, signed by James Moody Deputy Auditor.

From the first it appears that by the accounts of the Earl of Ranelagh, late Paymaster General, that the pay of Lord Lucas, as Chief Governor of the Tower, was at the rate of 38*s*. 4¼*d*. per diem, from 1st April 1692 to 24th June 1702.

From the second certificate it appears that the pay of the garrison of the Tower, from 25th June 1702 to 24th Oct. 1702, was paid to the Rt Honble Montague Earl of Abingdon.

1713, May 4th. Lord Dartmouth, Secretary of State, to Lord Northampton, from Whitehall; acquainting his Lordship by the Queen's commands that she has ordered proclamation of the Peace to be made the next day and that it is her pleasure that the Tower Guns should be fired as usual.

1713, June 25th. The same to the same, from Whitehall.

"My Lord—Her Majesty commands me to acquaint your Lordship that when the French Ambassador makes his publick entry, it is her pleasure that he should be treated with all the marks of respect that are usually shewn to persons of his character on the like occasion."

1713, July 6th. The same to the same, from Whitehall.

"My Lord—I am commanded by the Queen to acquaint your Lordship that Her Majesty does not go to St Paul's Church tomorrow, but both Houses of Parliament being to be there it is Her Majesty's pleasure the guns of the Tower should be fired at the singing of the Te Deum as has been usual at times of publick thanksgivings in that place."

1713, July 21st. The Duke of Ormonde, Commander in Chief, to the same, from the Cockpit.

"My Lord—The third regiment of Foot Guards being to be reviewed on Thursday next, I desire yom Lordship will give orders for such of that Regiment as are now in the Tower, to march out tomorrow morning, and to be reliev'd by such others of the Foot Guards as shall be appointed for that service according to Her Majestie's pleasure signifyd to me thereupon."

1713, July 28th. William Nicholas to the same. Endorsed:—"Mr Nicolas letter about my being muster'd and appointing an Agent."

1713, Augt. 1st. The same to the same. Endorsed:—"Mr Nicholas's letter upon his being made Agent to the Tower Garrison."

1713, Augt. 3rd. The Duke of Ormonde to the same. Dated at St James's.

"My Lord—I am inform'd your Lordship is plac'd on the establishment of guards and garrisons for the more regular payment of your appointment as Constable of the Tower, but I must at the same time acquaint your Lordship that it is not the Queen's intention, the

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privileges which the Lieutenant has by custom enjoy'd should be thereby any way lessen'd, either in regard to the agency or any thing else."

1713, Augt. 3rd. Sir William Wyndham, Secretary at War, to Hatton Compton Esq[r] [Lieutenant General in the army and Lieutenant of the Tower]. Dated at London, and enclosed in the next.

"Sir—I have received yours with the copy of a letter from M[r] W[m] Nicholas, and an extract of your patent. My Lord Northampton is att his request placed on the establishment and ordered to be mustered, he desiring rather to be paid on the military list than the civil where the Constable used to be paid. When Her Majesty complied with that request of his Lordship's I am satisfied she never meant to make any alteration in the power or authority of that post much less to take away any from yours as Lieutenant which is conferred by patent."

1713, Augt. 4th. Hatton Compton to Lord Northampton. Dated at Fulham, and endorsed :—"L[t] Gen[ll] Compton's letter."

"My Lord—When first I hear'd of your Lordship's being upon the establishment I reioyced extremly knowing 'twas your own request and I hoped you would a stoped there; but last Saturday night I received a very pert letter from your agent as he calls himself: which allarumed me that your Lordship was taking what of right belongs to me: whereupon I made my applycation to my Lord Treasurer [Lord Oxford and Mortimer] his grace of Ormonde and the Secretary of Warr; the first spoke to the said secretary in my hearing a sunday night to the same purpose which is hoped will satisfie your Lordship since the other two have writ the inclosed to convince you so far as to recall what orders you have given to your clarke or agent for I have got the Muster stoped to avoid disputes untill I receive your Lordship's comands: which I desire next post. Now I humbly beg leave to give my poor opinion: viz.: that by being muster[d] you brought yourself to be one of the 8000 men and consequently under whosoever commands the army, which I fear lessens the grandure of the Constable; I still hope 'twill not be in the power of little underhand people to create any misunderstanding betwixt your Lordship and him that ever was and is" *etc.*

1713, Augt. 4th. William Nicholas to the same.

". . . . . I cannot learn why the Muster was putt off till Friday . . . I have provided the Muster Rolls so every thing will be ready for Friday."

1713, Augt. 6th. The same to the same.

My Lord—I have onely to acquaint your Lordship that the Lieutenant has sent a lett[r] to the Tower w[ch] Major D'Oyly shewed me this day in these words: "These are to acquaint you that the Muster is putt off till a further day, of which you shall have timely notice from &c. The lett[r] was directed to Coll. Pendlebury . . . ."

1713, Augt. 6th. Lord Northampton to the Lieutenant of the Tower. Endorsed—"Copy of my letter to Generall Compton."

"— I received your letter and am surprised you should be so much dissatisfied with my being putt at the head of the Muster Roll and at my appointing an agent, which I take to be the regular way and shall not recall any orders I have given having writt by this post to the D. of Ormond. As to any misunderstanding between us I know of none nor of any person that endeavours to promote it, but if there should be any it will be wholy owing to yourself, for I am as I have always been."

1713, Augt. 6th. The same to Lord Oxford and Mortimer. Dated at Ashby, and addressed "Copy of my Letter to Lord Treasurer."

"My Lord, I hear the Lieutenant of the Tower hath been with your Lordship upon my being placed on the establishment of guards and garrisons and upon my appointing an agent which of right belongs to him that is at the head of the Muster Roll; it was by your Lordship's favour I was made Constable and also putt upon this establishment, which makes me hope for your protection in maintaining me in my just rights . . . . ."

1713, Augt. 6th. The same to the Duke of Ormonde. Dated at Ashby, and endorsed—"Copy of my letter to the D. of Ormond." To the same effect as the last.

[1713]. "The Case relating to the Power of the Constable of the Tower in appointing an agent for that garrison when upon the establishm[t] for guards and garrisons."

1713, Augt. 8th. William Nicholas to Lord Northampton. Endorsed — "M[r] Nicholas with answers to Querys concerning an agent."

1713, Augt. 11th. The same to the same. Endorsed—"M[r] Nicholas concerning the appointing an agent."

1713, Augt. 12th. The same to the same. Endorsed—"M[r] Nicholas concerning an agent."

1713, Sept. 3rd. Samuel Lynn to the same. From Whitehall.

"My Lord—Her Majesty having order'd the Third Regt of Foot Guards in the Tower Hamletts and on duty at the Tower to march from thence, being first relieved by a detachment from the other regts of Foot Guards in the said Tower duty, I am comanded in the absence of M[r] [Francis] Gwyn [Secretary at War] to acquaint your Lordship therewith that you may please to permit the said relief to be made accordingly . . . ."

1713, Oct. 6th. Lord Northampton. "To the Right Hon[ble] M[r] [John] Hill Lieut Generall of the Ordnance."

"Sir,—There being a vacancy of one of the garrison gunners under my command by the death of Dan[l] Thorp, this is to desire you will please to give the necessary orders for Rob. Trimble to have a warrant to succeed him. I doubt not but he will be the more acceptable he having served in the Royall Artillery in Flanders till it was broke and he allso having assured me he will reside in the Tower the better to do his duty which I shall for the future expect from the garrison gunners."

[1713]. "Extract[s] of sev[era]l patents [temp. Jac. I., and Car. I.] of the office of keeping the lyons in the Tower."

[1713.] John Martin to Lord Northampton. Undated and unaddressed.

"My Lord,—The grant of the said lyon office is most humbly desired for the term of forty years or any other term that may be readily granted, by—My Lord—Your Lordship's most humble and obedient servant, JNO MARTIN."

[1713]. "Establishment of the Tower of London for 184 days, from the 24[th] June inclusive to the 24[th] December inclusive."

NOTE—From this paper it appears that the pay, per diem, of the Constable is 2*l.* 14*s.* 9½*d.*; of the Lieutenant 1*l.* 18*s.* 4½*d.*; of the Deputy Lieutenant 16*s.* 5¼*d.*; of the Chaplain 6*s.* 8*d.*; of the Tower Major 4*s.*; of the Surgeon 2*s.* 6*d.*; of the Master Gunner 2*s.*; of four other Gunners 1*s.* 2*d.* each; of the Gentleman Porter 1*s.* 4*d.*; of 40 Yeomen

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Warders 1*s.* 2*d.* each; of the Physician 1*s.* 1⅛*d.*; of the Apothecary 6½*d.*; and of the Gentleman Gaoler 1*s.* 1½*d.*

1714, Feb. 27th. William Bromley, Secretary of State, to Lord Northampton. Dated at Whitehall, and addressed to the Earl "at his house at Castle Ashby."

"My Lord—The Queen having this day received the ratifications of the Treatys of peace and commerce between her Majesty and the King of Spain, I am commanded to signify the same to Your Lordship, that you may immediately order the Tower guns to be discharged as has been usual on such extraordinary occasions."

Same date. The same to the same. Dated at Whitehall.

"My Lord,—Her Majesty being pleased to order that the [Treaty of] peace and comerce between Her and the King of Spain be proclaimed next Monday at twelve of the clock in the forenoon, I am to acquaint your Lordship therewith that you may give directions for firing the great guns in the Tower on occasion of that solemnity.

1714, July 30th. Lord Bolingbroke to the same. Dated at Kensington.

"My Lord,—The Queen has been taken very ill this morning, and the Lords of the Councill who are now assembled here upon that occasion, have commanded me to write to your Lordship that you do without loss of time come up to town to attend in your post, and to take care of the Tower in this juncture."

[P.S.] "I am too much in haste to use my own hand."

Same date. Francis Gwyn, Secretary at War, to the same. Dated at Whitehall.

"My Lord—I am commanded by his Grace the Duke of Ormonde, [Commander in Chief] to acquaint you that you are forthwith to repair to the garrison under your command, and that you take care that all the officers thereunto belonging do likewise attend their duty."

1714, Aug. 1st. "Letter from the Privy Councell for proclaiming his Majesty King George at the Tower." Addressed "To our very good Lord George Earl of Northampton Chief Governor of the Tower of London" and endorsed "2d Augt 1714. There is a meeting of [the] Council appointed at St James's at ten a clock this Day."

"After our very hearty comendations to yoʳLordship. It haveing pleased Almighty God this day to take to his mercy out of this troublesome life our late sovereign Lady Queen Anne of blessed memory and thereupon his royall Majesty King George being here proclaim'd according to the tenor of the proclamation signed by us herewith sent to your Lordshipp forthwith to cause the said Proclamation to be proclam'd and published in the usual places within your jurisdiction with the solemnities and ceremonies accustomed on the like occasion, so not doubting of yoʳ ready complyance herein we bid your lordship very heartily farewell, from the Council Chamber at St James's the first Day of August 1714.

Your Lordships very Loving Friends.

[Signed by John Duke of] BUCKINGHAM [President of the Council; William Earl of] DARTMOUTHE [Lord Privy Seal; Simon Lord] HARCOURT [Lord Chancellor; Charles Duke of] SHREWSBURY [Lord High Treasurer, Lord Chamberlain, and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; George Duke of] NORTHUMBERLAND, [James Duke of] ORMONDE; [James Earl of] FINDLATER; [Hugh Earl of] LOUDOUN; [Charles Bodville Earl

of] RADNOR; [John Earl] POULETT [Lord Steward of the Household; Heneage Lord] G[U]ERNSEY; and WILLIAM BROMLEY [Secretary of State].

Same date. An Order of Council—Dated at the Court of S^t James, and signed by Edward Southwell.

It directs the Earl of Northampton to give directions for firing the Tower Guns at 12 Clock being the time appointed for proclaiming King George.

1714, Augt. 3rd. William Bromley to Lord Northampton from Whitehall.

"My Lord—Since the City of London enjoys a perfect Tranquility, & there is no just Cause to apprehend that any Designs are carrying on to disturb the Publick Peace, their Excellencies the Lords Justices think fit that the Militia of the Tower Hamlets be forthwith dismissed. I am with the greatest Respect,"

Same date. Francis Gwyn, Secretary at War, to the same, from Whitehall.

"My Lord—I am to desire your Lo^p will cause an acco^t to be returned to me what Number of Men the Barracks in the Tower of Lond^o will contain, and in what condition they are at present."

1714, Augt. 5th. A Sealed Order in Council. Dated at the Council Chamber S^t James', and signed by Edward Southwell.

It directs that Particular Care be taken that during the Proceeding of her late Maj^ts Funerall from Kensington to Westminster Abby, and untill Her Maj^ts Body be interred, a Gun be fired at the Tower every Minute.

1714, Augt. 15th. Thomas Gwyn to Lord Northampton. Dated at Whitehall.

"My Lord—The Lords Justices having ordered seven Battallions of Foot to be brought over from Flanders to England some of which are already Arriv'd and the rest hourly Expected, I am therefore to Signify their Excellency's Command to your Lordship, that as any of the said Batallions shall be brought up the River of Thames, You permitt them to land at the Tower Wharfe in order to follow the Route given them to their intended Quarters."

1714, Augt. 17th. A sealed Council Order. Dated at the Council Chamber, S^t James, and signed by Christopher Musgrave. Endorsed:—

"Order of Council for firing a Gun at the Tower every Minute on Sunday Night next while her Majesties Funerall is proceeding from the Princes Lodgings to the Abby at Westminster and till Her Majestie is interr'd."

1714, Augt. 25th. The humble Petition of Thomas Cable to the same. Undated, but endorsed "The petition of Thomas Cable—25^th August 1714—To succeed his Father in ringing the bell in the Tower":—

SHEWETH—That your Petitioner's Father Thomas Cable after haveing rungg a Bell w^ch goes at Half an Hour after Nine a Clock at Night in the Tower for Twelve Years, and upwards, died Yesterday (the 24^th of this instant August) his Wife haveing also departed this life the 28^th of July last, and have left behind them, ten Fatherless and Motherless Children, six of whom are not able to do any thing for a Liveing; and being left in miserable poor Circumstances w^thout any manner of Dependance for their Support, but the Charity of well despos'd people.

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Wherefore and in regard to his Fathers long and Faithfull Service, your Petitioner Humbly prays you'l be pleasd to bestow on him his Fathers said Benefitt of ringing the Bell (w^ch^ will be a most charitable Act and enable him to maintain his poor Brothers and Sisters).

Your Petitioner as in Duty Bound shall ever pray &c.

Thos Cable.

1714, Sept. 6th, Whitehall. Francis Gwyn to Lord Northampton.

"My Lord—A Detachment of Two hundred Men and Officers proportionable of Lieu^t^ Gen^l^ [John Richmond] Webb's Regiment [the 8th Foot] being order'd to march and releive the Detachment of the Foot Guards now doing Duty at the Tower of London the Day before His Majesty's coming from Greenwich to S^t^ James's, It is the Lords Justices Direction that upon the Arrival of the said Detachment of L^t^ General Webb's Regiment Your Lordship do permit the said Releif to be made accordingly."

1714, Sept. 8th. A Sealed Council Order. Dated at the Council Chamber, S^t^ James's, and signed by Edward Southwell. Endorsed:—

"Order of Councill for firing the Gun's at the Tower 1^st^ w^n^ the King Lands at Greenwich; 2. w^n^ the King setts out on the day of his Entry; 3. w^n^ His Maj^tie^ & all his Guards shall have pass'd ov^r^ Lond^n^ Bridge."

1714, Sept. 16th. Francis Gwyn to Lord Northampton. Dated at Whitehall, and endorsed:—

"Lett^r^ from Francis Gwyn Sec^y^ of War that the Detachm^t^ of Guards [at the Tower] be forthwith retired by the Detachm^t^ of Gen^l^ Webbs Regiment."

1714, Sept. 27th. William Pulteney to the same. Dated at Whitehall, and endorsed:—

"A Letter from W^m^ Pulteney Esq^r^ Secretary at War, for permitting Gen^l^ Webbs Reg^mt^ to be relieved by a Detachment of the 3 Regim^ts^ of Foot Guards."

1714, Oct. 14th. The same to the same. Dated at Whitehall, and endorsed:—

"William Pulteney Secretary at War That a List of the Commission[ed] Officers in the Tower be sent to him."

1714, Oct. 19th. Lord Townshend to the same. Dated at Whitehall, and endorsed:—

"Letter from my L^d^ Townshend Sec^ry^ of State to fire the Guns as usual [tomorrow] on the Day of His Majesties Coronation."

Same date. William Pulteney to the same. Dated at Whitehall, and endorsed:—

"Order for firing the Tower Guns for His Majesty's Coronation."

1714, Oct. 26th. The Board of Ordnance to the same. Dated at the Office of Ordnance, and signed by C[harles] Musgrave (Clerk of the Ordnance) the Hon Dixie Windsor (Storekeeper of the Ordnance), and Rupert King.

"My Lord—We desire your Lordship will be pleased to give directions, that the person who has the Key of the House belonging to this Office on the East end of Tower Wharfe (which was lent for the Guard to do duty when doubled on the demise of her late Majesty) do forthwith deliver the said Key to M^r^ Farmer Messenger to this Office."

1715, Jan. 7th. The same to the same. Dated at the Office of Ordnance, and signed by Edward Ashe (Clerk of the Ordnance), James Craggs (Clerk of the Deliveries of the Ordnance), Major General

Michael Richards (Surveyor General of the Ordnance), and John Armstrong (afterwards Surveyor General).

"My Lord—We writt to your Lord[p] the 26[th] of October last to desire you to give directions for delivering the Keys of the House on the East end of Tower Wharfe (which was lent for the Guard to do duty, on the Demise of her late Majesty) to M[r] Farmer Messenger to this Office, but as yet the said Keys are not delivered up, We must therefore desire to remind your Lordship of our former Letter, & that you will be pleased to give directions accordingly."

1715, Jan. 10th. "Copy of my Lords Answer to the Board of Ordnance concerning the key of the Guard house at the End of the Wharfe."

Sirs—I rec[d] y[r] letter of the 7[th] Instant wherein you desire me to give directions for delivering the Key of the Guardhouse at the East end of the Wharfe. I will speake to the Duke of Marlborough concerning it & am—Sirs—Your humble Serv[t].

1717, July 5th. The Accounte of the Pay of the Garrison of the Tower of London [from Jan[y] 20[th] $17\frac{13}{14}$ to March 14[th] $17\frac{6}{7}$].

This is a True Coppy of the Accounte of all the Money received and paid on Accounte of the Garrison of the Tower of London by me—Wm Nicholas."

Letters formerly belonging to Elizabeth (Shirley) Countess of Northampton.

1713-1737.

1713, Augt. 10th. Dame Ferrers to Elizabeth Shirley. Unaddressed.

"My dear Child.

Tis in this relation i shall ever esteeme you, therefore you may depend upon me, and in w[t]soever i may [do] most to express my selfe for y[r] servis be free w[th] me and i will readly compose my selfe to y[r] intrest, for as Almightye God hath bin pleased to leave but one of my Famyle, i thinke i am the more oblidged to offer upon any consernes of y[rs] to be redy to inquier w[t] can be [in] my power to add to y[r] advantage, and recomend it in all times, that you will be very prudent in care off the station you are in, nor do or act in future or present any thing to the preindise of that inhereitance w[ch] God hath given you, i shall now say noe more but trust that you make good use of my advise for y[r] owne binifett and now take my Lave for this present but shall be to you my Deare Child y[r] affectionat Grand Mother

Anne Ferrers."

[No date.] The Hon. Lawrence Shirley to "M[rs] Shirley at the Lady Ann Courtney's in the Pall Mall—London."

"Twickenham Sunday.—Dear Niece I cant by any means prevail with my Lord to look into those Papers, that I brought with me: He says he will neither concern himself with them, nor any thing that belongs to y[w], as long as y[w] continue under my L[d] Abingdon's care. . . . . He has still a great deal of compassion left for y[o], & would willingly be the means of saving y[u] from the ruin y[u] must inevitably meet with, from those whose hands y[u] are now in. Wherefore, if y[u] will consent to leave my L[d] Abingdon, & turn off y[r] french woman (which is another thing he insists upon) y[u] shall be very welcome to his house and he will do y[u] all the servise he can." . . . . . .

1714, July 20th. The Dowager Countess of Arran to the same. Unaddressed.

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"I had writt to you sooner Deare Niece, on this sad occasion but that really I have had so much trouble for it my self, as made me very unfitt to write on that subiect, but I desire you to believe, I am much concerned for you, hearing how great a share you take in this iust affliction you have, in the losse of y^r^ oneley, & kind Brother [Lord Tamworth], in this change (that hath noe remedy) one must submitt wth patience to the will of God, who orders all things for the best, & be thankfull, that it hath pleased God hitherto to preserve you alive, &, I hope, you will not afflict y^r^ self soe, as to bring any illnesse upon y^r^ self but that you may be preserved in health, to inioy the fortune that is now fallen to you, & may be continued, to be an honnour to y^r^ famyly, & a comfort to y^r^ relations, amongst w^ch^ none wishes you more hapynesse, nor will be readyer to serve you in all I can, than y^r^ Affectionat humble sernant

D[OROTHY] ARRAN."

"[P.S.] Pray present my service to y^r^ Aunts & to Lady Barbery [Barbara] & M^r^ Laurance [Shirley] that I am sorry to hear are soe afflicted."

[1714], July 24. The Countess Ferrers to "The Hourable M^rs^ Shirley at Staunton in Leicester Shire.—Loughbrough [Post-] Bagg." Dated in London and franked "Ferrers."

"Dear Madam, we got hear a fryday by six a clock, we had a very pleasant journey it was not hot nor dusty. That was a bundell went down by the Mourning Coch, dericked [directed] for me, if you pleas to oppen it y^ar^ your shows [shoes], pray send my Slippers the furst opportunyty. I have sent to M^rs^ Gilibone, he say he has not bespock you a Saddel. I desire to do it a Monday & hope to send it the week after. I cannot get any brown gloves ready Made. L^y^ Abingdon is in town and L^y^ Wenshalley. The town says L^y^ B: has 20000lb. left her. I hope it will do her Servis, and marry her soon. I have seen nobody nor heard no news. I desire you will let me know how you are y^es^ [this] time, weather more than useall or les. I desire you will take y^r^ medesons a week after you are well, I will send you some Spaw Waters a Monday, that you may recover y^r^ health is the harty prayers of y^r^ obliged humble Servant.

S[ELINA] F[ERRERS].

[P.S.] My L^d^ gives his blesing to all I desire mine ware dew [where due] I cannot write to lena y^es^ post & I for got to charge her not to speek to L^y^ Bety let her be never so bad pray tell her this. Sence I writ I hear [the] L^d^ T[reasurer] went to the Q: last night & gave her his Staf L^d^ Darthmouth & the D^k^ of Buckingham the say L^d^ Bishop of London is to be the furst L^d^ of Trea: the B^p^ of Rochister privi Seal. L^d^ T: has been here sence I writ with his wite Staf so I believe all I have writ may not be trew pray send the inclosed to my Mother."

[1714], July 27th. The same to the same. Addressed as the last, and franked by Lord Ferrers.

Dear Madam—I coud get nothing ready to send you y^es^ [this] week but hope to send all the next I have bespock y^r^ Saddel the man brant me one I liked very well but it had two pumels so I have bespock one with one pumel covered with gray cloth lased with black lase [lace] with every thing to it for 4*l.* 10. I hope it will please you I am to have it a Satterday sevennight. L^y^ Angelsey was marry'd last Satterday, M^rs^ Pit to M^r^ Chomley y^a^ [they] ware at S^t^ James Church a Sunday very fine all my L^ds^ Diamonds are come y^ar^ is non very large, we have bid 5000^lb^ for M^rs^ Bouchers house we conclud we shall have it for she says

she will take five thousand Guineas so I believe she wont stand for that. I desire Jack may take some spaw waters every day and Mr Marthus desires he may ride a horse back [on horseback] if he wont go before a Man he [Lord Ferrers] would have Nurs[e] ride behind a man or one [on] a singel horse & take him [Jack] in her lap yar is some drops for him gon yes week to take when he wakes before dinner as he uste. Ld Wamouth [Weymouth] is very ill ya think he wont livve he hic-ups so everry night ya can [hear] him two or three Roomes of[f] Ly Worsley is with him but non of the famely besides yar is a good dele of company hear bt ya will all go as soon as the Q: leves Kinsinton she has the Gout in her knee a lettel. My Ld has the Gout in his grate towe of the outher foot but he gees a bout the hovse I give [you] many thanks Dear Madam for the care you take of my children & hope I shall soon be with you.

I am yr Most obliged Humble
Servant
S. Ferrers.

[1714?], July 29th. Dame Ferrers to the same. Addressed: "For Mrs Shirly."

"Deare Miss,

I have receaved yr most respectfull kind letter to me wth all the consolation that i was capable of in the condition i was in, for the reale sence of yrs, and my grate Love, hath establishd such an affliction upon my heart that i could not compose my selfe to write so sooune as i ought to have dune, besides i have not bin well, but now am better, and doe assure you as long [as] I have Life will ever express my selfe in my constant friendship for you therefore watch wth greate prudence to have a care of yr present State and be not prevailed wth to pre[j]ud[i]ch yr power, you have a fayer fortune be sure you keepe it, and God give you wisdom and courage to mantaine yr powers health and life i pray to Allmighty God give you for this his favour will still be my prayers that am yr Affectionate Grand Mother.

A. Ferrers."

[1714], Aug. 12th. The Countess Ferrers to the same. Addressed "For Madam Shirley at Staunton Leicershire—Loughbrough Bagg" and franked by Earl Ferrers.

"Dear Madam—

I saw Mrs Ferrers a mounday night she went off the next day out of Town she is not well I never heard any body so angrey as she is att his Will she sayd was it love what els coud it be that he shoud leve her so much she woud have seen him if she had known he had made a Will & a grate dele more every body says the same she dos. I hope you will like yr Saddel he would have had 7. *l.* 10. *s.* if it had been a lose cloth & yes way he had 4. *l.* 10. *s.* he can make you a velvet Cover over yes or he will change it when you have don with it we are very quiate hear & ya think we shall be so, some fear it will not last, ya believe the Coronnation will be asson as ya can get things ready for it, but he is very stately & everry thing must be very fine he speks nether frinch nor English he wont be very good Company to these Kings [the Lords Justices] when he comes (houe?) are much exalted the lettel Dk of K[ent?] has ganed three inches I have seen one of them but he dos not speak to Subjecks. Pray take no more of the waters sence ya do not agree with you I desire if you are not so before five weeks pray take that

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purg agane dont go longer than five weeks I beg. I am very glad to here you are so well for nothing can be a greater pleasure to

Madam

yr Most obliged—Humble Servant

S. F.

[P.S.] My Ld gives his blesing to you and all the famely he thought ya had been a Buck sent from Chartley everry week he has writ to order one everry week."

[1714], Augt. 14th. The same to the same. Unsigned and unaddressed.

"Madam,

I have changed yr saddle for two pumels the mancoly news of Q. [Anne's] death makes everry body hear very dull I hope you have a pleasanter time in the Country I was yesterday at Mrs Bondchers My Ld has baut it he gives 5000li it is thought very cheap I carryed both my boys to School I am sory I cannot tell when I shall return to Staunton for my Ld will stay to see the new K: he cannot be hear in les than a fourthnight which is grate grief to me for I long to see you I am in grate hast. My Ld gives his blesing to all mine ware dew My Sister is yr Humble Servant."

1714, Sept. 4th. Frances Thynne (afterwards Duchess of Somerset), to the same. Dated at Leweston, and unaddressed.

"Dear Madam—

I return you many thanks for the favour of your letter & am very much asham'd you should take any notice of so worthless a thing as the purse I have a great deal of reason to beg your pardon for sending it att a time when you was in such affliction for the death of Lord Tamworth, but I knew nothing of his illness till after it was gone, so I am in hopes you will forgive me,

I am very much obliged to you for the Sence [you] express of our loss in my Grand Pappa [Lord Weymouth] & join wth you in thinking that this has indeed been a very Unfortunate summer to us both. My Sister presents her most humble Serce to yu and the yonng Ladys. I hope you will do me the favour to accept of the same & believe me to be Dear Madam

Yr most affectionate Cousen & obliged humble Servant

F. THYNNE."

1714, Sept. 11th. Dame Ferrers to the same. From London. Addressed "these for the Honored Mrs Shirley at the Right Honble The Earl Ferrer's—Staunton Harold in Leicestershire."

"My Deare Child

The letter wherein you intrusted me so freely wth yr secrett thoughts came safe to me wch in every part did so much agree wth my sence of yr condition that had i bin wth yr selfe in conference together could not have bene in any kind more express a prudence then wt was, in that my approbation of all you say in that you writ then, i advise you to keepe firmly to, and looke wth a constant Vigilance to of oune interest, this is all i can now say to you being in hopes soune to see you in toun, when wee may more at large know one anothers minds, and pray beleeve now and ever yt i'm yr most faythfull affectionate friend in all your consernes, as yr oune Mother to the last day of my Life, in wch you may comunicate yr thoughts att times when you thinke fitt, and nowe farewell till wee meet, but wheare i am yrs as i proffes.

ANNE FERRERS.

[P.S.] My Lady Ferrers did me the honor of a visitt my services to all y^r^ Aunts my serviss to Lady Baberbery [Barbara] the time draws neare for my rent charg remember of it."

[1714 ?] Sep. 12th. The Dowager Countess of Arran to the same. Unaddressed.

"Deare Niece,

I received y^rs^ & I am glad to find you are in good health, I ca'nt blame y^r^ iust concern, but in things that ca'nt be helped we must submitt, & look to the present, w^ch^ is y^r^ wellfaire, I received a very oblidging letter from my Lady Ferrers, who professes great kindnesse to you, & how much she will indeavour to serve [you] & make y^r^ life pleasant, but I hope in a convenient time, you will be setled well in a house of y^r^ own, y^r^ fortune being now soe considerable that you may soon have many good opurtunitys of that kind in y^r^ choice. I shall always be very glad of any hapynesse that befalls you, & ready to serve you in any thing that lyes in the power of

Y^r^ Affectionat
Aunt & hlumle sert
D. ARRAN.

[P.S.] I fancy my L^d^ Ferrers will hardly goe back into Darbyshire there is soe much to be done in town w^ch^ will occation y^r^ coming the sooner to town I shall be glad to hear from you. I supose my mother hath writt to you since her return from hence. My humble service to y^r^ Aunts."

[1714 ?], Sept. 18th. The Countess Ferrers to the same. Addressed "For The Hon^ble^ M^rs^ Shirley att Staunton by Loughbrough bag. Leicestershire," and franked "Ferrers."

"Madam,

I am very glad I am now to set a day for y^r^ journey M^r^ Kirckland has orders to hire Coches for you one Mickalmas day if you approve of it I believe Fore of my Garls & a Servant may come in the Coch with you if y^a^ do then Martin & the two Children & French women & my Chamber Made & the nursary Made betty Tomson one more that will be most helpfull to them may come in the other. My L^d^ wont let Jack come if he stays betty Wilkins must. I hope the rodes will be good & that you will have a pleasant journey I sopose you know y^r^ Aunts intend to go & live with some of y^ar^ relations whieh I hope will contribut to y^r^ happyness as well as mine & that everry thing may add to y^rs^ is the harty wishes of

Y^r^ Most Obliged Humble
Servant
S. FERRERS."

[1714], Sept. 24th. The Countess Ferrers "To the Hon^ble^ M^rs^ Shirley att Staunton Leicestershire—Loughbrough Bagg." Franked "Ferrers."

"I forgot to write you a pece of news I heard a bout a fortnight ago. L^d^ Dunkilen [Dunkellin] is going to be marryed to one M^rs^ Parker a widdo she has been so but a year & a half she has 7 children & ust to be a cocket with grate spiret, but now I will tell you the good part. She has 800^li^ a year & a house & 25000^li^ in money, her father is very rich & very fond of her he has only one more Daughter he does not care for, he is called Portland Smith. I believe it will make some body very ille agane. I believe the last was owing to y^es^ [this] for it has been

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a goode wile about. I have sent y^r saddel this week I hope you will like it for I gave the man y^r note of dericktions y^ar is in the case [a] bundel for my Mother. I have sent Sewallis a favour I think he should send it L^y Abney. I hope Madam it will not be long before I see you for my L^d has grate maches offered him but he keeps them all till he sees you. The wind stands wrong for the K[ing] so my boys go back to Scool to day y^a [they] both give y^ar servis to you so dos my Sister how [who] is now hear but gos to day hear is a plague amongst the Cows a grate many peopel have for bid any Milk or butter being used in y^ar houses y^ar deyed a 100 Cows in one week at Iselington y^ar was severall Oxen burnt at Smithfeld & tuctel [Tuthill] felds be[c]ause y^a ware rotten. The way y^a knew it is y^ar brath stinks & y^a shake & dey in three hours the reason they give for it is y^ar has been so littel grase y^a have feed them with Grans [grains] & that has rooted [rotted] them. I can get you no good pens as [you] will givse [guess] by y^es srall [scrawl] but beg you to excuse it from Madam y^r most Oblidged Humble Servant,

S. FERRERS."

[1714?] Lady Barbara Shirley to the same. From Lichfield. Franked by John Cotes and addressed "For M^rs Shirley att the Earl of Abingdon's in St. James's Square—London."

"Dear Neece

I am glad y^u have see[n] my L^y, & get maters as to my sister Betty; as to my self, I do not care w^t my father thinks; for if it had been by my advice, I think I had no reason to be a shamed off it, & my father has alread[y] showed his ill will to me, as much as he can. Pray present my humble service to Ly Abingdon; & tell her, I have sent M^r Harriott the Baily at Astwell to return these arrears to her; w^ch I have reason to hope will not be lease than 100^li; I am told [that if] I buy [a] bank bill that bare[s] interest I shall have at the rate of three per sent if the mony lies in but a quorter of a year, & if it is so I beg my Ly will lay out my Mony that way. Pray tell her also that I am very well assured that their was twenty thousand pound setteled on my fathers daughters, & that after I was born their was a farder settelment made; this I had from Cozen Okover who had the writing onc[e] in her hands to cary to M^r Corben, without my fathers knowledg & she is also a witness to them. I hope to get them soon in my owen hands, if they are in his daughters hands, but she living a great way off it will be at lea[s]t a week before I shall have them. I have been this day at Blifield so can ade no more but that I am y^r affec:

Aunt & Servant,

B. SHIRLEY.

[P.S.] It is reported that my father has given his consent y^u should have M^r Paget, & has given him his interest to be chose for Staford shire. He is in the Country."

[1714?], Oct. 2nd. The same to the same. From Lichfield. Franked by John Cotes and addressed "For M^rs Shirley att the Right Hon^ble the Earl of Abingdons in S^t James's Square—London."

"Dear Neece

I receiu'd y^r Letter but not the acquitence then menshaned. I was very much deverted w^th the account y^u gave me, & do not questan but y^u will convince the world, in a Littel time; that y^u are not, w^t my Lady Ferrers represents, & I think her preseeding on that occasion, exposes her more than all she has ever done yet: I hope when they find they can do no good they will be friend[s] again, & hus[h]e all up; for

I think it will be much for their creadit to do so. I think now y^u^ are in toun y^u^ would do well, to take advise, as consearning y^r^ demands from my father; for tho: y^r^ brothers Will hinders y^r^ demanding a porshan out of w^t^ I have, yet I believe, it being due from y^r^ fathers death, my fathers liabe[l] to pay it y^u^ out of the arrears, & if not the porshan yet the interest, w^ch^ would be considerable; & of great advantage to y^u^ at this present, for it would help to clear y^r^ estat against y^u^ came of age. [My brother] Lory came here to day from M^r^ Coten's [Cotton's], he has not see[n] M^rs^ Thacker since, he went their; but she has promes'd to come here; so I hope that matter will succeed, but say nothing off it. Sister Anna came here yesterday. Y^r^ horse is come well, & I will take great Care off it. I desir y^u^ will buy me a set of watter Colers, & six littel french cutts, & two or three Ivery plates: by this y^u^ will see how I entend to employ my self; I have made some efortes at it already; but my Colers are very bad & I want time for practes to emprove my hand, for I make but sad da[u]be of it yet: y^u^ may give these things to my sister & she will send them with some other things she is to send down. M^r^ Hill & Chetwen continue to treat still, but have lease hopes than ever, for M^r^ Bidelf has been here, a making enterest for my brother & the Capten; & he has very good enterest in this town. I shall be glad when the election is over, for we hear of littel else but making enterest now. I shall be glad to hear from y^u^ often, & hope to hear y^u^ are very well pleased in the place y^u^ are in, I will ade no more at present but that I ever am.

Dear Neece—Y^r^ Affec: Aunt & Servant

B. SHIRLEY.

[P.S.] Pray present all our services to Ly Abingdon. All here are much y^r^ servants. Pray when y^u^ see y^r^ gradmother next give my service to her."

[1714?], Oct. 11th. The same to the same. From Lichfield. Franked and addressed as above.

"Dear Neece

I return y^u^ thanks for the care y^u^ have taken of the paint, & believe the Ivory will do well enough for a beginer. I find M^r^ Millward hase given a very fails account of the Lady days rents in his hands, & he desir'd he might pay the mickelmas taxes out of it, he having no mony of his owen, & they was to be paid as soon as the day was past, & he should not receive any of the rent so soon; so I told him he might, & repay me when he received the mickelmas rents: for I understand those that receive the rents must pay the taxs, but I should tell y^u^ that M^r^ Annesley sent me word that if any of the Leases was set to midsummer I had a right to those rents, because my Nephew died after, so I ordered Mr Millward to look into all the tenants Leases, & give me an account to w^t^ time they was set: but he has not yet: he told me their was one estat that was under set, & that it might be rased 15^lb^ a year, so I bid him send word of it to London; for I had nothing to do w^t^ that. I believe L^d^ Abingdon should ask for the Counter parts of the Leases of y^r^ estate, & if they was looked into it might be of great advanage to y^u^. I am going to day to see M^rs^ Coten & in tend to stay two or three days with her, so can ade no more but that I am

Dear Neece

y^r^ affec: Aunt & Servant,

B. SHIRLEY.

[P.S.] All here are y^r^ servants; & wee all desire our humble service to L^y^ & L^d^ Abingdon."

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Oct. 15th, [1714?]. Lady Anne Courtenay to the same. Unaddressed

"I return Dear Mrs Shirley many thanks for her oblidging Letters & should have done it before now but was prevented sometime by my Concerne for the Death of my poore Sisr Bertie who is realy a very great Loss to her famely & last week I had begun writeing to yu but was seizd wth the Colick before I had finished my letter wch Continued upon mee for some days & made mee soe weak that this is the first time I have bin able to take pen in hand since & I can not say my disorder has perfictly left mee yet, yr Laps surprized mee by the news yu sent mee of the Dutches of Beaufort & own I can not but think she had much better have Continued as she was, I hope if my Couzen Catherine Bertie marys my Lady Norreys will take hir Sisr Nany to live with her.

I am oblidged to yr Laps for yr desier of seeing mee but nothing has yet happend in this Countery to make mee desierous of leaving it but if I could doe yu any service none would bee more ready to take a Jorney to London than my Self, my Boy is soe delighted wth the present yu sent him that he says he will drink yr health for ever & indeed he & his Sisr never doe mis it a day, I think wee are much quieter here than at London wch makes mee wish all my friends wth mee I shall expect in a little time to hear some news of yr Laps I am sure none wishes yr Happynes more than I doe who am

Dear Madam
Yr Laps faithfull Humble Sert
A. COURTENAY.

[P.S.] Sr Wm & my litle ones are yr Laps Humble Serts & I am the same to Lady Bab & beg the favour of yr Laps to get a sight of the bed as yu mention wch I think must be a penyworth & if yu think it soe I shall bee oblidged if yu will buy it for me & will returne yu the money."

1714, Oct 17th. Lady Anna Eleanor Shirley to the same. From Lichfield. Franked by John Cotes, and addressed "This for Mrs Shirley att the Earl of Abingdon's in St James Square—London." The seal on this letter represents an amorino springing off the ground to catch a winged heart.

"Dear nece,

I should not a been so long silant, but that my sister Bar[bara] writing, I belived yu wold loke upon it the same, and I had nothing more to tell yu, but what she did, I am extremly well pleas'd yu like being att Ld Abingdon's, for I dont question but it will be much to yr advantedg, for non more sencerely wishes yr happynes, than my silf.

My Brother & Sister, & nece, & my silf, was att the assamble, we dined at Lady Pies; she inquier'd affter yu, as did Mrs Willmot, we danced, & ther was most of the best company ther, Mrs Coten says Mr Nate Corsen enquiers much affter yu, & his elder brother drinks yr health to him. I hear Mr Pagit desires to make great Cort to yu, so that he will follo yr Brothers maxim, in not taking on[e] deniall. By what I can hear yu will have great store of admi[r]ers; I can give yu noe account of Repton, yett, it is much as it was when yu was last hear. Mrs frances bagot is just com hear to the Race, in hopes of her loves Company i sepos, to dance, but she will i fear be balked for ther will be tow ball's, & we shall goe to Mr Chettings [Chetwynd's?], tho he desines to envit all upon the race; & has musick com from lester, & has lad out 20 pound in swettmets & hiered the town hall, i am in hast, & wish yu can read this sad [s]croll, i am

Yr most Affe: Aunt & Servent,
AN: ELL: SHIRLEY.

[P.S.] My Brother Ler: gives his sarves to y^u, & all the rest of y^r relations hear, & with me wishes y^u much devershon att the Corenation, & hopes y^u will not be uneasy att y^r not being wellcom to the Pellmell, for when they Com to Consider they will soon Chang ther minds; my sarves to madamasell & M^r Gillbo."

1714, Oct. 31st. The Dowager Countess of Arran to the same. Unaddressed.

"I hope Deare Madam you had my letter I sent you before you came to town, & having not heard from you a good while, I ca'nt forbeare inquiring thus after you since y^r coming to London, where I hope you have been well, I dougt not but of y^r being very easy at my L^d Abington's, where I hear you are, but yet cannot but be sorry at the occasion, of leaving y^r grandfathers house, before a good Husband brought you to one off y^r own, where I hope in due time you will be hapyly placed, having now undougtedly many good offers in y^r choice, & that you will accept of some [one] of them before long, w^ch is the best setlement y^r friends can wish you. The town now is very intertayning, & I hope you have by this time gott of in some measure y^r malancholy, for the unfortunate losse w^ch is not to be recalled, I shall extreamely reioyce to hear of y^r well faire, being a very true freind of y^rs, & in all things very much

Deare Niece,
Y^r Affectionat humble servant,
D. ARRAN."

1715, Augt. 17th. Rev^d Walter Horton to the same. Dated in the Cathedral Close of Lichfield and unaddressed.

"Most Honoured Madam

Permit me to address myself to you this day, and even with extasys, & transports of joy to congratulate your having compleated the twenty first year of your age. It was my happiness to dedicate you to the Christian Religion, and it is a mighty satisfaction to me, that you are as much distinguished by your Piety, as by your birth, & quality, & I have with unspeakable pleasure reflected upon that truly noble Idea of Religion, which is so eminently conspicuous in you, which sits as it were in a glorious triumph in your brest, with all the passions in subjection about her, & with all that lustre that a sweet disposition, & excellent sense, & a most graceful amiable Personage, can endear, & recommend. This, Madam, will command esteem, & inhance your Value amongst all that have the honour to know you. This will revive the brightest Images of your Illustrious Ancestors, for the Ferrerses are renownd in our Annals for their generous favours to the Church, as well as for the vigorous Endeavours to maintain the liberty of their Country. May you live many many years. & inherit the Virtues with the fair estates of your Great Predecessors, may you have a most sure, but an exceeding late most blessed Immortality. May you be blest with a noble sweet Companion worthy of you, & may your Children succeed you in your fortunes, may all that prosperity attend you which your own good heart can desire for your self, are the constant & ardent Prayers of

Honoured Madam
Your most devoted & most humble Servant
WALT: HORTON."

1715, Aug. 19th. M^rs Katherine Ward to the same. Unaddressed.

Dear Madam,

This being the Anniversary of your La^sp's Birth Day, the same which brings you to the possession of your honourable Estate, & inheritance, I

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think it My Duty to congratulate yr Laspp upon the same, with My Most sincere wishes for your health, & happiness, Long Life, & good Days, & the best of Husbands, when you think fitt to alter your station, together with all other enjoyments your own heart can wish, or this world can afford you. I doubt not Madam but this is a day of great rejoycing amongst all your Laspps friends, & honourable relations. And we for our parts, according to the utmost of our poor capacitys have endeavour'd to perticipate with you as much as it was possible at so remote a distance, upon the Joyful accation. Sir Edward Littleton vissits us frequently, & Mr Ward tells him sometimes that your Lapps, & Lady Barbara would make My Lord Newport, & himselfe the best of Ladys, & if the Heavens have so great a blessing in store for Staffordshire, how should we rejoyce? to have so good Neighbours, & the satisfaction of seeing your Laspps placed so near as within 6 or 7 Miles of each others seat. I have never had a Letter from your Lasp since that I wrote in obedience to your Commands concerning My Masters Will, & after that I wrote to Mademoisell to enquire after your Laspps health, hearing you were indisposed, but have never heard from her, which I am very much concern'd at, I hope as soon as this comes to hand Your Lasp will honour me with a Line, for nothing is a greater pleasure to me than to hear from you often, nor nothing would be a greater trouble than to think I was forgotten by your Lasp. Be pleased to present my Humble Duty & service to Lady Barbara, & the rest of the Ladys, & I beg of you to accept of more than be expressed from

Dear Madam

Yr Laspps Most obedient & most faithful

Humble Servant,

KATH: WARD.

[PS.] Mr Ward is your Laspps Most Humble Servant, & we beg you will please to give our services to Mademoisell.

"Upon 11th of July last '89 I was at Mr Wrights of Loughborrow who was a Servant of Mr Ferrers of Walton for some time, & did travel with him beyond Sea, both in France, & Holland, he told me that Esq. Ferrers had a farme in Holland with a good House upon it, which he had been wth him at it, & it was called by the Name of Lows Downes, about seven Miles from the Hague in Holland.—JOHN CODDINGTON."

This I found in an account book of Mr Wards, & believing it might be of service to your Lasp, I have transcrib'd it."

[1716], [Feb.] 22nd. Lady Anna Bertie to the same. Dated as below and addressed "To Mrs Sherly att a house next Door to the Dyall in Charles Street near St James Square; London."

"This is to beg dear Mrs Sherley & Lady babiays pardon for not waiting on you on mounday morring but my father was att home by himself and I could not have the face to ask him to give me leave to come to you but according to my promise will not faile to give you a full and true account of my journey to Oxford and my proceedings their, my commpny in the Coach was ane old goutay man and his man and his maide the old man preteniged great love to me, so you mus think I was mighty happy, so when I came into Oxford the furist thing I sawe and heard was K——y how [who] told me that my Lady norrise [Norreys] was very angrey that I should come to Oxford without and invet[at]ion from her, but when I saw my Lady shee told me shee was mightly glad to see me and that I was mighty wellcome to her house, but she sad that I made her very dull, I put her so much in mind of my sister Nelly that I doe not much mind what was saide afore; all the Oxford scolrs

aske if I am not a kin to M^rs^ Elnore Bertie for they nevor saw too so like in thear lives. This day I was att the Theater to see my lord Aron chose and all the Cry I hear is Aron [Arran] & Ormond for ever & Down with the round heads, and treasion hollied in the streat from morring to night so that you must think I am got into a very vile town. I beg my humble service to Lady bab and I beg her pardon I did not pay her for my head but upon my word I never thought on it till I came to weichem but I shall be in London in less then a forgnight or I will send the mony by the furis[t] opuertunety but pray make a very handsome excuse for me, I have a great Deale to say to you but durst not turst itt in this paper, I did not get out of London till verry late so that I did not come into Oxford till darke night and I was in great Danger of breaking my night, I hope dear M^rs^ Sherley [you] will be so kind as to send me word when you are my lady, and if you can give favours I hope you will laye one by for me and some bride cake for you know what a great lover I am of plumb cake I had this day the happiness of seeing young M^r^ Coumton who I ham mightly in love with, I hope you will find out what is meint in this letter but you know what a very good speller I am, so that I will conglude Dear madam your faithfull frind

and humble serveint
to command
A. Bertie.

my sister deisirs her humble service to you I have not time to write to aney body afore twlef a Clock att night, pray derickt for me att my Lady norrise near the Theater in Oxford

Oxford the 22 twelf att night."

[1715], March 5th. Lady Dorothy Cotes to the same. Dated at Lichfield and addressed "For the R^t^ Hon^able^ the Lady Compton next door to M^r^ Massy's Wachmaker in Charles Street near S^t^ James's Square; London."

Dear Neice,

There is no Change of fortune happens to you wherein I cannot but take a part having allways had so sincere a Concern for you. And therefore must beg leave to congratulate with you on your entering into the happy Estate of Mattrimony; and as you have all the Prospect of happiness any of your freands can desier so I sincerly wish you all the Injoyments this World can aford.

Your Unkell desires his humble Sarvice to you wishing you all happiness & would have write to you on this subject but, thought it would be less trouble to you to put it in mine; all mine are your humble Sarvants and

I am Dear Niece
Your Affec. Aunt & Humble Sarvant,
Dorothy Cotes.

[P.S.] I desier my humble Sarvice to your Lord thou[gh] unknown."

[1716], March 6th. Lady Anne Courtenay to the same. Unaddressed.

I have this day heard Dear Madam that y^u^ are entered into the State of Matrimony & cannot omit taking the first opertunety of wishing y^r^ La^ps^ all imaginable Joy & Happynes as I think y^u^ have reison to propose to y^r^ self from the good Character w^ch^ is soe generaly given of my Lord Compton & I hope he justly deserves it for I am sure none hes a truer

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Value for y^r La^ps then I have, I believe y^u are at this time much taken up w^th Company soe will tyer y^u noe longer but to assure y^u I am

Dear Madam

y^r La^ps Most affec. & Obedient Humble Sert,

A. COURTENAY.

[P.S.] S^r W^m is y^r La^ps Most Humble Sert & wishes y^u much Joy & we both beg leave to Joyne in the same to my L^d Compton. Nany begs y^u will accept of her Humble service & good wishes."

[1716], March 10th. Catherine Venables, daughter of Sir Robert Shirley, to the same. Address torn.

"My waint of heart (Madam) hendered me writing & I had as soon as I heard, to have wished y^u ioy no boddy dus it more harttyly (for y^r father and mother sack) I most allwas have a kindnes for y^u and should be glad if it was in my power to searvie y^u. I am much consearned att the disputs betwine y^u, and y^r grandfather and his anger, he is your father['s] father, and for his sack bair it all as well as y^u can and hid[e] his packen [? passion] as much as you can for his sack and y^r own as it may as lettel be knon as can be in the famally y^u are now in, he is old, and so I am I hope y^u will exquise this impertignences, and believe me to be

Dear Madam

Y^r affect: [great] Aunt & humble searvant,

C. VENABLES.

[P.S.] My sarvis to L^d Compton."

[1716?], April 3rd. Lady Anne Courtenay to the same. Unaddressed.

"I am very much oblidged to Dear Lady Compton for her letter at a time that I am senceable y^u were so much taken up w^th Company the remembering a friend at soe great a distance at that time was an addition to the favour but I doe asure y^r La^ps y^u could not have bestowed it upon one who has a truer Value for y^u than my self, I was very glad to hear by a letter from S^r W^m that y^r La^ps inioys y^r health & hope y^u will long Continue to doe soe, I have bin very ill of my old comyanion the Collick w^ch very often returnes upon mee, this place is very dull at present haveing noe Company & y^r La^ps knowing something of my temper may sopose mee to be a little spleenatick therefore I will tyer y^u noe longer w^th this dull scrall but asure y^u I am,

Dear Madam

Y^r La^ps Obedient Humble Sert

A. COURTENAY."

[1716], April 8th. Lady Anna Bertie to the same. Addressed "To the Right Honb^le Lady Compton next Door to the Dyall in Charles Streat near S^t James Squir—London."

"Madam,

I received the honour of your L^dsp Letter & should have return'd thanks for it before this time had I not been Confined to my bed for above this Week by a feaver wich I am now much better of but I have a great Pain in my head, I wish this Place afor'd[ed] aney thing to make a Letter aney wayes acceptable but all the talke att prasint is of a very od Weding wich has lately happned hear, tho you do not know the Lady I cannot help giveing you an account of, and am Sure did y^u know her you must be of my Mind that nothing that weres petticoates need dispair of a husband, She is a boute three score & has nether beauty witte nor good humour to recommend her she is of a make large enough for the Grand Senior. Standing one lucky hour att her

Window thear past by a genttellman about the same age who casting hies eyes upwards beheld this Queen of Beauty & att this time was taken w^th^ Such a fluttring att his heart that he could not rest till he had Broke his mind to her and he soon found releif, for theay said Matrimony in a week and hethertoo think themselves they [are the] happyest Couple in the Kings Dominions, God keep them so say I. My Father desiens for London next week but I am a frad I shall no[t] come w^th^ him tho' my cheafe Beasness is to pay my duty to y^r^ Lad^sp^ this Place Grows extreemly plesint, I will not tyer y^u^ aney furder att this time then to assure you I am Madam

w^th^ all respet y^r^ L^dsp^
most obliged humble
Servient to Comand
A. BERTIE.

I hope this will find my L^d^ & y^r^ L^dsp^ in good helth my sister desiers her humble service to y^r^ L^dsp^ & wishes you all the joy & happines y^u^ can desier.

I should have maid a excuse for the Length of this but that y^r^ L^dsp^ was so kind to Desier me to use the same fredome, w^ch^ is a Command I very readly obey."

[1716?], May 8th. Lady Anne Courtenay to the same. Dated at Powderham and unaddressed.

I am extreamly obliged to Dear Lady Compton for the favour of her letter & Picture w^ch^ I shall sett a very great value on haveing so true a respect for the originall & S^r^ W^m^ tells mee he thinks it is very like, I should not have bin soe long w^thout^ returning my thanks for it but have bin soe very ill w^th^ the Colick in my Stomack & Cramp in all my limbs that for some time I could not hold my pen to write a letter & being soe well acquainted w^th^ y^r^ La^ps^ good humore makes mee hope y^u^ will excuse it, I am very glad y^u^ soe well escaped the robers. I think those who stay late at the Park have very great Courage, I think my L^d^ Torrington was very charitable in leaving an Estate to one of soe ancient a Famely & had so little before, my Daughter Nany is very senceable of the Honnor y^r^ La^ps^ does her in remembering her in all y^r^ Letters & is very often wishing she could wait on y^u^ to thank y^u^ for it her self she begs y^r^ La^ps^ will accept of her Humble service & I fear I have tyerd y^u^ soe will onely asure y^u^ I am very faithfully

Dear Madam,
Y^r^ La^ps^ Most Obedient Humble Ser^t^,
A. COURTENAY.

[P.S.] S^r^ W^m^ is y^r^ La^ps^ Most Humble Ser^t^ & wee both Joyne in the same to y^r^ Lord."

1716, June 23rd. To Lord and Lady Compton from the Rev^d^ Walter Horton. Dated in the Cathedral Close of Lichfield. The signature has been cut off.

" My Lord, & Lady,

My sickness hath prevented me from doing my self the honour to congratulate your thrice happy espousals, but having a little recovered the use of my hand, permit me to wish you all that lasting joy, that sweet consolation, that inviolable friendship that can possibly attend so Hoñble, so solemn, so sacred an engagement.

I cannot but with the highest satisfaction reflect upon the promising Consequences of this blessed union, when I duely consider that both your familys make the brightest figures in our English Annals.

The Comptons for a long succession of Ages have been celebrated in other nations as well as in our own, for their gravity & steadiness, for

their wisdom, prudence, & valour, & our late Gracious Sovereign when she summond your Lordp to the House of Peers discernd in your Person the Illustrious Virtues of your Noble Ancestors, & you rarely qualifyed to assist her in perplext & difficult times.

The Ferrers & Shirleys were of old Great Patriots of their Country & your excellent Lady is descended from them both & is as such distinguisd by her Virtues as by her high & truely noble extraction, the humility, & aimable charming Sweetness of her temper will every day appear most lovely in your Lp sight.

That your many many years may glide smoothly on in Peace, that you may be left with a numerous offspring to transmit you illustrious qualifications to Posterity, are the constant dayly Prayers of My Lord & Lady.

Your Honours
Most devoted very humble Servant."

1716, Sept. 25th. Hon. Henry Shirley "To The Right Honble Lady Compton att her Seat att Compton in the Hole Northamptonshire."

"Dear Niece

I am at a Stand how to begin or what to touch upon, so great a Stranger am I to Divertion as you may judge by the Sequel; when the Compass of 2 Acres confines my greatest Prominade, tho' Boundless my thoughts. Should I tell you I am desperately in Love, 'tis probable tell me it is common, But should I tell you with whom I dare say I may justifie my self, if Phylosophy is no a riddle, & that Beautifull Objects were not made to move the Senses. I have lived since I saw you so much upon Ideas that I am almost Ærial, & could wish not almost but altogether, could I but breath[e] that refreshment in a Vapour that might be agreeable to Lady Betty Compton. You may think me Romantick, But were you as sensible as my self of what I can (tho' a Paradox) term nothing but insensibility, I am sure your good nature could not but pity me. I have you know the great task to get over, the perswading some to return to their Reason who expect that men without their senses should live by their wits, & whats [more] work without their Liberty. I am so much a Heterodox man in the principles of modern Toryism, that I cannot write of Politicks without thinking that some men are Conjurers to compound others when stated rules in one Reign are reversed in another, all I believe is that I scarce can believe anything that is reported But what I have better grounds for then some imagine. I believe I shall whip up att last to prove my younger Brother not older then myself, which I find to be necessary, & then I will try what Lady Betty will hear from me; which as it is a thing of the last consequence I think ought to be proved according to law. And then I think to thunder Don Diego a Politicall March who by what I can understand has trim'd his weather cock Conscience to another Point of the Compass. I am very buisy with diverting my self some hours with the Camœnian Muses, & others with my Lord Chief Justice Cook's Crab-stick upon Littleton in the Caracter of Jacobs Modern Justice. I have been so witty since I visited this Mad House that I almost want a new Petticoat my Muses Cloathing is worn so thread bear & so homely that truly its scarce becomes my Modesty to tell the truth were I not a Poet, & much out att the Heels for want of High Church Hereditary Right. I hope you will not be long before you come to Town 'till when Adieu from yrs Entirely

Service to my Lord H. SHIRLEY.
And bright Lady Betty &c."

1716, Sept. 30th. Jane Countess of Northampton to the same. Addressed "To the Right Hon^ble Lady Compton."

"Since we was to part with my Dear Daughter (w^ch I do assure you was with great regreet on my side), I was mighty glad that you had so fine a day for travaileing; I hope you found L^d Tamworths family all well, & that you got away from thence in good time, that you might perform y^r journey with ease & get into Compton before it was dark.

My L^d sends you his blessing, & we both desire the same to L^d Compton; & to both return thanks for y^r kind vissitt. The seeming satisfaction you showed here, was I do assure you a very real one to me, & I do promiss Dear Lady Compton, that as long as she dose give me that encouragement, there is no opertunity I won't improve to give proofls, of my real affection to my Dear Son; w^ch would be motive enô for my kindness to you, but the addition of y^r own meritt engages me dubbly to be

Your most affectionate Mother,
J. NORTHAMPTON.

[P.S.] All y^r B^rs & Sis[ters] presents there servises, so doth aunt Whittle."

[1716?] Lady Barbara Shirley to the same. Undated and unaddressed.

"Dear Neece,

I believe y^u will be glad to know, how my brother's affair goes, theirfore this is to let y^u [know] this last monday he went to Staunton, to aske my father's consent; & also to see w^t he would give him in present. He gave him his consent, he told him if he could get her, but did not believe he could, & told him he would give him a mentenance, but would not name w^t. When he had dun talking with my brother he went & told my Ly who was very much against it as y^u may easly emagen; but to put the better face on it; she told him he was very much in the rong to consent to it; for that he might have 20000*l.* with him considering the prospect he had of being Heir, & at last so perswaded my Ld that he was against; the w^ch my brother being enform'd by those that hard the disput, he got a horseback & came a way without seeing my L^d Least he should for bid him, & yesterday he was to acquaint M^rs Lister with my Ld answer, the w^ch she is so well satisfied with that she has give[n] farder assurances that she will have him, & he has got a Lazance; and the mesanger that brings this to Northampton is sent for a ring; so we hope to have it accomplished very soon. Sis[ter] Catherin is now at Staunton but is to go soon in to Chesshir, one may easily believe she has no very pleasent time their now. My brother Cotes is gone to Wood Cote, w^ch place we have reason to think will soon be his for his father declines visable every day. I hope if y^u go to Compton we shall see y^u here in y^r way their, this being a good distance to make y^r dining place. I believe y^u will not see my brother & sister Tam:, for they think it not convenant to lie out, & y^u know it is to fare to com back at night all here are y^r servants, & none more so than her that is

Y^r affec: Aunt & Servant
B. SHIRLEY.

[P.S.] Pray give our service to Ld and Lady Nor[thampton] & all the other Lady, & also to Ld Compton."

1734, May 14th.—Lady Penelope Compton to the Countess of Northampton, "att Castle Ashby." Dated at Dover Street.

. . . . "we have been tonight very much alarm'd with a Fire in Albemarle street . . . . it happen'd to be of the other side of the

way next Bond street, so that our house was not in any danger, but seeing it so near was very terrible, for it burnt very feirce two houses intirely down before they could get any water, it began I think they say in one Mr Cantillions who was quite burnt before it was discovered and they say it was by his reading in Bed but there are so many reports one can't tell what is certain; it was very near Mrs Shirley which in her condition is very bad but they had no great damage and she sends word she is very well to day; we were a Sunday to see Ld Compton at Fulham so that I can now have the pleasure of sending your Ladysp word that he is extreamly well; Sr John Rushout is come to town again we are just going to dine at Bloomsbury and so many of our Friends has been so kind in enquireing after us this morning that I have not time to add any more than to assure dear Ldy Northampton that I am

Ldy Margaret presents
her service to you &
we both beg the same to
my B[rothe]r and all Friends."

Your Ladysps Affec: Sister &
Humble Servant
PEN: COMPTON.

1734, July 14th.—Lady Anne Compton, "To The Rt Honble the Countess of Northampton at Tamworth." In a child's handwriting.

"Madam

I hope this will find my Lord & your Ladyship safe and well arrived to Tamworth where I wish with all my heart to be with you. Thank God we are all very well Lady Charlotte desired me to join her humble duty with mine to Dear Pappa & Mamma I humble beg your Ladyship will be so good [as] to give our Services to Lady Betty & Mr Compton & pray remember us kindly to Lady Jane. I am

Madam yr Ladyships
Most Obedient Servant
& Dutifull Daughter
ANNE COMPTON."

1734, Augt. 17th. Lord Compton to the same "at Castle Ashby in Northampton-Shire — by Ashby [Post-]Bagg." In a child's handwriting.

"Dear Mama

I wish your Ladyship a great deal of Joy of your Birthday, wishing you may see a great many of them, I hope you will all be very merry. I will be as merry here as possible. There was a Gentleman came from my [Dowager] Lady Northampton's to day, and says she is better than she has been. Pray give my Duty to my Pappa and my Service to Mr Compton, Lady Betty and my sisters.

I am,
Madam
Your most Dutiful son
JAMES COMPTON."

1734, Augt. 19th.—Lady Penelope Compton to the same. Dated at Bracknell and unaddressed.

"If I had not been indebted to Dear Lady Northampton for an obliging Letter, this Day [being her Birthday] would have claimed a remembrance. . . . . I did not doubt but you had a good deal of company, betwixt receiving and returning Visits, I fancy it was great pleasure to the old Lady Chester to have an opportunity of meeting yu for she used to be very hearty and cheerful with her acquaintances; poor Lady Gore is indeed I doubt in a very bad way for before I left London Lady Gainsbrough said she expected to hear of her death

every post, it is a great deal of pity, especially since you say he is so much reclaimed that he should be left a Widower again so soon . . . tother day I saw Mrs Vansittart who said that the last time they heard of her she was much better; she is a neighbour to us here about 11 Mile off, and was so obligeing to come to see us, as did also Ld & Ly Arran and Ldy E. Butler who are about the same distance too, Lady Nassau Paulet is within two Miles so that your Ladysp finds we have some company, but excepting those that we knew before none has come which I am mighty glad of for [we] was not at all desireous of makeing new acquaintances here; nor of having many Visits, for [we] did not think it worth while to keep on our Horses whilst we were out of town not haveing much for'em to do . . . . . I am very sorry for poor Mrs Crofts for she will be a very great loss to the school it was indeed a terrible accident and the most extraordinary too that ever was heard on." . . . . .

1734, Augt. 24th. Lady Anne Rushout to the same. Dated at Northwick.

"Dear Madam,—I should have writ by the return of the Person that brought the Venison to have return'd your Ladysp and my Lord a great many thanks for it it was extream good, and this day [I] shall treat Sr John Dutton with some of it; the judges dined with us on Wednesday in their way home after finishing their Circuit, Tuesday Sr John is obliged to attend the Chusing of a Mayor at Evesham & Wednesday we go into Buckinghamshire, I shall first go to judge Denton's where after I have stay'd a Week or 10 days shall go to Tring, for about as long a time. Mr Sandys comes here to go along with us. I hope we shall have good weather, for [we] propose going to see Ld Cobham's which I have heard great talk of, I am very sorry to hear of the Misfortune of Dr Croft's Sister, I dont know whether Ld Compton is at Asby this Bartholomew time but whereever [he is] I hope [he is] very well, I beg the favour of my humble service to my B[rothe]r Ly Betty & the young Ladys, Sr John desires his also. This morning he had a Letter from my B[rothe]r Cha[rle]s at Lisbon, he and his Familly were all very well my two Little Girls are mighty well, Betty at this time at my Elbow & begs her respects, indeed she bestows a great deal of her Company upon me which while I am alone is very acceptable, the small pox is a great deal in the town & tho a good sort yet I take all the Care I can it shou'd not come to us, I heartely wish it over as I do with all your family, it would be great Comfort to you and every thing that woud be so is always most sincerely wished by

Dear Lady Northampton
Your most Affectionate
humble Servant
A. Rushout."

1734, Sept. 7th. Nicholas Guillibeau to the same. Dated at Fulham and addressed outside to the Earl of Northampton at Castle Ashby.

"My Lady,—My Lord Compton continues thank God in very good health. . . . . as for Mr Crofts family it is still managed by his Sister in Law. . . . . he intended to have his own Sister Ward but I hear that she has a very bad State of health. . . . . her death is a great loss to him and to the whole School."

No date. The same to the same. Unaddressed.

"My Lord Compton continues thank God in very good health. . . . . Mr Loundes came here Yesterday to see his Lordsp and found them very well. I have askd Mr Leach who is Mr Crofts head Usher if he would

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go with his Lord^{sp} to Oxford, he being a Student of that place . . . . but as it will not be till the 14th of next Month he cant possibly leave the School." . . . .

1734, Sept. 17th. Elizabeth Rolleston to the same. Dated in London and unaddressed.

"Madam,

. . . . . I am overjoyed to hear that your La^{pp} my Lord & the dear pretty Ladys are in perfect health, I wish you a safe journey to Compton & a Continuance of that happiness there and in all other places. I have follow'd Doctor Colis's directions & I have found I thank God a great benefit by them & (under God) I owe this to your kind procuring his advice for me, May God reward you for this & all the other benefits I have been Constantly receiving from y^{u} ever since I had the honor to be known to you without which (in all humane appearance) I shou'd have been a Miserable Creature, tis time I repeat my acknowledgements in every letter so they are still repetitions but how can a gratefull heart like mine so sensible of my unworthinoss & your great Condescention be able to do otherwise."

1734, Sept. 28th. Nicholas Guillibeau to the same. Dated at Castle Ashby.

"My Lady,—My Lord Compton continues thank God in very good health, His Lord^{sp} presents his Duty to my Lord and to your Lady^{sp} and Services to the Ladies. I had just now a letter from M^{r} Rawlins in which he tells me that he has taken a place in next Mondays Coach so proposes to wait upon My Lord on Wednesday Morning for the Coach has done flying. M^{r} Crofts Sister in Law is this week return^{d} to London, & She that manages the family now is a Cozen of M^{r} Croft her name is Turenne. She is pretty elderly but seems to be a good Manager and very civil to all the Gentlemen, and as for the Table it is kept in the same Manner as usual."

1734, Oct. 8th. The Same to the Same. Dated and addressed as the last.

"My Lady,—My Lord Compton continues thank God in very good health. His Lord^{sp} keeps free from a cold altho they are pretty much about still. My Lord has drunk but little Malt drink this Summer for it was but seldom to his liking. I mention this because I have not heard M^{r} Croft speak of any wine he had receiv^{d} for My Lords use, but often cals for some of Lord Goring's wine." . . . . .

1734, Oct. 9th. Lady Anne Rushout to the same. Dated at Northwick and unaddressed.

. . . . [I] am sure it woud have been one of the most agreeable parts of our ramble if I could have waited on my Brother and You, but our time was much streightned for what we did and besides had the disadvantage of very bad weather great part of the time, it was particularly unlucky all the time I was in the neighbourhood of Stow, for tho I did go to L^{d} Cobhams Gardens it was impossible to see any more than that it appeared very large & great Variety; but it seems placed in a very deep dirty Country, when I went to Tring 'twas rather better weather, but was engaged to dine abroad so many of the few days I stayed there, that I was in some fear least I shoud not get an oppertunity to see the new Obeliskt and Temple which M^{r} Gore has built in his Park since I was last there, which woud have been great pitty they are both so extreamly neat & hansome, I think he cant find much more to do at Tring, in my opinion he might quite have finished for it realy is a very agreeable fine place, the leaving that was great disadvantage to going

directly to poor little Harrow where [the Dowager] Lady Northampton was obliged to send away part of her own familly to make room for S^r John & I for a few days. I found her much better then when I left her, that Air I believe very good & is a place always agreed with her ; at my return Home I found Betty very well but poor Nanny has a terrible cough, which I believe contributes to keeping her weak, for she yet makes very little use of her feet." . . . . .

1734, Oct. 12th. Nicholas Guillibeau to the same. Dated at Fulham, and addressed to the Earl at Castle Ashby.

"My Lady,

My Lord Compton continues thank God in very good health His Lord^sp presents his Duty to My Lord and to Your Lady^sp and Services to the Ladies. M^r Humes brought My Lords frock and Breeches this Morning and the Hatter has also sent a Hatt. His Lord^sp choose[s] to have it it laced, with an open lace."

1734, Oct. 13th. The same to the same. Address torn off. Dated at Fulham.

"My Lord Compton continues thank God in very good health. His Lord^sp receiv^d a visit Yesterday from my Lady Cardigan and their two Daughters at my House my Lord being there (for it was Holy Day) : . . . . . My Lords Pocket Money is all spent and his Lord^sp desired me to supply him with more so that I have let his Lord^sp have ten Shillings" . . . .

1734, Oct. 22nd. Lady Elizabeth Compton to the same. Dated in London.

. . . . . I heard to-day from Fulham that Lord Compton was pure well. Lady Dow[age]r Northampton has had a little of the Gout . . . . . Lady Jane [Compton] was in Town and dined with me to day . . . . . Sir John Dolben's son has had the small pox in the most favourable manner . . . . . the Princess of Orange went away yesterday. D^r Tessier & the Queen's Nurse is gone over with her, it is generally said that the King of Prussia is dead, but not to be notified till after the Birthday, least it should eclipse some of the Finery . . . . . every body that has been in the Air to-day complains extremely of the sharpness of it, such severe frosts beginning so early is a dismal prospect of a very long Winter, but in the Country you are much less sensible of the badness of it than in town" . . . . . .

1734, Oct. 24th. Nicholas Guillibeau to the same. Addressed to the Earl "at Compton Viniate—Warwick Shire." Dated at Fulham.

Lord Compton continues in very good health and sends his Duty.

1734, Oct. 26th. The same to the same. Dated and addressed as the last.

Lord Compton continues in very good health and received his Papa's letter last night. The breaking up [at his school] will be about the 12th of December.

1734, Oct. 27th. Lady Penelope Compton to the same. Dated at Bracknell and unaddressed.

. . . . . "we are still very well satisfied with our little Habitation, for whenever there is a fine day we make shift to get out of doors which agrees mighty well with us both, and L^y Margaret has not had the least cold . . . . . our near neighbours are most of them going soon to town. L^dy Preston is already gone and Mrs. Skipworth goes tomorrow & those we used to see pretty often, and Mrs. Prade intends going in a bout a week."

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1734, Oct. 22nd. Nicholas Guillibeau to the same. Dated and addressed as his last.

The writer reports that Lord Compton continues in very good health and presents his Duty.

1734, Nov. 2nd. The same to the same. Unaddressed. To the same effect.

1734, Nov. 5th. The same to the same. Dated at Fulham and addressed to the Earl at Compton Viniate.

. . . . . "His Lordship continues thank God in very good health, only his hollow Tooth has felt a little uneasy these 4 or 5 days but since I have stopped the hole with a grain of Mastick it has been easyer" . . . .

1734, Nov. 7th. The same to the same. Dated and addressed a the last.

The writer reports that Lord Compton continues in very good health and presents his Duty.

1734, Nov. 18th. Lady Anne Rushout to the same. Unaddressed.

. . . . "Many thanks for the Venison you now send me . . . . I have had no private Letter [that] has mentioned Lady Suffolk's quitting her employ; I read it with surprise last post . . . . S^r John was sent for last Monday in great hast to L^dn to poor Mr. Bouverie (a Young Gentleman he is Trustee for) who lay dying" . . . . . .

1734, Nov. 19th. Nicholas Guillebeau to the same. Address torn off. Dated at Fulham.

. . . . "I went yesterday to Mr. Wood and bespoke a coach to be here this day Sevnight, the same Coach Man that usd to drive your Lady^sps familly will go this journey, he said that they could not do with less than six Horses for the Roads in all likelyeood will be very stiff; and that the Oxford Road will be the safest for to go by, Islip is but indifferent travelling even in Summer. We are to go to Stoken-Church the first day and bait at Beaconsfield, and the next day I believe that Wheatley will be the properest place to bait at, and so on to Woodstock" . . . . . .

1734, Nov. 21st. Lady Elizabeth Compton to the same. Dated in Golden Square and unaddressed.

. . . . . "The number of story's & contradictory reasons given for Lady Suffolk's removing from Court wou'd fill more than ordinary length of one of my Letters (& that generally is een long enough too) my own opinion is that it was her own desire to retreat, her health is bad & the confinement very great, & since her Lord's Death that she was out of danger of falling into his hands, I believe she has been desirous to have Liberty & a little more time at her own command. Others say that she was at Bath too often in company with Lord B——ke &c. & that it a thing agreed on [at] S^t James's that before the Norfolk congress was broke up she should be removed from thence. . . . . Lord Hobbard [Hobart] is to be immediately out, & people conjecture that many more are to follow but I believe nothing is yet done. S^r John Rushout who is gone out of town will be able to tell your Lady^p much more than I can, as also about Farinelli he having much more judgment in Musick. All I can say is I think he is charming. A Scholar of M^r Gates's, Beard, (who left the Chappell last Easter) shines in the Opera of Covent Garden & M^r Hendell [Handel] is so full of his Praises that he says he

will surprise the Town with his performances before the Winter is over. . . . . I suppose you have heard that upon Mrs Thompson's (Mrs Dunch's Daughter) being so privately buried Mr Thompson has sent to have her Coffin taken up & open'd, upon which it is found she was murder'd. Sr George Oxenden owns the having given orders for her burying, & some people think he must stand a tryal to clear him self of the Murder, it at present occasions a great deal of talk, as does also Lord Falmouth's lying so long unburied. The Widdow refuses to do it, as does also the Heir, & they are all a going to law, his body is still at Mr Trefusis's where he was gone to make a visit when he died. Lord Sidney Beauclerk has the small Pox, it is hoped in a good way, but he will have no Physician, but Dr Mead who is they say in great concern about it—for it seems if he dies without Children the Dr is heir to 1000li p anñ. Lady Salisbury is come up to her youngest son who has the small Pox & in a very good way.

Lady Harcourt complains loudly that no one Lord of what is call'd the Country side has taken any notice of Lord Harcourt since his coming over, & that all the Court has paid him great Compliments both Lords & Ladys, & the Beautys of Richmond, Albemarle, Harvey, &c. —may she says go a great way to biass a young man who has not an inflexible heart. Lord Carteret is a Relation—Ld Litchfield a neighbour in the Country both in Town but have not been near him. if Lady Pomfrett sends to me I will do my self the honour to be your representative & perform your Commissions, as I shall any from dear Lady Northampton that is in the power of

your most affectionate
sister and servant
E. Compton.

I beg my humble
service to my Brother
& young Ladys."

1731, Nov. 28th. The same to the same. Dated in London and unaddressed.

. . . . "On Tuesday Evening I had the honour to represent your Ladyship at Pomfrets & [I] wish you joy of your God-son Thomas Fermor, he is like all the rest of her Children a very fine lusty one, & bawled most lustily at the time of his Christening, which they say is a good Sign . . . . your Partners were the Duke of St Albans & Lord Lovell, all by Proxy. The Duke in Town but excused his coming upon acct of Lord Sidney Beauclair's having the small-Pox & Lord Lempster [Leominster] stood for him; the other down in Norfolk, his B[rothe]r the Vice-Chamberlain Coke represented. Mr Fermor & Mrs Fermor were there, no other company, but the other eight Children who were highly delighted by being all present. Lady Lempster is confined to her chamber by a hurt she had on her Leg by falling down as she was getting into her Coach; (as you desired I left 10 guineas). Lady Harcourt is confined by spraining her foot by falling down as she came out of the Opera-house; she is not yet able to perform the Ceremonys at Assembly but after Christmas designs to have one. The Dutchess of Dorset is extremely ill again, here in Town; she looked sadly when she came up. 'Tis said Lord Scarborough has positively refused to go into Ireland, & that the Duke of Devonshire who is now named, does decline it. Lord Godolphin's Gold Key (as Groom of the Stole) is given to Lord Pembroke, he was offer'd a Pension but that he generously rejected. There is sad to do amongst the Ladys at Court, several of them not so much as speaking to each other, unless it is (in plain English) flatly to contradict what each other has said. The Queen came yesterday morning out for the first time. I was this morning at

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S[t] James's She is grown a good deal thinner in the face & paler than she was, but I think she abundantly better for it, & she says she thinks she has got quite rid of all complaints, but the Town says she has got a sore Legg which is very bad, but I dont know whether that is true. Lady Mary Sanderson has been very ill ever since I came to town, & complain'd of great pain in her arm 'tis now feared to be a Cancer. The Dowager (Newport) Lady Torrington is very ill at Bath with a dead Palsie. Lord & Lady Ranclagh don't come up to Town till Xmas. Lord Malton is made an Earl, they talk of some more as Lord Abergavenny (& one or two besides) which if so I think it very hard as he was the first Baron that the Patent for one of the youngest should be passed before his, & eight new Creations are talked on. I never heard them all & some I have forgott. S[r] W[m] Strickland, M[r] Edgecomb, S[r] Rowland Wynne are some of them. Lord Winchelsea desired I wou'd present his humble service to Lord Northampton, & begged he wou'd be so good as to let him know, if whilst you lived in your house in Grosvenor-street, you ever found any inconveniency by smelling of shores or any complaint that cannot be discovered in going to see a house without living in it. Coll Schutz being going to part with it, Lord Winchelsea has some thoughts of buying it, but before he enter'd upon a Bargain desired I would ask my Brother this Question and have his answer. Lady Betty Fielding lives with him, to take care of the little Girl, Mr Buncombe's Brother has written a Play & last night was the Poetts night, I was there & I think he had a prodigious full house, especially considering that the Town is not near so full as it will be after Xmas. a Play comes out now with great disadvantage for 'twas sadly acted, otherwise I think 'tis really a good Play, 'tis a very deep Tragedy, the name Junius-Brutus, & the Story the conspiracy of his two sons Titus & Tiberius & their deaths. I sent the Ducks this day se'n-night down to Ashby . . . . . you see I now neither stand upon ceremony nor brevity, but [am] glad of all opportunitys of assuring [you] my Dear Lady Northampton that I am most sincerely

Your Affectionate Sister
& humble Servant
E. Compton."

I beg my most humble service to both the Lords & 3 Lady's.

1734, Dec. 7th. The same to the same. Dated in Golden Square, and unaddressed.

. . . . . "Lady Anne Rushout sends me word her eldest Girl has been very ill, but now so much better she proposes being in Town before Ch'istm[s]. My Lady Dow[age]r Northampton & Lady Jane came on Munday, the last is extremely well as ever I knew her, but my Lady is quite confined to her Chair, [she has] very little or no pain with the Gout now, but her feet & Ancles [are] so swelled and weak she cannot sett them down to the Ground. M[r] Desbouvrie is dead, [his family] sent a Messenger for S[r] John Rushout last Satturday, but if he had come away post immediately he wou'd not have found him alive, he has left one Brother who is of Eaton School. Lady Masham died yesterday she had been long ill & in Doctor's hands, 'tis said she had great Riches, [she has] left only [an] Only Son & a Gran-Daughter about 7 year old who always lived with her. Poor Lady Salisbury has been in great Pain for her Son who since the small-Pox has had a bad Feavour, & so weak she much feared his recovery, but is now something better & I hope will do well, for she is vastly fond of him, & he has by every body an extraordinary good character; poor woman she looks mighty thin, but as M[r] Cecill recovers so I hope will she too. L[d] Oxford they

say seemed to decline giving them sisters any trouble or law about the dividend of the D[uche]ss of Montagu's Riches but my Lord Morpeth is resolved to give them all the trouble he can so that they are still in suspence he promised the last Term to make his Plea & have it decided, now it is put off till the next [Term]. Mr Tryon seems to think he goes on successfully with his [Lawsuit], he is now gone down into Northamptonshire to the estate in dispute. Dr Kimberley who was in Town a few days is gone down with him. Coll: Bachwell is come up to Town & laid up hand & foot, [he] has had a most severe fitt of the Gout, but [is] much better in his stomack. I believe I never thought to tell your Ladyship how I was one day surprized at a visitt that was made me, it was before I had been any where out of doors [and so soon] after my coming to Town, that I did not know who was in or out of Town or who was sick or well enough to come abroad, when in comes Lord Ferrars; I own I was a little surprised not knowing he was so well, he behaved very sedately [and] enquired much after your Ladyship & [your] family. I have seen him since at the Opera & [he] seems mighty well, he does not lie in Town but has his Lodgings still at Kensington. Lord Clarendon is also very well, & every where about; your neighbour still at Mrs French's Sr Jason I remember I heard them speak off when I was at Northwick. I think he is so unhappy in his behaviour no body cares to be much with him, but has Sr Harry Parker been baulked in his Amours & gone down again without a Lady? The Town has given Lord North one, they name Lady Lewisham, but I don't believe it is true, but London news you must take as I can pick it up. I never pretend to vouch for the veracity of it, but to my latest breath will affirm the truth of my being

Dear Madam,

Your most affectiont

Sister & Servant,

E. Compton."

1734, Dec. 12th. George Ballard to ——. Dated at Campden, and unaddressed.

"Revd & Honoured Sir!

Fearing you would think me unmindful of my promise, I have made bold to trouble you with a Note to inform you that I sent a Letter by the next Post to London for the Drawings; but as yet have received no answer. I fancy the Gentleman who has 'em, hath made a Tour into Scotland in persuit of Curiosities, (for I hear he designed such a journey) which I imagine is the reason I have received no answer. I shall be highly pleased as soon as I receive the Drawings to pleasure my Lady Countess [Lady Northampton] with a sight of 'em: There being no Noble Family to which I owe a greater respect then those of Compton & Shirley. To the former for their great Loyalty & sufferings for K. Charles the first. To the later not only for their steady Loyalty to the same Prince: But for the great affection they have bore to the Study of Antiquities, as Sr Tho: Shirley & Sr Hen: Ferrers, an ancestor of my Lady Northampton's by the Maternal side; both which are highly Characteriz'd by Sir W. Dugdale in his Antiquities of Warwickshire. And I am infinitely pleased to find this noble & beloved Study of her ancestors to be lodg'd in her Ladyship. I suppose by the many Pedigrees that have been drawn of those worthy Families already, her Ladyships design is in a Historical way: And believing the Inscriptions on the Monuments in Campden Church may be usefull in such a performance, I have copied 'em & sent you; wch if you judge proper you may please convey to her Ladyship. I have sent no discriptions of the

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Monuments believing her Ladyship has seen 'em already w^ch is all in great hast, from " *etc.*

1734, Dec. 19th. Lady Penelope Compton to the Countess of Northampton. Dated in Dover Street.

. . . . . " We came hither on Tuesday and had a very good journey tho' I believe the roads every where this year are as bad as possible. I dare say you found them but very indifferent going to Northwick, you sent me word you was there last Moon, I am sorry to find the youngest Girl continues still so weak in her limbs, for not to be able to go yet I think is a sad thing, and really great pity for it was a very fine Child, the eldest I hear is got quite well again, and S^r John and Lady Anne [Rushout] proposes being in town in a few days, my [Dowager] Lady Northampton is still confined with the Gout [so] that I have not seen her yet, but they say she is free from pain and otherwise preety well only very lame, we saw Lady Betty and Lady Jane [Compton] the night we came and they are both very well, I hear the town is but empty but can't tell much of that yet for [I] have seen but few folks nor have not picked up any news, only I find every body seems charmed with Faranelli so that the Opera's are constantly crouded. M^r Gore and Lady Mary [Gore] don't come up till after Xtmas and very soon after that we may expeet the pleasure of seeing your Lady^sp, for you gave us hopes that you shou'd come a little sooner this year then usual; Lady Margaret [Compton] desires her humble Service to you and my Brother to whom I beg to joyn mine as also to Lord Compton and the Young Ladys and believe me

Dear Lady Northampton
Your Affectionate Sister &
Obedient Humble Servant"
[the Signature is torn off.]

1735, April 13th. Earl of Northampton to the same. Dated at Ashby and unaddressed.

"Before this reaches my Dearest Life you will have seen D^r Cotes, who will tell you how we go on here, & he will tell how our Affairs stand at Tamworth, which I think are in a much better condition than ever, at which I most heartily rejoice, & hope by this warning, your Interest there will never be so hazarded again, & I can assure you our Northamptonshire friends now see, that their Victory here wou'd not have been so compleat had we not succeeded there too. Sir John Dolben & D^r Kimberley dined here yesterday, they both congratulate you, & Sir John who had not heard till I told him that you had taken his Son to a Play, & that he entertained you so well, & was much delighted himself, was very thankfull to you for your kindness to his Son, & mightily pleased at the relation, & which he said would be a better Cordial, than what the D^r had ordered for his Mother, who is in a bad state of health. I writ by Smith to L^d Middleton on friday, his horses not coming for him sooner, & at the same time to Kirkland, & your letters will come to him the same day. The Town Clerk is a sad fellow: which I suspected. I shall finish all here to be in Town on Friday or Saturday. I thought Lady Cath. had been satisfied about the 5^li. I am confident it is right, & 40^li being paid to Mr. Web, there is now due to her 10^li, & 20^li will be due to Mr. Web in July, which makes 70^li. M^r Davys has a brother & Sister with him, I have not seen him these 3 days. M^r Betty was here yesterday, he looks poorly. I pray God bless you & our Dear Children I am

My Dearest Life
Your Most Affectionate
NORTHAMPTON."

1736, March 1st. Richard Wycherley to the same. Dated at Walton upon Trent and unaddressed. A curious business letter from a bailiff or land agent. It begins and ends as follows:—

"May it please y^r Lady ship

M^r Kirkland not coming to Walton for a considerable time after I came from Compton upon Acc^t of the waters being out (w^ch have like to have been the Occasion of several losing their Lives perticularly Abraham Yates & two Gentlemen who were thrown out of the boat into the river the Gentlemen sav^d themselves by Swimming & Abraham by a whip which was thrown to him) for which reason I only had opportunity of inquiring ab^t Dickinsons house who insisted upon forty Shillings a Year . . . . .

My Wife seems to be very easy at present and give a helping hand towards a Livelyhood teaching two or three Girls to sow &^ca & I hope & dont doubt but if we have encouragment from all sides we shall do very well but if the reverse my Wife being a timerous Woman and not us^ed to the Frowns of the World will I am afraid run upon some extream for which I should be sincerely sorry having took a good deal of pains hitherto to prevent any such thing.

She has sent for her Sister & so far as I can understand my Mother's story [her Sister] has send word She shall come. I think its a very imprudent Action but being poor and unable to do for her as she might expect I am obliged to yield up the Ghost tho sorely against my Will.

If there sho^d be anything in this Letter not pleasing to Y^r Ladyship I hope y^r Goodness will excuse me for I do assure Y^r Ladyship I have no design in me [to offend].

My humble duty Waits upon My Lord & y^r Ladyships Family."

[1737], April 12th. Lady Anne Rushout to the same.

"Dear Lady Northampton,

The Painter who worked for us at Northwich & Mr Gore at Tring, his Name is Wimpew he lives in Axe Yard Westminster his Price with us was 3 shill^s a day and no Victuals nor lodging but Mr Gore gave him his price & Victuals too, & now he seems to insist upon that. He is a very good workman and painted our House very well."

1737, June 9th. Lady Jane Compton to the same. Dated at Bloomsbury Square and unaddresed.

. . . "Poore Lady Anne [Rushout] fell into her usual misfortune last Tuesday . . . . the little thing was judged to have been a son; she desires me to present her service to you" . . . .

Same date. John Marshall to the same.

. . . . . "the Damask scete [settee?] will come by the next returne w^th Oriss Lace and other Mettarialls for making a pare of w[indow] Curtains and Vallands."

1737, June 11th. Lady Elizabeth Compton to the same.

. . . . "[I] am not surprized that the Consul [Charles Compton] should be desirous of the next Little-ones being so well answered for, and according to the old saying I heartily wish it might have all the advantages arising from so accomplished a God-Father's [Lord Compton's] looking into the Bason, which would be a great Prospect of all future happiness both to Father and Son.

Poor Lady Anne Rushout is very unfortunate that notwithstanding all her care and Precaution she could not prevent loseing her little one, but she is now thank God as well as can be expected after it, but very weak, last Tuesday was an unlucky day for those mishaps, it happening also to

Lady Carnarvon and Lady Talbot, but those two occasioned by Frights, one by having her Pocket-Picked at the Play-house & the other by Miss Talbot's falling down stairs, whereas Lady Anne had nothing of that nature that she could impute it too.

Lady Francys Nassau has owned her being married to Captain Elliott to the very great grief of my Lord Grantham, which is much encreased by his discovering also now that Lady Cowper had a great share in the carrying on of the affair, it makes many People think that these disappointments with the many losses in his Family will incline him to marry again, were the Widdowers as much enclined to do so as the Widows I think there could be no doubt of it. Lady Erwin is this morning married to Coll: Douglass, a Lady happening yesterday to dine in company with Mrs Nugent, & hearing Lady Erwin was to be married to day, very unluckily cried out she thought the Devil was in all Widows this year. She was sadly frighted when she found she had said such a Paw-word [*sic*]." . . . .

1737, June 21st. John Marshall to the same.
About furniture and materials the writer has forwarded.

1737, June 23rd. Peter Smaggett to the same at Castle Ashby. Dated "from the Cabinet in Frith Street Sohoe."
About furniture.

1737, July 2nd. Lady Elizabeth Compton to the same. Dated Golden-square and unaddressed.

. . . . "Lady Erwins match had long been talked on but my Lord Carlisle was so much against it & gave so good reasons for being so, that I believe all her Friends wished it might have been prevented, (& perhaps when it is too late she may wish so too). I don't know whether it is the Gentleman you met at the D[uche]ss of Ancaster's, they say he is a very handsome man, very covetous & very positive & does already find great fault with her laying out too much money upon her House, & in her Dress; so that unless she has reserved some money in her own Power, 'tis thought she will not get much. She has been presented to the Prince and Princess of Wales & had a favourable reception, more than Mrs Townshend had of the King when she went to be so, upon having the place of one of the Dressers to the Princess of Wales, he positively refused seeing of her. Lady Albermale had a very narrow escape of her Life, after the Review was over, going to get into the Queen's Coach (she being in waiting) the mob threw her down, the Horses being very unruly she very narrowly escaped being run over" . . . . .

1737, July 5th. Lady Penelope Compton to the same. Dated in Dover Street. The seal represents a Cupid holding a bow, and its motto is "TOST-OV-TARD."

. . . . . "Lady Margaret and self are very much obliged by my Brothers and your Ladysps being so kind to desire it and whatever day next week you please to fix will be ready to obey your summons, and in order thereto shall send our things by the Carrier this week, as we have just now settled it with Lady Betty. . . . . Lady Anne Rushout is purely recovered Sr John and she went yesterday to Harrow, [she is] ordered to drink some waters that are near her there [at Highwood] which if they agree with her will determine them what time they shall stay there." . . . . .

1737, July 7th. Lady Elizabeth Compton to the same. Dated in Golden-square.

. . . . . my sisters in Doverstreet as well as my self will with great pleasure set out next Tuesday for Wooburn ; where with your Ladyships Coach we only beg a chair that holds two and one saddle-horse, we proposing one of the Abigails & one of the Men to go in that, and the other footman on Horseback, & what we bring from London will then return by a Boy that comes along with M^r^ Woods Coach . . . . . since the small-Pox has been amongst the Boys at Fulham School I am very glad Lord Compton was not gone back . . . . . Lady Franceys Bland is very happy in her eldest Sons being just recover'd of the small-Pox. . . . . .

Lady Mary Tryon came last night to Town, & proposes setting out to morrow for Northamptonshire. She is grown pritty big. M^rs^ Sandys is [glad] I think that she was not catched upon the Road, for [she] has been every day this fortnight in expectation of her Midwives coming up to Town (she was to have in the coach that returned from her son's burying, but a Lady in the Country happening just then to lye-in stopped her) to have gone the journey down with her, and on Monday last she was brought to Bed, the child was born alive but [is] not likely to live." . . . .

Same date. Peter Smaggett to the same. Unaddressed, and dated " From the Cabinet Warehouse in Frith Street Sohoe."
About furniture sent down to Ashby.

1737, July 12. Lady Anne Rushout to the same. Dated at Harrow. . . . . " I was advised to drink some waters at Highwood-hill which I have constantly done ever since I came here I go out at 7 a clock and am about an Hour and q^r^ going there every morning they are reckoned of the nature of Tunbridge [water] I was yesterday to make a Visit to M^rs^ Sandys who was brought [to bed] the Night after I came out of town the child lived 2 days, she is as well as can be expected. . . . . I hear [the Dowager] Lady Northampton & Lady Jane [Compton] are at Scarborough, Sir John Rushout was obliged to leave me on Sunday to go to Evesham where I am affraid he will meet with much trouble; some whom he thought his friends has deceived him & turned out the Recorder & made alterations in the Chamber. . . . . Lord Wilmington came to see me from Chiswick on Sunday." . . . . .

1737, July 26th. The same to the same. Dated at Harrow and unaddressed.
. . . . . " the water I drink every Morning gets me a very good Stomach and agrees with me I am now as well in Health as ever I was in my life, go out very much in my Chair & Coach, but walking these steep hills is a little too much for me. I was yesterday to wait on L^d^ Wilmington he has engaged me to come again and dine w^th^ him on Saturday, we propose leaving this place the 8 Aug : and going to Tring from thence make a short Visit to L^d^ & L^y^ Jersey before we get to Worcestershire. I shall spend great part of this Summer upon the ramble. I hear poor L^d^ Scarborough is extreamly ill & feared wont recover the Blow he got on his Head from the misfortune of being overturned in his Coach ; L^y^ Salisbury sent to me to day but I think is not fixed at Bushy. I am very sorry for poor M^rs^ Robison she certainly will be a great loss to her Daughters. I am glad M^r^ Stratford has had the good fortune to dispose of his Estate so well, I believe tis easier to find Sellers then Buyers especially where the purchase is large, I know several people that have been long endeavouring to dispose of Estates that can't do it." . . . . .

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1737. Augt. 13th. Nicholas Guillibeau to the same, at Castle Ashby. Dated Fulham.

"My Lady We are got to this place thank God very safe & well & in good time & His Lord^{sp} is not at all fatigued, we found all here in good health I am with submission" *etc.*

1737, Augt. 15th. M^{rs} M. Tryon to the same. Dated at Bulwick and unaddressed.

Proposing a visit and begging to be met at Wellingborough.

[1737, Augt.—.] Lord Compton to the same. Undated and in a child's handwriting.

"Madam,

I dont doubt the return of your Ladyships Birthday must give great delight to every one that has the Pleasure and Happiness to be acquainted with you, surely then it must give an inexpressible Delight to me and my sisters who are so much obliged to you for your Love and Tenderness towards us; I assure your Ladyship I most sincerely congratulate you of it, and heartily wish you may see a great many of them in health and Prosperity. We have had some little Rain since we came to Fulham, but I hope there has not been enough about Ashby to hinder you from riding out. We had a very good journey and found the Roads exceeding, but they were very empty there being but very few Travellers. M^{r} Lee just called here, he said he was going to the Bishop's, but whether he will dine there or not I cannot tell. Pray present my Duty to my Pappa and my Service to my Uncle, Aunts, and Sisters, together [with] my Congratulations to them on your Ladyship's Birthday. I will now trouble you no longer only beg that you will believe me to be

Madam
Your most Dutyfull Son
JOHN COMPTON."

1737, Augt. 16th. Nicholas Guillibeau to same. Addressed to the Earl at Castle Ashby and dated at Fulham.

"My Lady

My Lord Compton is thank God in very good health and goes on in his Studys with Chearfulness. He found his form advanced in Martial and Horace. Mr. Hume brought some paterns & took measure of His Lord^{sp} last Sunday . . . . . My Wife & I return my Lord and Your Lady^{sp} thanks and are very much obliged for the fine piece of Venison & the Rabets your Lady^{sp} has been pleased to give us. My Lord presents his Duty."

Same date. Hannah Bretland to the same. Unaddressed.

. . . . . I had the Pleasure of seeing dear Lord Compton on Saturday who tould mee all the good family was well, which was a great pleasure to mee at the same time I receved a Side of Venyson and i humbly beg Leve to retourn my good Lord and Lady northampton my most harty thanks; i was very sory to heir of Lady mary Gore's death."

1737, Augt. 17th. Lady Anne Rushout to the same. Unaddressed. Dated at the Cross Inn, Oxford.

. . . . "I am convinced you will compassionate the Surprise I have had by Sir John being taken so ill upon his journey & [will be] glad to hear he is better . . . . . the suddenness of our loss of [my sister] poor L^{y} Mary [Gore] make my fears more than I believe the cause required" . . . . .

Augt. 23rd, 1737. Nicholas Guillibeau to the same. Addressed to the Earl as before and dated at Fulham.

"My Lady,

My Lord Compton continues thank God in very good health and uses what time he can spare from his Books in walking for I take his Lord^{sp} out most Days when the weather permits as soon as School is over til Supper time which is about an Hour."

1737, Augt. 27th. Lady Anne Rushout to the same.

. . . . "I was so uneasy about poor Betty, I could not write one word, her fever was very high & the inflamation in her Throat encreased so fast we were obliged to have her Blooded . . . . . I thank God she is very much recovered D^{r} Mackenzie from Worcester left her Yesterday Morning . . . . Sir John recovers his Strength and appetite very slow . . . . I believe his uneasiness for the poor child's illness, has been one cause of his not recovering faster" . . . . .

1737, Sept. 3rd. Nicholas Guillibeau to the same. Addressed to the Earl at Castle Ashby and dated at Fulham.

"My Lady,

My Lord Compton continues thank God in very good health. His Lord^{sp} drinks no Malt Drink the beer here being newer then what He used to have at Home makes him dislike it so I thought to mention this to Your Lady^{sp} because this is about the time your Lady^{sp} used to order some wine for His Lords^{ps} use. My Lord presents his Duty" *etc.*

1737, Sept. 9th. Thomas Drake to the same, at Castle Ashby. Dated at Whatcot.

After thanks for a present of venison and compliments the writer goes on . . . . "what I wrote was for the sake of my poor wife's health & the benefit of my Dear Children; I own Whatcot to be a most acceptable Gift, and beyond my deserts; & shall ever endeavour to make myself serviceable to the Hon^{ble} family" . . . . . .

1737, Sept. 13th. Lady Jane Compton to the same. Dated at Studley.

To announce that the Dowager Lady Northampton and herself will start for Ashby on the 19th and expect to reach there on the 23rd.

Same date. Nicholas Guillibeau to the same. Addressed to the Earl at Castle Ashby. Dated at Fulham.

"My Lady,

My Lord Compton has caught a Cold which I hope will prove to be nothing but the Distemper that goes about . . . . early in the morning I sent for M^{r} Lounds . . . he ordered his Lord^{sp} some of Gascoin's Powders every 6 hours" . . . .

Same date. Isaac Lowndes to the same. Dated in London.

Describing Lord Compton's complaint and his treatment of it.

1737, Sept. 15th. The same to the same. Dated in London.

Reporting Lord Compton to be better, but not yet well.

Same date. Nicholas Guillibeau to the same. Addressed to the Earl at Castle Ashby and dated at Fulham.

"My Lady,

My Lord Compton is thank God very well recovered."

1737, Sept. 16th. Lady Jane Compton to the same. Dated at Studley.

To explain that the Dowager Lady Northampton is prevented setting out for Ashby by an attack of gout.

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Same date. Lord Compton to the same, in a child's handwriting.

"Madam

I perceive myself now I think quite recovered of my little Indisposition, bleeding at the Nose did me I believe a great deal of good, for it bled a good deal Tuesday night and Wednesday. My Master and I were last Sunday to see my Lady How at Parsons Green who has invited me to dine there some day. Colds are so frequent in London that hardly anybody escapes them, which is occasioned chiefly I believe by the uncertainty of the Weather. I suppose you are now a good deal taken up with Company at Ashby, that came to the Races. I hope you had a good deal of Diversion there. Pray give my duty to my Pappa and my Service to all the rest of the Family.

I am,
Madam,
Your Ladships most Dutyfull Son
JAMES COMPTON."

1737, Sept. 22nd. Nicholas Guillibeau to the same. Addressed as before.

. . . . "I have writ to Mr. Agutter as your Ladysp commanded me for 3 Doz: of Red Port" . . . .

1737, Sept. 26th. Lady Anne Rushout to the same. Dated at Northwick and unaddressed.

. . . . "Lady Jane [Compton] writ to me how much she was concerned at being prevented waiting on you at Ashby . . . . I expect Lord Coventry and his 3 Sons to dinner (& to stay here) in their way to Oxford & these moonlight nights every day [we have] company. Sr Robt & Lady Cox dine with us to day. Mrs Sheldon I believe is gone to Tesmon to Mrs Earmer who is near lying in. Mr Skeldon is soon to bring us a new Neighbour the lady's Name is Smith. Mr Plowden makes the match, he is employ'd in the same affair for one of his own Daughters to a Mr Wright a Gentleman of his own opinion, but Mr Plowden is not pleased with it" . . . . . .

Same date. Mrs. Charles Compton to the same. Dated at Cintra and unaddressed.

. . . . . "Thank God my little Girls have all got mighty well over the small Pox & will none of them be mark'd, as to my little boy he has not had it[,]but is perfectly well, & seems very strong. I have left him at Lisbon thinking him too young for a journey, his sisters are with me among woods & mountains which this place abounds with & rambles about, from morning to night as for [my husband] Mr [Charles] Compton he went to Lisbon two days ago & do not expect him here till the Packet sails for England, but was truly concerned at the melancholy news of poor Lady Mary Gore's Death . . . . .

I cannot help wishing myself with the agreeable company at Castle Ashbey where I have spent my time with great satisfaction, but must have patience & be contented tho' I often think with a mixture of joy & sorrow upon past times, I hope it will be my fate sometime or other to see my friends in England but till that happy hour comes will endeavour to content my self with thoughts that it is for my Childrens good I shou'd remain here.

It was with great regret I left my Quinto & no time can ever make the Town so agreable to me as the Country but Lisbon is very healthy & I believe [has] very good air which makes it supportable.

I am much obliged to Lord Compton for the Honour he has done me [in promising to stand God father to my son] & shall obey his orders

punctually. I wish when ever he has the small Pox it may be as favourable to him as it has been to my family, [I] do not wonder at his not returning to School upon that account for it is a distemper with reason dreaded by every body & great joy when well over, I wish his Godson may prove like him in every respect, for by all accounts he is a most charming youth, & I hope he is now convinced I love his uncle Charles & is reconciled to me upon that account, which I beg your Ladyship will tell him with my most humble Service.

As we have nothing but Rocks to talk to [we] can have no news to make a Letter tolerable so [I] will trespass no longer on your Patience than to beg you will believe me with the greatest Respect

Dear Madam
Your Ladyships
Most affec: Sister &
Obedient Humble Servant
MARY COMPTON."

1737, Oct. 1st. Nicholas Guillibeau to the same. The address torn off. Dated at Fulham.

"My Lady,

My Lord Compton continues thank God in very good health as all the boys at our School likewise do, we have had very wet weather for above this week which made me send last Week for a Matt for his Lord^{sps} Chamber to keep it clean so that it may not want washing so often for fear his Lord^{sp} should not take Cold by the rooms not being thoroughly dry. His Lord^{sp} is much more in his Chamber than formerly a writing his Exercises."

1737, Oct. 2nd. Lady Jane Compton to the same. Dated at Studley.

. . . "[I] am directed by [the Dowager] Lady Northampton to present her humble service to you & assure your La^{sp} how very sensible she is of your goodness to her, both in regard of your desire to see her at Ashby, and your obliging concern for her being ill; she is now pritty well again in every respect but lame, [I] can't say she gets any ground as to that, not being able to bear yet the least upon her feet, that I fear she will still be confined here some time longer; & the weather being now very bad, I doubt [it] will make the Roads so, for our journey up, which being a very long one gives her a great deal of uneasiness at the thoughts of it; I am sorry to hear you have had a Cold, & that my Br[other the Earl] has been ill, but by a Letter from Lady Betty today I have the satisfaction of hearing he is well again; they say it is very sickly in most places, & that few Familys escape either in town or Country, not but that this I am in holds very well. I much wonder M^{rs} Tate shu'd chuse to come to Northampton at so publick a time as the Horse-races, I hear a great deal of her in this Country not much to her advantage, she was at Scarborough when I was there, I believe she is not greatly pleased with me, for realy I did not care to renew her acquaintance, she seemed inclined to it by sending to enquire after Lady Northampton & me as soon as ever she came there, we took no sort of notice of it, so that she proceeded no farther, nor did I see any body that seemed desirous to keep Company with her she generally came into the Rooms alone, unless [with] Mr Tate, who sometimes came in with her.

Lady Northampton joins with me in humble Service to my Lord & the rest of your Family & I am with great regard

Dear Madam
Your Obedient & Affectionate
humble Servant
J. COMPTON."

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1737, Oct. 8th. Nicholas Guillibeau to the same. Addressed to the Earl at Castle Ashby and dated at Fulham.

"My Lady,

My Lord Compton continues thank God in very good health. His Lord^{sp} is making a Latin Epistle in verse to send to the Consul [Charles Compton] by one of his School fellows who is going to Lisbon."

1737, Oct. 11th. The same to the same. Addressed and dated as before.

"My Lady,

My Lord Compton has got a little running Cold in His Head but is otherwise thank God in very good health. I gave his Lord^{sp} some Hysop water last night and if his Cold is no better to night I'll give him the Powder which Mr Lounds sent some time since."

1737, Oct. 13th. The same to the same. Addressed and dated as before.

"My Lady,

My Lord Compton continues thank God in very good health all but his Cold which hangs upon him still. I have given his Lord^{sp} a paper of Powders these 2 last Nights which I hope will do him good. His Lord^{sp} presents his Duty etc."

PAPERS RELATING TO THE AMERICAN PLANTATIONS, Etc.

Carolina Papers and Letters, 1699–1743.

[No date.] Doctor Coxe's Memorial in Relation to Carolana. Unsigned. 10½ pp.

1699, Dec. 21st. Copy of the Report of the Board of Trade, to King William III., on Dr. Cox's Memorial, &c. [6 pp.] Together with an Account of the Commodities of the growth and production of the Province of Carolina, alias Florida. [4½ pp.]

The Report, which is in favour of D^{r} Cox's claim to the proprietorship of Carolina, is signed by the Earl of Stamford, Lord Lexington, Philip Meadows, William Blathwayte, John Pollexfen, Abraham Hill, and George Stepney.

[Temp. Will. III. or Anne.] A description of Carolina. Unsigned and undated. 2½pp.

1719, Jan. 29th. Copy of the General Assembly's Answer to the [eight] Queries sent by the Hon^{ble} the Lords Commissioners of trade and plantations relating to the State of South Carolina. 10 pp. Signed by order of the Commons House of Assembly, by T. Hepworth (Speaker), Hovenden Walker, Alexander Parris, B. Schenckingh, George Chicken, Samuel Prioleau, and James Moore. Also by Richard Allein, Rich Beresford, Joseph Morton, Thomas Waring Thomas Smith, and Samuel Eveleigh, [bracketed together as the] Council.

1719, Augt. 10th. Queries from the Lords of Trade about Carolina, with Answers thereto by John Barnwell.

11th query.—"What is the Number of Inhabitants, Whites and Blacks?"—The Number of white Inhabitants have been lately computed at 9,000 Souls and the Number of Blacks att 12000.

12th query.—Are the Inhabitants increas'd or decreas'd of late & for what reasons?—Ans^{r}: Within these last five years the white Inhabi-

tants have annually decreased by Massacres of the Indians, the Flying off of great numbers to Places of greater Safety, & the Lords Proprietors refusing Land to new Comers, & the great taxes that were annually raised prevented others to come in.

Yett the number of blacks in that time have very much increased, for the Pitch & tarr trade prodigiously Encreasing, have made the Inhabitants run into buying of blacks to the great indangering [of] the Province.

13th Query.—What is the Number of the Militia ?—Answer. The Number of [white] men From 16 to 60 Years of Age are computed att about 2000 men [all of whom are bound to serve, and] most of whom being continually employed in the Indian Warrs, Alarms, & Expeditions are very expert able men, little inferior to disciplined troops.

21st (and last) Query.—What are the Establishments, Civil & Military within that Government, and what Officers hold by Patent immediately from the Crown ?—Answer: Very uncertain & distracted; and we know of none besides the Custom-house officers that have any place immediately under the Crown most of whom have Sallarys p^d^ them in Great Brittain.

The Lords Proprietors had a Govern^r^ his Sallary 200^li^ p ann.
A Secretary whose Sallary was 40^li^ p ann.
A Chief Justice whose Sallary was 60^li^ p ann.
An Attorney-Generall att 40^li^ p ann.
A Receiver Gen^ll^ } only Perquisites without Sallarys.
A Surveyor Gen^rall^ }

1719-20, Feb. 22nd. "A description of Pansecola in the hands & possession of the French: A Description of Moble, and a Description of Missecippi, in a letter signed by Thomas Smith and addressed to Joseph Boone Esq^r^, Agent for the Province of Carolina." 2½ pp.

1720, May 25th. Copy of Memorandum setting out that:—
The present proprietors of the provinces of North & South Carolina do agree to sell and part with all their Rights Powers & Properties of the s^d^ Province unto John Falconer, David Barclay, and Thomas Hyam, which were granted to them by a Charter or Charters from King Charles the 2^d^ . . . . . for the Consideration of £230,000 etc. . . . . 2 pp. Dated at Bedford Row and signed by John Falconer, David Barclay, and Thomas Hyam [the three Quaker purchasers referred to below], and also by James Bertie (for the Duke of Beaufort), Abraham Ashley, J. Dawson, George Granville (for Lord Carteret), J. Colleton, Lord Craven, and Joseph Boone for Joseph Blake.

1720, Sept. 1st. The Present Establishm^t^ of the 100 men maintained by the Assembly of South Carolina in their three Frontier Garrisons reduced to Ster[ling] money. Written and signed by John Barnwell, one of the three Commissioners paid by the Assembly to superintend these garrisons. 1 page.

Note.—The total charge for this Colonial force is £3,214 per ann.

1720 ? Draft of a letter in the handwriting of John Barnwell. Unsigned and unaddressed.

"Where as y^r^ Lordship directed me to make a Computation of the Lands leying between Carolina Settlements and the French, w^ch^ is very difficult to doe w^tb^out an actual Survey.

If I knew y^r^ Lordship's design in requiring it, [it] is probable I might be able to answer the expectation after another manner, however I will doe the best I can.

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In the First place Dr Cox pretends a right to all the Land leying to the South and West of Alatamaha River by a prior Charter to the Lords Prop[rieto]rs of Carolina wch is by him called Carolana, & thô he made some faint attempts to begin a settlemt yet he never yet could accomplish it, And if he proved to have a better right to those parts then the Proprs of Carolina he may be prevailed on to part wth it to the Crown for a small Matter, or the same may be forfeited by disuse.

I am informed he is reviving his Pretentions in order to make a bubble of it.

2dly. Now the land leying between Savano River and Alatamaha River was by the Proprietors of Carolina erected into a Margravate by the name of Azilia in the year 1717 & granted to one Sr Robert Montgomery & to his heirs for ever paying yearly a penny per acre quit rent as the land become possessed by him or his Assigns, Provided he did begin his Settlemt in three yeares; Now the three yeares are expired, & yet he pretends he has an equitable right to it & designs to dispute the same att Law wth the Proprs. In the main time he had open'd books & took in Subcriptions for 2 millions Sterg in order to bubble it but the late act of Parlimt put a stop to it, Yet he is still endeavoring to bring his designs to pass.

This Country of Azilia by Computation may have Fifteen Millions of acres but not above the tenth part fitt for Settlements all the rest being vast pine barrens only fitt for Pasturage for Cattle.

3dly. All the Lands that are good for anything between Savano River & Santee River wthin Sixty mile of the Sea is the present settled part of South Carolina and is already bought of the Proprs by the people there & contains abt twelve hundred thousand acres for wch the Lords has a rent of 500li p. ann there is not above the same quantity between these two rivers & the Mountains good for planting, wch if they sell as they have done the rest of their lands may amount to 24000li Sterg but it may be an Age before there will be Settlemts made so far back.

4thly. Between South Carolina & Virginia there lies a vacant Country as large as Great Brittain, wch nobody as yett does much vallue, soe it is impossible to compute it only the Lords Proprs sold the whole Charter to 3 Quakers att 230,000ll a Memorandm of wch agreemt I have seen, & find their design was to make a Buble of it, & Mr Boon promissed me to lett yr Lordship have a Copy of it."

1720. An account of Proper Places for Garrisons in Carolina and the absolute Necessity of doing it speedily. Unsigned. 2 pp.

[No date]. A Memorandum on trade with Carolina. Unsigned. 3 pp.

[No date]. A Memorandum on the Indian Trade of Virginia and Carolina. Unsigned. 2 pp.

[No date.] A proposal for the incorporation of a Trading and Colonising Company by the title of the Merchant Proprietors of Carolina. Unsigned. 2 pp.

[No date.] Copy of a letter from Governor James Sutherland to Lord *Wilmington?* giving a descriptive account of the Colony of South Carolina. Unaddressed. 6 pp.

1727–8, March 4th. Copy of the Lords Proprietors' Letter to the Earl of Westmorland.

"My Lord—We have now the honour of transmitting to your Lordship as Proposer and Mediator in the affaire the Petition we have signed humbly to be lay'd before His Majesty declaring our Inclination to make an intire Surrender of our Propertys in Carolina to His Majesty and the Conditions upon which we are willing to do it.

Upon this Occasion we think it a peice of Justice due to Coll[ll] Horsey that he should deliver your Lordship the Instrument which is a Preliminary to an Agreement. He has under your Lordship been a Principall Agent in the negotiating and conducting thus far. And as we hope it will in the Event prove verry agreeable to His Majesty we take this Opportunity to recomend him to the Minister under whose Province this affaire may come and also to your Lordship that he may not be a Sufferer by acting so disinterested a part for the General Good. And since by Virtue of the Right of our Charter which we are now proposeing to surrender to His Majesty we did humbly present him to His Majesty for His Royal approbation to be Governour of South Carolina, we must now in case this Proposeall takes effect most humbly recomend him as a Person who will be found in all respects qualified for that Trust in the present distracted Circumstances of the Province . . . . . We hope your Lordship will take in good part the mention we make of him desireing your Lordship will lay it before the Propper Ministers, that we may do him Justice on our parts and his Service in bringing about this affaire may not turn to his Prejudice nor pass without its due Reward.

We have one thing more to take notice of to your Lordship which is, That we never had any propper Notification from M[r] Hutchison of his being a Proprietor among us (as is customary and necessary upon those Occasions) and are still ignorant upon what foot that Proprietorship stands, But being informed that he was some time agoe treating for S[r] John Tyrrell's Proprietorship, notwithstanding he declared himselfe against the Surrender of the Sovereignty to His Majesty and never once mett or concerted any Measures for the Settling our offer to His Majesty, we thought it a propper Step in order to make over our offer to His Majesty as full and authentic as possible to tender the Petition to him after we had signed it ourselves without his knowledge or Concurrance, which we did by our Solicitor and he has signed it.

So that now there remains to compleat our whole Number only Lord Carteret and M[r] Blake. The latter always resided in Carolina but we are informed has given powers to his Friends here to joine with the rest of the Proprietors in disposeing to the Crown, whence we conclude he may be depended upon; and Lord Carteret being now in Ireland upon his Majesty's Service [as Lord Lieutenant] we are in no doubt he will concurr in an affaire which seems to be agreeable to all the Ministers and tends so much to the publick good. If we can by any Act of ours forward the concurrance of these two Proprietors we shall be ready to do it. And as we are most of us frequently out of Town we have engaged Coll[ll] Horsey, with our Secretary M[r] Shelton to attend your Lordship's Commands that when your Lordship finds it necessary we may have notice from them and wait upon your Lordship to finish this affaire. We are with great Truth and respect—Your Lordships—Most hum[ble] & Most Obed[t] Servant[s]

Signed. BEAUFORT, CRAVEN, J. BERTIE, H. BERTIE, J. COLLETON."

To the above letter is appended the following:—

[Copy of] "The Earl of Westmoreland's Certificate in favour of Coll[ll] Horsey wrote with his owne hand under his Case dated 14[th] of June 1729 & delivered into the Duke of Newcastle[s] Office.

At the request of Coll[ll] Horsey I do hereby Certifie That he was the first and Principall Person with whom I treated to bring the Lords Proprietors of Carolina to agree to the Surrender of their Charter to

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the Crowne, and I have verry great reason to believe that had it not been for his Assiduity & Address on that Occasion the said Agreement would not have been made, which I hope will prove of great Service & benefit to the Crown. The severall Papers referred to in the Case of Coll[ll] Horsey, some Originalls others true Coppies at the time of their being delievered wherein I was concerned are in my Custody ready to be produced, as also the truth of other Transactions in this affaire which were not in writing I am ready to give Evidence of when called. Thereunto witness my hand.

June 14th, 1729. Signed WESTMORELAND."

1730, July 28th. An undated memorial.

It quotes some of fundamental constitutions of the province of Carolina, states the nature of the Lords Proprietors' grants of lands, and quotes the opinion of the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General, at this date, to the effect that certain grants of land called *Ancient Patents* (of which one had been granted to Sir Nathaniel Johnson) were void for uncertainty."

1730–1732. "An account of the several steps taken by the Privy Council upon granting the Georgia Charter."

This account begins with noting the receipt of the Petition of Lord Percival and others on the 17th Sept. 1730, and concludes with stating that the Charter passed the Great Seal on the 9th June 1732.

1731–1732. Several extracts from letters of Robert Johnson, Governor of North Carolina, with reference to his disputes with Mr. S[t] John, Deputy Surveyor General.

1734, Dec. 16th. Governor Gabriel Johnston to Lord Wilmington. Dated at Cape Fear and addressed to "The Right Hon[ble] Lord President."

". . . . It is now seven weeks since I arrived here, and found the whole country in the strangest confusion that can well be imagined by the unhappy conduct of my predecessor . . . . I have been upwards of 110 miles by water up the two branches of this river and I really think the Thames itself does not surpass the North East branch for beauty and gentleness. I wished for my Lord Chief Baron here 1000 times last moneth, the climate was so serene, the weather so mild, and and the air so balsamick that I am sure his Lordship would have owned he had passed one Nov[r] in his life with pleasure . . . . I do not doubt getting a pretty good estate in this government without doing the least injury to any person or occasioning any complaint especially if I succeed in the petition I design to present to His Majesty after the assembly for a grant of some lands which lye a great way behind the settlements towards the mountains . . . .

1735, Oct. 27th. General Oglethorpe, Governor of Georgia, to the Earl of Wilmington. Dated "From on board the Simond lying in the Downs" and unaddressed.

"My Lord—Before your Lordship went out of town when I had the happiness of discoursing with your Lordship upon the state of affairs in South Carolina your Lordship was so good as to give your sentiments upon the method of strengthening and supporting that important part of his Majesty's dominions in America. I set down in writing, from that conversation the things immediately necessary to be done. His Grace the Duke of Newcastle laid them before his Majesty who was graciously pleased to approve of them (coppys of which I have inclosed to your Lordship).

"As the season of the Year prevented my staying for an instruction from the Council for this purpose I hope your Lordship will excuse my taking this liberty of troubling your Lordship least by the numberless weighty affairs that take up your Lordship's thoughts this might possibly be postponed. I hope from your Lordship's patronage and the importance it is to his Majesty's service that your Lordship will be so good as to forward an instruction to the Lievtenant Governor of South Carolina."

The enclosure is as follows:—

"1st. That there be an instruction to the Lievtenant Govr of South Carolina to recommend to the Assembly to send down two hundred negroes to work for one year upon building a fortress on the Island of St Simons in Georgia.

"2d. That the Lievt Governor of South Carolina be instructed to publish a Proclamation prohibiting all persons whatsoever from running out any lands to the southward of the River Savannah under pretence of their lying beyond the River Alatamaha under any pretence whatsoever.

"3d. That the Lievt Governor of South Carolina be instructed to recommend to the Assembly to pass an Act or Acts for contracting with persons of substance and ability for settling the townships and to give to such person or persons such parcels of lands within the Townships and within six miles round the same and such other encouragements and authoritys as the said Assembly shall find necessary for the better peopling of the townships. And that the Lievtenant Governor do sign grants pursuant to such Acts or contracts provided always that the contractor or contractors shall be obliged to settle six hundred white men women and children in the township for which they contract within six years from the date of the grant and to pay the quit rents within ten Years after the grant. And in case the contractor or contractors shall not within six years settle the whole number of six hundred then to forfeit so much of the lands contracted for as shall be proportionable to the number deficient. And also to forfeit all such parts or parcels of lands as he shall not pay quit rent for when the said quit rent becomes due. And that the deputy Governor be impowered to assent to such Acts when passed the Assembly."

1736, Sept. 21st. Observations on the Spanish Memorial of this date.

1736, ——. "The right of the Crown of Great Brittaine to Carolina, explained." 1¼ pp.

1736, Dec. 24th. Copy of letter from the Trustees of Georgia to the Duke of Newcastle. Dated at the Georgia Office, Westminster, and signed by Benjamin Martyn, Secretary to the Trustees. Enclosing the two following reports.

1736, July —. "The Chicksaws Indian talk. 1st Audience. At Savannah in Georgia. Present James Oglethorpe Esqre [Governor of Georgia] — Andrews and T. Jones Interpreters.

"The Chicksaws first produced their Commissions whereby it appeared they had been declared subjects to the King of Great Britain by the Governors of Carolina and were as such entitled to the help and protection they sought for.

"Postubee Chief of the Chics.—We are come a great way to see you. The sun was very hot and burnt our heads, and we wanted water, yet we would come. We have many enemies; and beg powder and shot.

"Another Chickesaw Chief, Mingobemingo.—My brother, my chief your powder and bullets are warriors, they kill their enemies. We walk about very poor ; we want guns.

"Chick. Postubee.—We are come a long way to see our elder brothers, the beloved men, the Scotch Warriors, and the black kings (so the French teach them to call the Clergy). I have seen Charles Town before ; but I now come to see you and like this place exceedingly.

"Mingobemingo.—We heard you was a red woman's child ; Tonny Craig, Tomee Wright, Billy Greg and — Kilkenny told me so ; but now I have seen you, I believe you have as white a body as any in Charles Town. They told us many talks but you see we did not believe them.

"Mr Oglethorpe.—I am a red man, an Indian, in my heart, that is I love them ; do they love me the worse for that ?

Chick. Postubee.—We believe you are a red man in your heart. We have brought our wives and children to see you too.

Mr Oglethorpe.—Is there anything you want to see or to have ?

Chicksaws.—We are come, and have seen you. Our horses are at Savannah Town, and for ought we know may be lost. Yet we will not go till two or three days hence, we must first have another talk.

Having shown an inclination to see the Light House at Tybee, they were asked whether they chose to go to day ; they doubted whether they should have time, till Mr Oglethorpe proposing it

Chickesaw Mingobemingo said : Why then we will go to see the great house and the great water, Nay, if you bid us we will go over it.

Mr Oglethorpe.—I wish some of your young men would have gone over with me ; for then they might have had help against their enemies.

Chickesaw Mingobemingo.—We are come into our own town, and our own people, and had we not so many enemies, we would stay here till winter. But I have an old woman to my wife, and I believe every man would take care of his wife, and therefore I would go as soon as possible.

The people of Savannah town said I was going to a French town, and a French man. I told them if they were such, I should die quickly ; that I was an old man, and it was time for me to die. The Creeks, the Chickesaws, Obo hatchee and the White Men all told us so. That we should be tied, and never return, but we have seen you and are satisfied.

The great talk is given out, and we have a great many smaller talks.

Mr Oglethorpe.—Tomorrow by break of day, I will be with you and hear them.

Chickesaw Mingobemingo.—We heard of Georgia in our own Country. They have a great many talks at Savannah town. They told us you were French ; The Abcenche King said so ; but we were resolved to take your talk, and we have taken it.

My heart is glad as yours. You shall have the rest of our talk to morrow."

1736, July 13th. [At] Savannah in Georgia. A second audience. Andrews and Tom Jones Interpreters.

"Chickesaws.—We are come a great way thro' desarts without water in the hot sun. We are glad to see you, and all the beloved men here together. We received a great letter from the great Mico.

We come to you our Mico for assistance. We have had ammunition from the French, but have none now. We want powder and bullets.

'Twas the English first came to our Nation not the French.

We can't tell you the names of all our Enimies, there are so many of them.

The Choctaws, Towassaws, Movilles, and Tomos (these not concerned in the late invasion).

The Yungusses, Tomolohaws (commonly called Honois) Nawtowee. and Wrawtonoo: these with the rest that have just now fallen upon us.

Seven hundred men came into our towns twice, but have not killed us all, for some you see are alive yet. The French have forts in all of these Nations, and keep them always in readiness to send against us.

A long time ago we heard from the great Mico. They promised us white men and arms, and to send us white men and writings. The people of Carolina promised them to[o], but never sent them.

We ask nothing besides powder and bullets, but you have a heart.

Mr Oglethorpe.—Have you any friends?

Chickesaws.—None but what are here. But were we to tell you all our enemies, that paper (pointing to him that took down notes) would not hold them all.

The French say your powder makes no noise, your balls drop down as soon as they come out of the guns.

Mr Oglethorpe.—As to that, let some of your young men try, and see whether the powder we give you is good. Take the good and leave the bad.

Chickesaws.—We know it will be good if you give it us. We will not look upon it. The French told us so, but we did not believe them.

Mr Oglethorpe.—But you had better look upon it, lest it should be damaged by coming over the great water.

Chickesaws.—Then we will.

Mr Oglethorpe.—This was needful to talk of. If you have anything else say it.

Chickesaws.—We are but so big (making a small circle with his fingers). You English are so big (making a larger). But the French are quite round us all (stretching out his arms); and kill us like hogs or fowls.

Mr Oglethorpe.—Are the Cherikees your friends?

Chickesaws.—They and they only. The Creeks are almost our Friends, the Albamas Indians are entirely French.

Mr Oglethorpe.—Are the Chocktaws as much your enemies as ever?

Chickesaws.—No, the Chocktaws came not against us in the late invasion except some straglers.

Mr Oglethorpe.—Till I can get you more help can any come to you from the Cherikees?

Chickesaws.—We do not know. They are red people. You know what you can do.

Mr Oglethorpe.—Which of the Cherikee towns were most friendly to you?

Chickesaws.—Tannassee and Great Tilliquo were our beloved towns, till the Creeks killed their chief warrior.

We are told the French will bring great guns to us, but we do no believe they can.

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Mr Oglethorpe.—They can't bring them, but they can bring something like them (granados here described). Therefore it is dangerous to keep within pallisadoes. I was bred to war, and know these things. I will throw one of them before you. In our wars with them we have come so near the French as this room is wide, and yet could not come quite close. Then we threw these things. I have taken them up and thrown them back again.

Chickesaws.—But the French tell us you have none of them.

Mr Oglethorpe—That you shall see, they are dreadful if a few men get into a little place. Then if they are thrown, the men can't help themselves.

Chickesaws.—We say the same.

Mr Oglethorpe.—'Twas thus the French caught the Notches in a house, and there they could make no resistance. Keep in the open fields, a good tree these things can't get thro'."

1736-7, Feb. 10th. Governor Gabriel Johnston to Lord Wilmington. Dated at Brompton on Cape Fear River, and addressed to the Lord President.

"My Lord—I should have paid my respects to your Lordship much sooner, if I had not flattered myself from time to time, that I should be able, along with this to send (in obedience to your Lordship's commands) some account of the Natural History of this part of the world. But besides the many unexpected interruptions I alway met with I have not yet seen the best part of the country, the description of which would give the most pleasure. I have indeed been in most of the inhabited parts of the country, and now write from one of the most pleasantly situated plantations in it, about 100 miles from the sea, and tho' there are inhabitants 70 miles above me, yet all this is reckon'd but the fag end of the Province, and the pleasant scenes begin to open near the mountains, where I design to go next Autumn to view the land (for which I take this opportunity to return your Lordship my most sincere thanks) I have lately gott there, and then I hope to be able to afford your Lordship some entertainment, if you will be so good as to excuse my [not] putting it in a botanick dress, with long sounding Greek and Roman names, which have always thrown me into convulsions.—I am much better qualified, and indeed it is a far more easy task to describe the genius and temper of the inhabitants; it is only to imagine the lowest scum and rabble of Change Alley transplanted into a a rich and fruitfull country, where with very small labour they can build themselves sorry hutts, and live in a beastly sort of plenty and all the rest of their time devoted to calumny, lying, and the vilest tricking and cheating; a people into whose heads no human means can beat the notion of a public interest, or persuade to live like men, or even to pursue the most commendable and surest methods of acquiring riches—who are a standing proof that refined fraud and dextrous circumvention are not confined to courts, and the politer societies of men, but may be equally found among the meanest, most rustick and squalid part of the species. Among them a cheat of the first magnitude is treated with all the distinction and regard which is usually paid to men of merit, and conspicuous virtue in other parts of the world.

"This is truly, and without any exaggeration, the real character of the generality of people here. There are indeed a few and but a very few men of integrity and candor, by whose assistance I hope we shall be able to people the uninhabited parts of the Province with a better race of men. Before my arrival there was no such thing as recovering

private debts, but for paying the King his rents, it never once enter'd into their thoughts. They fancyed they had taken sufficient precautions against that, and I believe they will scarce ever forgive me for shewing them that they reckon'd without their host. When I look back I am really amazed how we have been able to carry this and several other important points, considering what small countenance we have had from our superiors in England, and that there is no sufficient jail in the whole Province, nor nothing which deserves the name of Militia.

"Upon my first beginning to do business here I imagined like most young beginners, that with a little assistance from home, I should be able to make a mighty change in the face of affairs, but a little experience of the people, and reflection on the situation of things at home has absolutely cur'd me of this mistake. I now confine my care entirely, to do nothing, which upon a fair hearing (for misrepresentations are unavoidable among such a sett of men) can be reasonably blamed, and leave the rest to time, and a new sett of inhabitants, tho I wish our biennial law was repeal'd. It would make the getting of a reasonable Assembly vastly more practicable than it is at pretent.

"It is a great happiness that Her Majesty is so highly delighted with American silk, tho in that affair as well as in every thing relating to Georgia, the people of England seem to me to be strangely deluded. The balls [cocoons] were purchas'd by the bushel in Charlestown and the only person in America who can wind them of[f] is a Piedmontese whom M[r] Oglethorpe quarreled with soon after, and I have him now on my plantation, and will not easily part with him. I sent a specimen of his performances to M[r] Macculloh which I believe will equal any thing done in Georgia. I made but a small beginning last year, and have now 1400 white mulberry trees, and expect to raise as many thousand against next year. Besides if no cross accident happen I don't dispair of having 20 acres of vineyard and will soon be able to send considerable quantities of wine to England, so that tho I should be debarred from doing much good to this province as Gov[r], I hope I shall be able to do a great deal as a planter, I thank God I like my present situation extremely well, and shall never forgett how much I owe my happiness to your Lordship. In a little time I shall have all the conveniences and pleasures about me, which can be had in this climate, and tho' the silk and wine should both miscarry (which I reckon from what I have seen to be impossible) I am sure of remitting in a year or two commodities of my own raising to the value of 4 or 500*l.* yearly home, and to be every year enlarging my remittances.

"Hitherto indeed and even at present it is a little hard, for I had all the ground to clear from trees, and my sallary being paid in bills of currency of this Province, where we cannot as yet purchase any thing that will bear a reasonable price at home, I have not had it in my power to send over much money, yet I have made a shift to make most of my creditors easy except M[r] Wright, and it is a most chagreening circumstance to me, that I have not been able to satisfy the only person, who could tiere your Lordship with his complaints, the thought of it have often made me almost distracted.

I am heartily sorry that the several pregnant oppossums I sent last year should have all miscarried, I hope to have better luck this time. The trees I hope came safe.

Against I can gett an opportunity I am laying out for a pair of young buffaloes male and female, they are vastly larger than those of Asia, none of the American quadrupeds approach them in bigness.

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The bunch on their back is reckon'd a great delicacy, I wish my Lord Chief Baron [Sir James Reynolds] had one of them dressed by a French cook, I believe it would relish better than his pottage blanc or the rest of his odious bill of fare. Before I conclude I cannot forbear taking notice to your Lordship of the excessive cold we had here last moneth I never felt any thing so severe in any part of Brittain, the ice was excessively thick in a warm room where there was a good large fire."

1737, April 18th. Daniel Hanmer to Lord Wilmington. Dated in North Carolina, and unaddressed.

The writer complains of Governor Johnston's cruelties to him, and prays his Lordship's interest to procure him the post of Surveyor General of Customs for the Southern District of North America, in the place of George Phenney Esq. who has been dead about four days.

1737, June 2nd. Governor Gabriel Johnston to Lord Wilmington. Dated at Cape Fear, and unaddressed.

"My Lord——As Mr. Phenney Surveyor General of the Customs for the Southern District of America is lately dead, I had some thoughts of endeavouring to succeed him in that post, and to resign what I now have, as it is not possible to hold both, but should be much better pleased if I could by any means obtain it for my brother Samuel Johnston who would serve for one half of the sallary which is in all 500*l.* per ann. . . . . All business is at a stand here untill we hear from the Board of Trade and the Attorney General which I am afraid will not be in haste. These delays are terrible misfortunes to all concerned in distant administrations. Unless there arrives soon some vigorous declaration from home, or an independent company, it will be impossible to keep things long in any tolerable order here. I am exceedingly happy here as a planter, and have only the consolation of being conscious to my self, that it is no fault of mine that I am not equally so as Governor. I beg pardon for detaining your Lordship so long with my affairs. I am with the most profound respect etc. GAB: JOHNSTON."

1739, March 1st. Governor Gabriel Johnston to Lord Wilmington. Dated at Newburn.

"My Lord,—I have just now put an end to another Session of Assembly, and it is with great pleasure I inform your Lordship that they have behaved themselves most dutifully to His Majesty, and with a much greater regard to his governor than I ever expected. Among other good laws past there is one by which a village most conveniently situated at the meeting of the two great branches of Cape Fear River, is erected into a township by the name of Wilmington. The good navigation, and many other natural advantages of this town will very soon make it the capital of this Province.

"I could at present dispose of the 60,000 acres of land your Lordship intended for me exceedingly to my advantage, but I have neither gott a deed for that land from M^r^ Mucculloh, nor so much as his obligation which he gave, or ought to have given, to M^r^ W^m^ Sharp to make it over to me. If your Lordship would be so good as only to mention this affair to M^r^ Sharp I don't doubt but he would soon bring it to a happy conclusion . . . . .

1740, April 29th. James Glen, Governor of South Carolina, to Lord Wilmington. Dated in London and unaddressed.

"My Lord,—When your Lordship procured for me the Government of Carolina, I made a firm resolution (which nothing shall ever make

me depart from) that I would never again give you any more trouble . . . . . .

"It is near two years since I was appointed, since which time I solemnly declare to your Lordship, that I am above two thousand pounds out of pocket . . . . . My living here so long (tho' frugally) has been attended with great expence, and the rent of a house, taken for me in Carolina at £100 sterling per annum has been running on, where there is slaves, horses &c. eating me up.

"I have been obliged to mortgage my estate in Scotland for £1500, and I owe several small sums besides, for some of which my rents there are now arrested, so that I shall be ruined past retrieve unless something is speedily done in my favour.

"If £1000 per annum, the usual salary, is thought too much, I should be satisfied with 800, or even with six or five hundred provided I had it from the time of my appointment . . . . . Mr. Bing [the Hon. Robert Byng, Governor of Barbadoes] had £1500 for equipage money, besides his salary of £2000 from the time of his appointment, So had Lord How[e, Governor of Barbadoes]. Woodes Rogers [Governor of Bahamas] had £1100, Mr. Popple [Governor of Bermuda] had £500, so had Col. Hope, Mr. Johnson of South Carolina had near £1000, besides the salary of £1000 from the time of his appointment, and Mr. Horsey immediately after his appointment had above £1300. The words of the King's warrant are, "To enable you to proceed in your voyage to America and to settle you in your Government of S° Carolina."

"But I am sensible that difficultys and delays may attend these proposalls, I therefore earnestly pray your Lordship that you would suffer me to apply to His Majesty for some lands free of quit rents as Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Skelton and others have had. My design is not to sell but to settle them, and I am content that there be a clause in the grant making them revert to the Crown if not duely settled with the usual number of white people within a limited time . . . . . ."

[No date.] A petition addressed by the same writer "To the Right Hono^ble^ S^r^ Robert Walpole Knight of the most noble order of the Garter and the rest of the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury," accompanies the above letter; the more interesting clauses of which run as follows:—

"That the sallary annexed by the Crown to the Government of South Carolina was one thousand pounds per anñ besides which the Governour had the profitts of an independent company there amounting to about £600 per ann. and also had two beneficiall offices of Navall Officer and Vendue Master which produced £200 per ann. each, and he had also the licensing of all publick houses which brought in communibus annis £100 per ann. which with the countrey sallary (which was £500 per ann.) and the profitts arising from the fees and perquisites which came to about £500 a year more, made the whole of the Governour's income amount together to £3,100 per ann., besides £120 per ann. which the Province used to allow the Governour for his house rent.

"That your Memorialist humbly informs your Lordships there is now a very great alteration made in the profitts arising from the Government, for the sallary of £1000 per ann. which was formerly annexed to it is deverted into a different channell by being taken from the Government of this Province and given to Mr. Oglethorpe [Governor of Georgia] who likewise has the independant company. The two offices of Navall Officer and Vendue Master are given to other persons

by his Majesty's Royall Sign Manuall and the licensing of publick houses is taken from the Governour and vested in particular persons appointed for that purpose by Act of Assembly. And the Province has likewise discontinued the £120 per ann. usually allowed the Governour for house rent, so that your memoralist unless his Majesty shall be graciously pleased to extend his royall favour to him, has nothing left to depend on but the country sallary, which is now reduced to £300 per ann. which the people have declared they will withdraw if his Majesty shall discontinue a sallary to their Governour, and the profitts ariseing from fees and perquisites which are so greatly lessened that they do not now at most amount to £250 per ann. The truth of which the Secretary of the Province, and severall members of the Councell and Assembly now in England are ready to attest."

1740, Nov. 21st. The humble petition of the Council and Assembly of South Carolina on behalf of the distressed inhabitants of Charles Town in the said Province—To the King's most Excellent Majesty

"Sheweth—That on the eighteenth day of this instant November a most dreadfull fire broke out in Charles Town, and in less than four hours notwithstanding all possible endeavours to extinguish it, utterly consumed the best, and most valuable part of the said town, and has left many unhappy families, who by an honest industry applied for many years past had acquired a comfortable subsistance in the world, exposed to the severest want and misery.

"That the misfortunes of the unhappy sufferers have been rendred the more grievous in as much as in that part of the town which was destroyed stood the largest and most usefull buildings and the much greater part of the shops stores and warehouses which contained the goods and merchandize which supplied the whole Province, and which by this fatal disaster were wholly consumed.

"That the Province at a very considerable expense had lately finished the fortifications in the front of Charles Town and had mounted the guns which were bestowed on the Province by your Majesty's great goodness and bounty but in this dreadfull calamity the carriages of the guns on the curtain line and some of the bastions which defended the harbour were also destroyed, the guns dismounted and the place where they were planted left intirely defenceless.

"That your petitioners have caused a diligent inquiry to be made into the immediate losses that have been sustained and by the account already taken according to the nearest estimate that can be made they cannot amount to less than two hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling, but the unhappy consequences which may attend the whole Province by so considerable a misfortune in a place which was the general repository of all the goods and merchandize and stores for warr and defence, and in which the trade and business of the whole Colony is transacted, time only can discover.

"Your petitioners most humbly beg leave further to represent to your most sacred Majesty that such is the melancholy and distressed scituation of this Province that this most severe and terrible event has succeeded the great expence the Province sustain'd in providing for the publick defence against the impending danger of an invasion from the Spaniards in the year 1737 which was soon follow'd by the small pox which raged in Charles Town during the whole year 1738 and swept off a great number of the inhabitants and by the loss of many more in a malignant fever in the autumn of the year 1739 and after the great charge and increase of heavy taxes occasioned by the unfortunate and

unsuccessfull attempt which this Province was prevailed upon to engage in against S[t] Augustine.

"That after such a continued series of misfortunes to a Province which has [been] and may be rendred of some use to Great Britain, but who had not fully recovered, when their late calamities began from the unhappy effects of a bloody Indian warr in the year 1715, we humbly hope your Majesty in your royal judgment will consider the inhabitants of this Province as hardly capable at their own expense to defend and secure this exposed frontier against the attacks or invasion of your Majesty['s] enemies in the present warr; or able to give any effectual relief to the unhappy sufferers in Charles Town who have sustained so vast a loss, nor can your petitioners flatter themselves with any hopes of supporting themselves under so many difficulties without your Majesty's most powerfull and gracious aid.

"Your petitioners therefore most humbly pray your most sacred Majesty that you would be graciously pleased to take the unhappy and dangerous circumstances of this Province in general and more particularly the case of the unhappy sufferers the inhabitants of Charles Town into your royal consideration and to grant such relief as to your Majesty in your great wisdom and according to your accustomed goodness shall think fit.

"In the Councill Chamber the 21[st] day of November 1740.

[Signed by the Clerk of the Council.]

"JAMES KINLOCH."

"In the Commons House of Assembly the 21[st] day of November 1740.

By order of the House

"WM. BULL Jun[r]., Speaker."

1741. Number of inhabitants in Georgia, by the latest information, exclusive of the Regiment. 3 pp.

This is a carefully detailed account which concludes as follows:—

"Note, to 9 June 1741, 1527 had been sent on the Charity, and since then 281 more. In all 1808. Whereof foreign Protestants 839 and British 969.

"The whole number of inhabitants at one time in Georgia, the most ever computed were 2000 Souls.

"In 1739 there appeared to have gone at their own expense in all, from the beginning, 260 besides their wives and children.

"In the 3 first years, persons at their own expense that went were 167, and sent to the Charity 574, making together 741."

[No date.] Petition of Robert Thorpe to the King's Most Excellent Majesty:—

"Shewing—That the late Lords Proprietors of Carolina, by grant under their common seal bearing date the 25[th] day of Oct[r] 1726 for certain considerations therein set forth, did give and convey unto Isaac Lownes his heirs and assigns one barony or tract of land to contain 12000 acres, subject to one penny sterling per ann. quit rent, which grant did likewise authorize and require the Surveyor General of the Province of South Carolina, immediately within 20 days after notice given him thereof, to allot and set out the said tract or barony of land in any place within the said Province of South Carolina.

That the said Isaac Lownes, by deed bearing date the 26[th] day of Aug[t] 1729, for himself his heirs and assignes, did declare and agree that his name was made use of in the said grant from the Lords Proprietors only as trustee to and for the use and behoof of Thomas Lowndes of the

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City of Westminster gentleman, his heirs and assignes, and to and for no other purpose whatsoever.

"That the said Isaac Lowndes and Thomas Lowndes in consideration of the sum of 450*l.* lawful money of Great Britain to the said Thomas Lowndes in hand paid by your petitioner, and also in consideration of the sum of 5*s.* of like money to the said Isaac Lowndes well and truely paid by your petitioner, did by deeds indented, bearing date the 10th day of September 1731, grant bargain sell and confirm unto your petitioner his heirs and assignes a tract of land to contain 9000 acres English measure, being part of the said Barony so granted as aforesaid to Isaac Lowndes in trust for the said Thomas Lowndes.

"That your petitioner having thus purchased the aforesaid tract of 9000 acres did apply to James St John Esqr your Majesty's Surveyor general of the province of South Carolina to allot and set out the said Barony so granted as aforesaid who readily performed the same, and that your petitioner did thereupon take possession of his part thereof.

"That your petitioner nevertheless finding doubts arise concerning the legality of such survey, it being made without a warrant had from your Majesty's Governour, impowering the Surveyor General so to do, and finding also the said Governour deny granting warrants to survey lands claimed under patents or grants from the late Lords Proprietors without knowing your majesty's pleasure concerning such grants. Notwithstanding that in an act passed in the 2d year of your Majesty's reign (entituled An act for establishing an agreement with 7 of the Lords Proprietors of Carolina for the surrender of their title and interests to that province to his Majesty) there is an exception in these words "Except all such tracts of land tenements and hereditaments as have been at any time before the 1st day of January 1727 granted or conveyed by or comprized in any grants deeds instruments or conveyances under the common seal of the said Lords Proprietors either in England or in the Province aforesaid.

"He therefore most humbly prays your Majesty

That as he is seized of the said tract of land by a title derived from the late Lords Proprietors, and long before the time of their surrender of their respective interest[s] to your Majesty, and that for the valuable consideration of 450li lawful money of Great Britain, your Majesty to prevent his being molested in the quiet possession of the same would be graciously pleased to direct the Governour of the province to give him a new grant under the seal of the province subject to the same quit rent, as is specified in his said grant from the said Lords Proprietors.

"And your Petitioner as in duty bonnd shall ever pray.

"ROBERT THORPE."

1742, June 3rd. Copy of a petition from the Council and Assembly of South Carolina addressed to the King. Signed by John Fenwicke, President of the Council, and Alexander Gordon, Clerk of the Council, and countersigned by William Bull, Junior, Speaker of the Assembly. 3 pp.

The petition alleges that the Province is in very great danger from the French troops and prays for speedy reinforcements.

1742, June 15th. William Bull to Lord Wilmington. Dated at Charlestown, South Carolina.

"My Lord—His Majesty's interest being so much concerned in the present application of the Council and Assembly of South Carolina to his Majesty for assistance to prevent the ill consequences that may

attend the designs and proceedings of the French, I apprehend it is my duty, and therefore I beg leave to lay before your Lordship a short view of the present situation of our affairs with regard to our Indian allies, the views of the French, and what is apprehended to be the most effectual means of securing his Majesty's dominions in these parts.

"And first I presume to acquaint your Lordship that notwithstanding our present flourishing condition by the increase of our inhabitants and trade, and the ships of war ordered by his Majesty for the protection of the same, the safety and welfare of this Province depends in a great measure on the friendship of our Indian allies, the most numerous of whom are the Cherokees consisting of about 3,000 men, living to the North-west about 300 miles distance from Charlestown. They are settled at the head of Savana River, and some branches of the Missisippi. The next are the Creek Indians, who live to the South-west about 500 miles distance from hence consisting of about 1,500 men, and are distinguished by the Upper and Lower Creeks. The Upper Creeks are settled on the branches of the River that falls into the Bay of Mexico at the French Settlement called Mobile. When they were at war with us in the year 1715 they permitted the French to build a fort amongst them upon that River near a town called Halbamas. They are now so jealous of the consequences that may attend the Europeans having a possession and forts amongst them, that they have refused us that liberty when proposed for the protection of our traders in case of a war with France. The Lower Creeks live on the branches of the Chattahuchee River, which falls into the Bay Apalachée on the west of Florida. As they lie more in the neighbourhood of S[t] Augustine they have frequently visited and received presents from the Government, but in the present war some of them as well as our other Indian allies have been prevailed with to assist us against the Spaniards. The Creek Indians are esteemed the best warriours except the Chickesaws who live near the Missisippi, and do not now exceed 400 men, who withstood the French and their Indians in several attacks. But they are nevertheless much annoyed, and the trade interrupted by their numerous neighbours, the Chacktaw Indians, who are encouraged therein and rewarded by the French. The Catawba Indians consist of about 300 men living to the northward about 200 miles from Charlestown on the Waterée River which is a branch of Santeé. They as well as the Cherokees have often been molested by the Senecas or Six Nations living near Albany, but Governor Clarke of New York in his last conference with the six Nations, proposed a peace between them and the Southern Indians in friendship with his Majesty's subjects, which the Catawbas and Cherokees, as soon as I had signified the same to them, came down to Charlestown and agreed to. This peace I apprehend to be very necessary to prevent the Indians in the British interest from weakening one another, that they may be the better able to withstand the attempts of the French Indians.

"And I take leave further to acquaint your Lordship that the French by their communication from Quebec through the Lakes and Missisippi River down to New Orleans on the Bay of Mexico have gain'd an interest in and influence over many nations of Indians, who have no friendship or intercourse with any other Europeans, and by that means engage and employ them against the Cherokees and Chickesaws. The French are at peace with and have some influence among the Creeks by their having a fort there. By such frequent enterprizes the French Indians will be improved in the art of war, and the French by their assistance in case of war may greatly annoy if not become masters of this or some other [of] his Majesty's frontier Provinces, (which they

have for a long time had in view) if proper measures are not taken to prevent that growing evil before it becomes too formidable to be withstood.

"Such apprehensions has prevailed with the Council and Assembly of this Province [as to cause them] to make an early application to his Majesty for three independent companies, to be garrison'd, under the immediate direction of the Governor, on the frontiers of this Province to protect and secure the inhabitants in the cultivation of their lands as well as the trade with the Indians. But it is apprehended further with great submission that these forces can be of considerable service to this Province if they were to joyn and head our Indian allies when any attempt is designed against us by land. For the greatest service the Indians have done has been when they were headed by white men, several instances of which I beg leave to give your Lordship. The Creek Indians in the year 1702 were under great concern when the Spaniards and Apalachée Indians were on their march towards them; but being animated and headed by the traders then amongst them, they marched out and met those Spaniards and Indians at Flint River, when they fought and got the victory over them. And in the year following they did not march down into the Apalachés settlement where the Spaniards had several forts or attempt a conquest of those Spaniards or Indians till Colonel Moore with fifty horsemen encouraged and led them on in that undertaking, which was attended with so great success that it disabled the Spaniards from giving the least disturbance by land to Carolina during that war. Neither did our Indian allies go to the relief of North Carolina to war against the Tuscarora Indians till they were led on by a number of horsemen sent at the expence of the Government in the year 1711, which they were encouraged to continue till they had subdued those Indians.

"I have thus presumed to be long and particular in representing the state of our affairs which is humbly submitted to your Lordship's consideration, and beg leave to recommend to your Lordship's favour and countenance James Abercromby Esquire his Majesty's Attorney general, who attends your Lordship with this, and is employed jointly with Captain William Livingstone in the application to his Majesty from the Government as assistants to M[r] Fury the Agent for the Province, who are fully impowered to proceed in this sollicitation in case of M[r] Fury's death or absence. I beg leave to lay before your Lordship by the hands of M[r] Abercromby and Captain Livingstone a copy of the petition of the Council and Assembly of this Province to his Majesty."

1742, Oct. 7th. Copy of a letter from William Jefferis to Harman Verelst. Dated at Bristol.

"Here is a vessel arrived from Cape Fear in 7 weeks called the Bumper Sloop by whom I have the Carolina Gazette 26[th] July last, copy of which herein I send you and a passenger who left Charles Town about the middle of August, says the Spaniards had left Georgia and taken all the cannon at S[t] Simon's with them. This passenger's name is Watson who liv'd in the Indian country."

[The enclosure] from the South Carolina Gazette [of July 26[th] 1742].

"Last week the several vessels fitted out by this Government to assist Gen[l] Oglethorpe all sailed one after another in order to join the men of war of S[t] Simon's Bar; except the Beauford galley, which did not get out till this morning. Those vessels we hear have on board above 600 Men and one hundred and forty guns carriages and swivels, which with his Majesty's two 20 gun ships the Rye and Flamborough

and the Swift and Hawk snows are deemed a force more than sufficient to deal with the Spaniards on the present occasion.

Those who know the situation of Frederica town upon S[t] Simon's Island (where the General at present stands upon his defence) are under no apprehensions of the Spaniards succeeding before relief comes from hence, for by land, at most, two men only can march up a-breast thither from the place called the Camp at the mouth of the harbour which is about the distance of seven miles and is very convenient for an ambuscade all the way, in which the Indians and Highlanders are of great use and service; and by water only one vessel at a time can come up to the town, the reach leading to it being very narrow, about a mile in length and is exposed to be raked by an eighteen and two twelve pounders. To which may be added that the number of effective men now with the General (including the Highlanders and Indians) are about 700 as good men as are to be met with any where for their number and they are all in good spirits and have plenty of provision.

On Friday last the pilot boat returned here, which was sent to Virginia by the Governor, with the first news of the Spanish Invasion. She left Virginia the 12[th] instant and brings an account that Capt[n] Dandridge in his Majesty's ship the South Sea Castle of 40 guns, would sail in two days after to the General's relief. He was just returned from a cruize, and having all his men ready on board, had nothing to do but to take in some more wood and water.

On Saturday last news came thro' private hands that but at sight only of the Flamborough Swift and Hawk men of war, and the Beauford galley, which appeared off the Bar of S[t] Simon's the 13[th] instant, the Spaniards betook themselves to their vessels with the utmost confusion, and left the General again master of the island.

As these men of war did not make any stay but returned off this Bar the 15[th] and made a report to Capt[n] Hardy, that they had seen a large Spanish fleet in S[t] Simon's harbour which having been joined by 16 more missing must have been 52 sail.

The whole concern now seems to be that the Spaniards will in the mean time have an opportunity of getting out and escaping before our fleet gets thither which is thought impossible otherwise that they should do, because that they have no vessels of force capable of contending with ours.

Yesterday morning his Honour the Lieutenant Governor, attended by the first troop of Horse Guards, set out for Port Royal and we hear that Colonel Beale has received a Commission from his honour to carry on such works as are further necessary to fortify Charles Town, according to plans approved of in Council."

[1742]. Copy of The Memorial [to King George II.] of the Trustees for establishing the Colony of Georgia in America. Undated and signed by Benjamin Martyn, Secretary to the Trustees. 2½ pp.

This petition is to the following effect:—That the Memorialists were constituted Trustees for establishing the Colony of Georgia by a Royal Charter, dated June 9[th] 1732. That the King has signified that the Colony should be established for the relief of indigent British people and foreign persecuted Protestants, and for a barrier for the neighbouring provinces, especially South Carolina which had been laid waste with fire and sword by the Indians in 1718. That notwithstanding all difficulties there is now a fair prospect of the Colony being able to subsist itself in a reasonable time. That the supply granted last year in Parliament enabled the Trustees to send over a

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considerable number of German and Swiss Protestants and of Highlanders from the North of Scotland who require existence not being able at first to subsist themselves. That the Colony will be dispersed unless kept together by a Civil Government at the publick expense. That the Province, if abandoned may become a prey to the Spaniards or a nest of pirates. "The French are continually making new encroachments. They have advanced their frontier towards Carolina, and have left no means unessayed to gain or destroy the Indians who are in your Majesty's interest. They have long had in view a settlement on the Eastern Coast of the Continent. They will therefore undoubtedly take the first oppertunity of settling themselves in the Province of Georgia if [it is] deserted. This place besides other advantages would afford them Ports, by which they would carry on an intercourse with their settlements in a shorter, safer, and better manner, than they can at present; As the country between their settlements and garrisons on the Rivers Mississippi and Moville, and your Majesty's southern provinces, is plain, flat and open, there is no other barrier except Georgia for South Carolina, but a few nations of Indians, far inferiour in number to those in the French interest; If the French therefore should attempt to settle themselves in the Province of Georgia, when abandoned, there would be no force to withstand them; If they should gain a possession of it, they would be able to supply their sugar Colonies with lumber and provisions: for which they now almost wholly depend on your Majesty's Provinces; They might at their pleasure obstruct the trade of your Majesty's subjects, and most probably in the end make themselves masters of the neighbouring Provinces."

1742–3, Feb. 1st. Petition to the House of Commons of Alderman William Baker and others, owners of General Oglethorpe's unsatisfied Bills of Exchange drawn for his Majesty's service in America. Presented to the House of Commons at this date.

1743, April 20th. A letter from Harman Verelst to Lord Wilmington, enclosing a copy of his Petition to the Lords of the Treasury —on behalf of Brigadier General Oglethorpe (General and Commander in Chief in South Carolina and Georgia)—Praying that they will be pleased to grant him assistance wherewith to satisfy the Bills of Exchange drawn on him by General Oglethorpe for his Majesty's service.

MASSACHUSETTS PAPERS AND LETTERS.

1730–1742.

[Circ. 1730.] A Privy Council Memorandum on the question of the Governor's salary. It runs as follows:—

[No date.] A Petition of Governor Shute,—praying to be paid his salary for the time he attended here to prosecute the complaint against the Assembly of Massachusetts Bay—And likewise praying that a certain salary may be fixed on the Governors of that Province for the future—Having been referred to a Committee of Council—Their Lordships on the

4th March, 1725–6. Refer the same to Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations.

30th March. Lords of Trade reported that they thought the Governor ought to have a salary allowed him by His Majesty and to be paid at

home untill the people of New England can be induced to make a perpetuall provision for His Majesty's Governors. And that as to his arrears they apprehend the people of New England would never pay them—So submitted to His Majesty.

1726, 21st June. The Lords of the Committee considered the said Report and being of opinion that the Province ought to pay the said Governor's arrears as likewise settle a perpetuall salary on his Majesty's Governors—Referred the same back to the Board of Trade to consider of the most effectual method to oblige the Councills and Assemblys to comply therewith.

1726, 28th July. Board of Trade reported that it was just and reasonable that the Province should pay the Governor's arrears, and settle a fixed salary of at least 1,000*l.* sterling p ann.—And that in order to induce the Assembly to comply therewith it was adviseable for his Majesty to recommend the same in the most strenuous terms under His Royall Sign Manual to their consideration.

1726, 15th and 18th February. The Committee considered the said Report and ordered the Agents of Massachusetts Bay and New Hampshire to attend on the 22nd of February.

22nd February. The Committee reported a full state of this affair with their opinion that Governor Shute should be instructed to recommend in strong terms to the Assemblys the settling a salary on the Governor of 1,000*l.* sterling at Massachusetts Bay—and 200*l.* at New Hampshire—that if they refused to comply therewith it might be worthy the consideration of the Legislature in what manner the honour and dignity of His Majesty's Government ought to be supported in these Provinces for the future.

1727, 28th March. This Report was approved and the Secretary of State ordered to prepare a letter for His Majesty's royall signature agreable thereto. Which was accordingly done and given to Mr. Shute—but he being some time after removed from that Government did not carry the said letter over.

Mr. Burnet succeeding Governor Shute had an article inserted in his instructions containing the substance of the aforesaid letter to Mr. Shute.

1728, 1st February. An Address of the House of Representatives relating to their not complying with the said instruction was presented to His Majesty—And referred to a Committee.

Same day. The Committee referred it to the Board of Trade.

1729, 27th March. The Board of Trade made Report that they had heard counsell for the Governor as also for the Assembly, and were of opinion that Mr. Burnet should be instructed to insist on a salary of 1,000*l.* to be by law settled on him during the whole time of his Government.

1729, 22nd April. The Committee considered this Report and heard Mr. Attorney and Sollicitor in support of the instruction and also counsell against the same—and reported as their opinion that this whole matter should be laid before the Parliament.

1729, 22nd May. The said Report was approved by the Queen in Councill—And the Secretary of State was ordered to receive the pleasure of the Crown thereupon.—A complaint of Wilks and Belcher, Agents for New England, against Governor Burnet was referred by the Duke of Newcastle to the Board of Trade the 3rd Oct^{r} 1729 who made

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Report thereupon the 8th of October.—which being afterwards referred to a Committee of Councill—their Lordships did on

12th Nov. 1729. Examine into the same and make Report thereupon And at the same time proposed that His Majesty would be pleased to suspend his just resentment against the said Province for not having complied with the instructions untill the Board of Trade had transmitted a proposition to the Assembly upon that head and the effect thereof seen.

1729, 2nd Dec. The above Report was approved and the Lords of Trade directed to transmitt their proposall accordingly.—And the order of the 22d of May last was directed to be suspended till the effect of the said proposall was known.

Mr Burnet dying before any thing was done herein, and Mr Belcher being appointed Governour, an article was inserted in his instructions agreable to this last-mentioned order—And it was thereby directed that in case the Assembly should not comply therewith, that he should immediately come over to Great Britain to give an exact account of all that had passed—unless he should think it for his Majesty's service to send some other person fully instructed therein.

[1731?] An undated Memorial in behalf of the children of William Burnet, Esq., late Governor of the Massachusets Bay. [Signed by T. Burnet].

Sheweth,—That on his Majesty's Accession to the Throne, Mr Burnet was the single instance of a Governor displaced: That he was removed from the Government of New York, worth three thousand pounds sterling a year, and nominated to that of the Massachusets Bay, with repeated assurances, that it should be made as good to him. as the other had been.

In his instructions he was ordered to demand of the Province, an annual salary of one thousand pounds sterling, to be settled on him during the time of his Government, and behaved therein so as to deserve the approbation both of the Board of Trade and of the Committee of council, in their several reports to His Majesty, and last of all of Her Most Gracious Majesty, the Guardian of the Realm, in an Order of Council of the 22d of May 1729.

That the House of Representatives continue firm in their refusal to comply with the royal instruction, for the Governour's salary, yet frequently offered to vote him a larger sum than one thousand pounds sterling for a year, and in August 1729, being the second year of his Government, they voted him six thousand pounds of their money, being near two thousand pounds sterling; at the same time, offering to make the Act for the provision of the Governour and Government, the first Act that should be past in every Assembly. But Mr. Burnet's instructions not warranting him to accept of such a compromise, he was likewise obliged by them to refuse the several sums thus voted to him.

Being thus engaged in the King's service, without any salary from the Province, and none being assigned him from hence, he was constrained to support the dignity of his post out of his private fortune. So that, what with the charges of his new patents, of his removal and of his necessary expenses, during the two years of his Government, his family are three thousand pounds sterling poorer, than they must have been, had not their father accepted this employment.

Upon Mr. Burnet's death, this matter being fully set forth in a Memorial to His Majesty, an Order of Council was made on the 8th of May 1730, in which Governor Belcher was ordered to demand of the

Assembly of the Massachusets Bay, in His Majesty's name, that they should make good to Mr Burnet's children the sum of six thousand pounds voted to their late father in August 1729, or at least such a sum, as should appear due to him, during the whole time of His Government, at the rate of one thousand pounds sterling [per annum].

Though this would be far short of the loss sustained by Mr. Burnet's family yet the house of Representatives in the Massachusets Bay, have refus'd to give them any further sum, than two thousand pounds sterling, which has therefore been rejected by the Governor and Council, as being so much less, than the sum due to them, upon the foot of the Order in Council last mentioned.

The several matters are humbly submitted, etc. . . . . .

1732–3, Jan. 5th. Jonathan Belcher, Governor of Massachusetts Bay, to Lord Wilmington. Dated at Boston.

"May it please your Lordship

. . . . This Province, my Lord, is in a miserable condition for want of the necessary supplies of money to the publick Treasury, where there has not been a shilling for nineteen months past, altho' there is upwards of £40,000 due to the officers and soldiers of the King's forts and garrisons, to the Judges, the Secretary of the Province and other people, nor would the Assembly, who have lately sat ten weeks raise any money agreeable to the charter, and His Majesty's royal orders. But they have, my Lord, taken a very extraordinary step upon His Majesty's royal instructions to me (the 16th and 30th) by addressing his Majesty a third time to withdraw them, and in case His Majesty will not hear them, then their Agent is instructed to apply to the House of Commons. . . . .

As to the 16th instruction which limits or restrains the striking of Credit Bills, I believe any man of thought and substance is highly thankful that the Assembly are kept from ruining all the estates in the Province by issuing out floods of those pernicious Bills . . . . . and whereas £125 of the lawfull money of the Province would purchase £100 sterling, yet £350 of the vile Bills that have been issued by the Government will not at this day purchase that sum.

As to the 30th instruction, my Lord, I think nothing can be plainer than that it exactly quadrates with the Charter, and for His Majesty to give it up or condescend to the House of Representatives examining the public accounts of charge of the Government, I shou'd think it as well for them to appoint their own Governour, for, with great submission my Lord, all the struggle in this matter is for power. If every account of the Province must be subjected to a House of Representatives, the King's Governour will be of very little signification. They that have the controul of the money will certainly have the power And I take the single question on this head to be, whether the King shall appoint his own Governour, or whether the House of Representatives shall be Governour of the Province . . . .

The Assembly here has been sitting upwards [of] nine weeks, and would make no supply of money to the Public Treasury, So I dismist them yesterday, at their own request.—And the Government here is in danger of running into all confusion.—The Kings Forts are dropping down, the men ready to desert for want of pay, and every body under great oppression that has money due from the publick. . . . ."

1732–3, Jan. 13th. Governor Belcher to the Board of Trade. Dated at Boston. Endorsed "Copy of a Letter from Govr Belcher to the

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Right Honorble the Lords Comisrs for trade and plantations. Sent by Capt. Follers."

"My Lords,—Altho' I have wrote you per this conveyance of the 5th, 8th and 12th instant, yet the ship being detained I think it my duty to say to your Lordships that I have taken all possible care and pains, ever since my arrival to have the long contested boundaries betwixt the Massachusetts and New Hampshire adjusted agreeable to His Majesty's royal orders to me, but I can see no prospect of its being accomplish'd and the poor borderers on the lines (if your Lordships will allow me so vulgar an expression) live like toads under a harrow, being run into goals on the one side and the other, as often as they please to quarrel; such is the sad condition of His Majesty's subjects that live near the lines. They pull down one another's houses, often wound each other, and I fear it will end in bloodshed, unless His Majesty in his great goodness gives some effectual order to have the bounds fixt.

"Altho' my Lords, I am a Massachusetts man, yet I think this Province alone is culpable on this head; New Hampshire has all along been frank and ready to pay exact duty and obedience to the King's order, and have manifested a great inclination to peace and good neighbourhood, but in return the Massachusetts Province have thrown unreasonable obstacles in the way of any settlement, and altho' they have for two or three years past been making offers to settle the boundaries with New York and Rhode Island in an open, easy, amicable way, yet when they come to settle with New Hampshire, they will not do so with them; which seems to me a plain argument that the leading men of the Massachusetts Assembly are conscious to themselves of continual encroachments they are making upon their neighbours of New Hampshire, and so dare not come to a settlement. I say, my Lords, in duty to the King, and from a just care of his subjects of New Hampshire, I think myself obliged to set this matter in the light I now do, nor do I ever expect to see it settled but by a peremptory order from His Majesty appointing Commissioners to do it, and those agreed to by both Assemblies.

"1730-1, February. Joseph Talcott Esqre, Governr of Connecticutt, Joseph Jenks Esqre, then Governr of Rhod[e] Island, and Adolph Phillipse Esqre, Speaker of the Assembly at N. York.—[They] are Gentlemen of good ability and integrity, and altho' the Massachusetts I fear will still decline joyning in the affair, yet I believe New Hampshire from their desire to peace and good order, would rejoyce to see such a direction from the King, and be glad to be at the whole charge, rather than the dispute should still continue: I therefore humbly pray your Lordships so to represent this affair to His Majesty that there may be an end of strife and contention.

"And if your Lordships approve of the Bill I now send you for emitting bills of credit on a foundation of gold and silver, and that I may have His Majesty's leave for doing it in the Massachusetts; I pray I may also have the same liberty of doing it in New Hampshire, where they are in great distress for something to pass in lieu of money, and without speedy help it will be almost impossible for that little Province to support any trade."

1732–3, Feb. 26th. Richard Partridge to Lord Wilmington. Dated in London, Water-Lane, Tower Street.

". . . . The Governor [Belcher] has a hard task of it with the people in maintaining the honour and dignity of the Crown and in pursuing his royal master's instruction, and I really think he has however,

by his conduct manag'd them better than any Govern[r] before him has done under such difficult circumstances . . . . I know it will still more envigourate him in the King's service if he could receive a line from some in the Ministry approving his conduct."

1734, June 11th. Governor Belcher to Lord Wilmington. Dated at Boston.

"Much honoured Lord,

Since I had the honour of writing your Lordship last, I have met a new Assembly of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay, and am glad to acquaint your Lordship that they seem at present one of the best Assemblies that this Province has had since my coming into the Government . . . .

I have now the honour to cover to your Lordship a Bill passed by the House of Representatives, and by His Majesty's Council the eight current for £3000 for my support, and am again to pray the favour of your Lordship, that I may obtain the royal leave for giving my assent to this Bill . . . ."

1735. An Act [of the Legislature of Massachusetts] for the more effectual detecting and convicting such as cut, fell, or destroy such trees, as are reserved for the use of the Royal Navy—passed by the Council and rejected by the House of Representatives.

The chief provision of this Act was to make the Surveyor General of Woods (Colonel Dunbar) liable in double costs to those persons whom he might unsuccessfully sue for penalties.

1735–6, Feb. 28. Governor Belcher to Lord Wilmington. Dated at Boston.

". . . . . I adjourned the Assembly here to the 17[th] of next month, ... they have given some incouragement to the manufacture of potash in the Province, and if it can be brought to perfection, it will be of considerable advantage in the commerce betwixt Great Britain and this place.

"There is a Bill now lying at the House of Representatives, and which has past his Majesty's Council, for the better preservation of the King's woods, and I shall do all in my power, that it may come into a law, although I am very doubtful about it.

"I hope His Majesty's bounty of hemp seed will be here in good season this spring, for incouraging the farmers to go briskly on in raising that Commodity."

1736, May 24th. Governor Belcher to Lord Wilmington. Dated at Boston.

". . . . . I have my Lord, been urging the Assemblies here from time to time to pass some law in favour of the royal woods, and am after all now obliged to say in fidelity to His Majesty, that I have no expectation of anything of this nature to be done here.

I heartily wish the British Parliament would give a bounty on plantation potash, and an additional one to that on hemp.

"There have been, my Lord, within two years past, great discoveries of rock iron ore in a town of this Province call'd Attleborough and some furnaces lately set up; the ore I am told is very rich, and the Iron made from it equal to the best Spanish.

"I think a number of guns of 6 to 8 weight a piece have been lately cast at some of the iron works in this Province, and the metal and workmanship perhaps equal to any that passes the proof at Woolwich.

"So that this Province may in time produce timber, masts, iron, canvas, and rigging sufficient for the whole Royal Navy, and must consequently be more necessary to the Crown of Great Britain, than all

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the Sugar Islands, and the whole North America besides, and so deserve the greater care and incouragement of the Crown . . . . . ."

1736, Jan. 11th. Governor Belcher to Lord Wilmington. Dated at Boston.

". . . . . The Assembly of this Province is now sitting (and have been for 7 weeks past) and have done very little for His Majesty's service . . . . . and I am afraid of having a great deal of trouble and difficulty with them . . . . ."

1736, May 26th. Governor Belcher to Lord Wilmington. Dated at Boston.

". . . . . I have ordered my son [Mr Belcher of the Temple] to wait on your Lordship with this, which accompanies a small specimen of candles, the growth of the country from an aromatick shrub we call bayes; all the curiosity is, that they are not offensive to handle, nor in the smell when extinguisht . . . . ."

1736. Abstract of the proceedings [in the Privy Council] upon the petitions for settling the boundaries between New Hampshire and Massachusets Bay. 3 pp.

1737, May 13th. Governor Belcher to Lord Wilmington. Dated at Boston.

"I humbly ask pardon for the trouble of this, which I pray my son Mr Belcher of the Temple may have the honour to put into your hands, being to say, that I am told Col[l] Dunbar (Lieut. Gov[r] of New Hampshire) sails this week for Great-Britain, and that he goes away with all the ill-nature he can possibly have against the Governour, to whom he has been but one continual plague, ever since he receiv'd his Lieu[t] Gov[rs] Commission. Fire and contention being the element he delights to live in, loving to be restless, and to make every body so he has to deal with.

"Your Lordship cannot but be sensible of the great trouble and fatigue I have undergone (since my appointment to this Government) with one obstinate Assembly after another for my steady adherence to His Majesty's royal orders; and I have been often threaten'd by men of influence, that they would grant me no support, unless I would go from the King's instructions; and during the dispute (for about three years) respecting the supply of the Treasury, I did not receive one farthing to defray my yearly expence in this Province. And at New Hampshire, by Col[l] Dunbar's little arts and crafts with the Members of the Assemby there, that Province is at this time considerably in arrears with me, altho' they passed a Law, settling my salary to be paid half-yearly."

". . . . . My Lord I can assure you upon my faith and honour that the Governments of both Provinces have not been worth to me communibus annis £750 Sterling, which is but a poor pittance for the support of the King's Governour, whom His Majesty in his instructions to me is pleas'd to call the representative of his royal person in the Governments, where he has plac'd me, and the support they give me but barely pay my necessary annual expence; yet as this is my native country, where are my family, my friends, and my little fortune, I own with great and humble gratitude the continance of His Majesty's royal favour to me.

"I am sensible Col[l] Dunbar will do every thing in his power (right or wrong) to my prejudice, I therefore humbly beg of your Lordship, that his representations may make no impression, till I am heard in answer. He wrote me a few months past he did not intend to return hither, but

to seek some imployment at home: happy will be for this country they may never see him again, where I don't believe he can make out one single service he has done for the Crown, but I am well satisfy'd he has done a great deal to alienate the affections of the King's subjects from his Government; his despotick arbitrary way, as, beating the King's subjects, threatening to burn and destroy their substance &c., will by no means do in civil government.

"The two Provinces, where I have the honour to command, are in good peace and tranquility at present; but should there be any change of the Governour, I have reason to believe it would throw the provinces into new difficulties, and give the King's Ministers fresh trouble, who have had too much already with this people.

"I am told Col[l] Dunbar intends to endeavour Mr George Jaffreys may succeed him Lieut. Gov[r] of New Hampshire, who is as opposite to me as Col[l] Dunbar himself; and with great deference to your Lordship I can't see what advantage it can be to His Majesty's service, or to the ease of his Ministers, to have persons put into post[s] in one and the same Government, who will be continually thwarting and opposing one another. I therefore humbly pray, Col[l] Henry Sherburne (who has been for many years of his Majesty's Council in New Hampshire) may succeed Col[l] Dunbar in the Lieutenancy in that Province; he is a very worthy gentleman, and would be acceptable to the Province in general and to me in particular . . . . . ."

1737, Dec. 5th. A letter to Lord Wilmington, in the handwriting of Governor Belcher's secretary, and signed by certain of the clergy of Massachusetts. Dated from Boston in New England, and addressed to the Right Honorable, the Earl of Wilmington, Lord President of His Majesty's most Honorable Privy Council, and Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter.

"May it please your Lordship,

With all that respect and deference to your name, which the high station wherein his most excellent Majesty, our most gracious Sovereign, has seen meet to place, and so long continue you, together with those accomplishments, which render you illustrious therein; we Ministers of the Gospel, and Pastors of Churches in his Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts Bay, in and about Boston, crave leave by the hand of the agents for the Province, humbly to address ourselves to your Lordship and to entreat your powerfull favour for the good people of New England, and for the Churches of it, in which the King's person, and family, and Ministers are constantly and ardently pray'd for, with one heart and voice.

"The blessings of his Majesty's reign, which reach us in these distant parts of his dominions, we hope we have a gratefull sense of: in a particular manner we think ourselves bound to bless God, and to thank the King, and his Ministers, for the continuance of Governor Belcher in the chair over us, by whom the King's good subjects of every denomination are equally encouraged in their Duty to God and to the King.

"We look upon ourselves obliged humbly to address your Lordship in this manner, because we have lately seen in some of the publick prints, what we must call a malicious libel, pretended to be written from Boston, declaring to the world—"An universal joy thro'out this Province upon the news of His Majesty's appointing a new Governour over us; more especially among the better sort of people, and Ministers of all sorts"—than which there could not have been published a greater calumny and more injurious falshood: and we beseech your

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Lordship to excuse us this zealous vindication of ourselves and our people from it.

"That those my Lord, who have the high honour to stand about the King as his Ministers may have wisdom from above for a most righteous and happy administration is the prayer of my Lord, your Lordship's, most humble dutifull and obedient servants

Benjamin Colman, Pastor of the Church [in] Brattle Street, Boston.
Thomas Prince, Pastor of the South Church in Boston.
William Cooper, a Pastor of the Church in Brattle Street, Boston.
Nehemiah Waller, Pastor of a Church in Roxbury.
Nathaniel Appleton, Pastor of the Church in Cambridge.
Samuel Checkley, Pastor of the New South Church in Boston.
Charles Chauncy, Pastor of the first Church in Boston.
Samuel Mather, Pastor of the North Church in Boston.
Mather Byles, Pastor of the Church in Holles-street, Boston."

1738, May 23rd. Governor Belcher to Lord Wilmington. Dated at Boston. 8 pp.

"May it please your Lordship—By one of the last ships from England my brother Mr Richard Partridge, and my son Mr [Jonathan] Belcher of the Temple (my stated agents) write me that Mr Rindge of the town of Portsmouth in New Hampshire had been recommended to the King to be one of His Majesty's Council for the Province of New Hampshire. . . . . As to the Massachussetts, the heats and broils they were in before my arrival and since seem at present to be pretty well laid; the opposition and trouble I have and do still struggle with in New Hampshire has been chiefly owing to the restless temper of Col[l] Dunbar (whose natural element seems to be strife and fire) . . . . . to prevent any Contention or Clashing between the King's Gov[r] and the Council, which must necessarily be the case, if men personally prejudiced at the Gov[r], and always opposing the King's authority, must be members of the Council, and such is Mr Rindge (recommended to supply the place of Mr Gambling lately deceas'd). . . . .

"I must further beg your Lordship's patience while I acquaint you, that the latter end of the last month I was serv'd with [a] copy of a complaint exhibited against me to the King in Council, by a Committee of the House of Representatives of New Hampshire. . . . . I am now preparing my answer, and hope to get it ready to go per this ship. . . . . ."

173$\frac{8}{9}$, Jan. 23rd. Governor Belcher to Lord Wilmington. Dated at Boston and unaddressed.

"I have at one time and another done myself the great honour of addressing your Lordship on the affairs of the two Governments, where His Majesty in his great grace and favour has been pleas'd to place me; and I am now to beg of your Lordship to lend a listning ear, while I lay before you the difficult state of this Province with respect to a medium for the trade, which has been carry'd on for above thirty years past almost wholly by what are call'd here bills of credit, instead of silver and gold, of which this country is drain'd by the constant exportation of it to Great-Britain.

"I would also crave leave to say to your Lordship, that in conformity to His Majesty's royal orders to me, all the outstanding Bills of Credit of this Province must be drawn in by the end of the year 1741, and unless something be substituted in their place, it will make almost an intire stagnation of trade and a considerable concussion in this little Commonwealth.

"His Majesty's great goodness and lenity to his subjects has secur'd to him the greatest affection in the hearts of all his subjects, among whom I hope this Province are as truly dutifull and loyal as any part of the King's dominions; and I would now become a humble suitor to your Lordship on account of the difficult circumstances this Province is already in, and will still be more so, for want of something to circulate instead of money from man to man. And I would further pray, that I may lay before your Lordship the inclosed request made to me by the Council and Representatives of this Province respecting a Bill past by them for making an emission of £60,000 in Bills of Credit, which Bill is also herewith transmitted to your Lordship; and according to my understanding of it, is the best calculated for maintaining the value of such Bills as may be emitted in consequence of it, of any Bill that has been projected in this Government, and, as I judge, the passing it into a Law will much advance the honour and justice of the King's Government here, and the safety, peace, and good order of his good subjects.

"I would humbly beg your Lordship's favour in facilitating the obtaining His Majesty's Royal Order of leave for giving my consent to a Bill of this nature; your Lordship's known innate goodness and humanity exercis'd to this people in this article must challenge their highest sense of gratitude."

Two papers were enclosed in the last letter.

(1.) Copy of a Bill of the Legislative Assembly of Massachusetts for the emission of sixty thousand pounds in Bills of Credit, of a new form and tenour to be redeemable by silver and gold.

The Bill provides for the issue of Currency bills of one shilling each, redeemable in silver coin at the rate of 6*s.* 8*d.* per ounce Troy, in gold coin at the rate of 4*l.* 18*s.* the ounce Troy, and the copy of it is attested as follows:—

"Province of Massa[chuse]t Bay Jan^{y} 22nd 1738. The Bill whereof the foregoing is a true copy having been read three several times in the House of Representatives and in Council, pass'd to be enacted by both Houses.

"Att. SIMON FROST, Dep^{t} Sec^{y}."

(2.) An address to Governor Belcher from the Council and Assembly of Massachusetts, with the Governor's answer:

"May it please your Excellency,

His Majesty's Council and the House of Representatives in General Court assembled, in consideration of the near approach of the period when all the Bills of Credit now passing will be sunk, have agreed on a Bill for the emission of sixty thousand pounds, redeemable by silver and gold; which Bill your Excellency was pleased, in your speech of yesterday, to inform us you could not consent to consistant[ly] with his Majesty's instruction.

"Wherefore we, His Majesty's loyal and dutifull subjects, crave leave to observe to your Excellency, the great and distressing difficulties His Majesty's good subjects of this Province will be under in supporting the Government and in carrying their common affairs and business, if the aforesaid Bill, or some other of that nature, shall not take effect.

"Your Excellency cannot but be sensible that for many years past the publick taxes for the support of Government have been wholly paid in bills of Credit, by which bills also the trade and commerce have been for near thirty years almost wholly managed, and that the whole of these bills of Credit must be intirely sunk by the end of the year seventeen hundred [and] forty one, and that it will bring great distress if not an

entire stagnation of all trade, if about two hundred and fifty thousand pounds computed in bills of the old tenour, the sum now extant, should be, in that short time, intirely taken away, and nothing substituted in its room, and especially since this Court have in their present Session, for supporting the credit of their own bills, found it necessary to discountenance those of the neighbouring Governments as being not well founded.

"We would therefore pray your Excellency's favourable consideration of this important affair, and how much the safety, interest and quiet, of His Majesty's good subjects under your Excellency's care depend on its success, and do entreat your endeavours that your Excellency may give your consent to this Bill, or a Bill of this nature, the bills to be emitted thereon being on a different and much better foundation than those which have occasioned His Majesty's prohibition."

The answer of Governor Belcher, dated 16th Jan. 1739:—

"Gentlemen of the Council and of the House of Representatives.

"In answer to your Address relating to the Bill for emitting Sixty Thousand pounds in Bills of Credit, to pass in lieu of the Bills now extant, which as you observe must be entirely sunk by the end of the year Seventeen hundred and forty one, and are at present the only medium of commerce; you may assuredly depend, that I will imploy my best offices consistent with my duty to the King, that His Majesty's royal leave may be obtained for giving my consent to a Bill of this nature."

1738–9, Feb. 5th. David Dunbar to Lord Wilmington. Addressed to "The R^t Honble My Lord President &c."

"May it please your Lordship—It is more than 7 years since my Lords Commissioners for trade and plantations were pleased to make a strong representation to His Majesty in my favour upon the complaints against Gov^r Belcher for setting aside His Majesty's Commission to me as Lieu^t Gov^r of New Hampshire, upon which the Gov^r neither allow'd me any command or share of the sallary, tho' settled on the Gov^r and Lieu^t Gov^r; the said representation was sent to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle to whom My Lords of Trade have applyed twice since to obtain His Majesty's pleasure thereupon. Upon which I have been informed that it was layd by His Grace before My Lords of the Committee of Council, and it is now in the Office.

"Dureing six years that I was Lieu^t Gov^r I received no consideration for the expence which a publick station must subject a man to, and I have not yet been so happy as to obtain any satisfaction for my disbursments in endeavouring to add an usefull collony to His Majesty's dominions, which I should have done ere now if it had not been defeated by the opposition of Gov^r Belcher, and without any expence to the Crown, as the quit rents would long ere now have reimbursed me. Those expences haveing layd me under great incumbrances I was obliged to assign all my sallary as surveyor of His Majesty's Woods in America to discharge them, and it is yet so applyed, so that I have not a shilling of it for my own support, and I have moreover been arrested and imprison'd and am now sued for part of the said expences, and I must inevitably sink under them, if some relief or equivalent be not suddainly granted me, which I fear the hurry of publick affairs will obstruct."

"I have presumed to trespass thus on your Lordship, as a reason why I really am not able to prosecute the said affair now lyeing before you in Council, I humbly beg your Lordship will be pleased to see

it and that my Lords of the Committee will give an opinion upon it without hearing council, as I am not able to answer the expence.

"May I further presume to add, that my misfortunes are chiefly owing to a mistake in calling the place I was sent to settle, part of Nova Scotia, which appearing to be part of the Massachusetts Province, I was orderd to remove and quitt possession to that Province, after I had built a fort and barracks for the King's troops sent thither from Nova Scotia; I should be humbly contented with any equivalent in any remote part of the world, no climate or danger would affright me; I have had the honour to be in commission, first from King William in 1697, & rose gradually to be Lieu[t] Coll[o] in 1715, and inadvertently parted with my Commission in 1718, piqued, that a younger officer was putt over me by means of my late Lord Cadogan; I was in Parliament in Ireland in Queen Ann's reign, and allways of the side that distinguished themselves in favour of the Hanover Succession, for which I was taken so much notice of that I was threaten'd to be broke. In 1726 I was sent Consul into Spain, and happen'd to do some service there for which I had the approbation of his late Majesty and present Ministry in many letters, and had the honour to be taken notice of by his present Majesty then prince, upon my return from a long imprisonment at Malaga, being taken in the Mediterranean endeavouring to go to Gibraltar on the King's service. I may be so happy as to move your Lordship's compassion upon this narration; my present case my lord is a very uncommon one, I have never been complaind of in any station, and I am ruin'd by endeavouring to do a publique service without any private view to myself, it is a pitty a man should be undone without being charged with a crime.

"I have no claim or pretence to your Lordship's favour but from your universal[ly] known humanity to the distressed, I humbly submit myself to your consideration."

1738–9, March 7th. Governor Belcher to Lord Wilmington. Dated at Boston and unaddressed.

"I humbly beg leave of your Lordship to admit my agents M[r] Partridge and M[r] Belcher to put this into your Lordship's hands; wherein I first of all give your Lordship my humble and sincerest thanks for the constant course of your Lordship's justice and favour to me in the affairs of my Governments; and in the next place I am to beseech your Lordship's attention for a few minutes, while I say, the last ship from England informs me, that M[r] Thomlinson, agent for the House of Representatives of New-Hampshire had, under the name of an appeal from the judgment of His Majesty's Commissioners for settling the boundaries between that Province and this, alleg'd a heap of malicious invectives against me, and by the copy of it, which I have seen, it looks more like a libel upon the Governour, than an appeal in the case mentioned. And I am very particularly to thank your Lordship for not suffering it to be proceeded on with respect to any thing that relates to me, 'till I should be regularly serv'd with a copy, and time allow'd me to answer.

"The affair, my Lord, of the boundaries betwixt this Province and New-Hampshire is certainly necessary to be determin'd for the quiet and safety of His Majesty's subjects of both Provinces, yet I would beg leave to say to your Lordship, that this controversy has been latterly manag'd on the side of New-Hampshire with great zeal and warmth by those that openly profess themselves the Governour's enemies, and by M[r] Thomlinson's bitter invectives, I think it's plain, that they rather wanted an opportunity to vent their ill-nature at the Gov[r] than to do any good to the Province about the line.

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"As I know I am speaking in the ears of a wise and impartial judge, I would humbly hope, when your Lordship has consider'd the answer of the Massachusetts Assembly to what Mr Thomlinson calls his appeal, and my answer to the complaints of the New-Hampshire Representatives, that your Lordship will intirely acquit me of any partiality in the part I have acted in this affair.

"And as to Mr Thomlinson's charging me with bribery from the Massachusetts, there never was anything more unjust or unreasonable; while in obedience to His Majesty's orders I was pressing them to do me justice in making my salary equal to £1,000 Sterling, and they had once and again given me something towards it, to call such a grant a bribe could spring from nothing but the dregs of malice, and an attempt to make something out of nothing. I can, my Lord, challenge the worst of my enemies to charge me (and make it good) with the value of sixpence I have taken directly or indirectly for any thing that has had the least relation to my administration, except the public grants of the Assembly.

"It is, may it please your Lordship, impossible for a gentleman to be at the head of two such Provinces as I am, and not to have enemies, tho' I believe the Provinces, to take the people 19 in 20, were never in greater tranquillity than at this day. And what I am most humbly to beg of your Lordship is, that whenever any thing is laid against me as complaint, I may have the liberty of an Englishman, that is to be serv'd with [a] copy, and time given to make answer, and then, my Lord, I shall not be in much pain, for I am determin'd, while I have the honour to serve the King in the station he has plac'd me, to maintain His Majesty's just right and honour, and at [the] same time to be tender of the liberties of his people; and these things I think very compatible in an English Governour with an English Government."

1739, Oct. 30th. Governor Belcher to Lord Wilmington. Dated at Boston and unaddressed.

"In March and April last I had the honour of addressing your Lordship in a very particular manner respecting some complaints I heard had been presented to Your Lordship at a Committee of his Majesty's Most Honle Privy Council against my administration in the Government here and at New Hampshire, and these letters Mr Partridge and Mr Belcher write me they had the honour to deliver to your Lordship which I hope gave your Lordship some satisfaction as to those complaints. By these last ships I have an account from my Agents at Whitehall, that there had been presented at the Privy Council Office a Memorial from one Mr Gulston and Tomlinson and two others respecting the state of the Province of New Hampshire which had been referr'd to the Plantation Board—who had return'd their Report upon it without serving me with a copy and time to answer—but that when it came to your Lordship's Board your Lordship sent it back again that I might have the justice I insisted upon by my Agents but [which] was deny'd by them—vizt a copy and time to answer and this has indeed been the steady course of your Lordship's justice and candour in any thing that has come before your Lordship in the affairs of my Governments for which I give your Lordship my most humble and hearty thanks and shall ever hold myself under the strictest obligations of gratitude. I find the complainants had (in their low art) left out my name that they might say it was not a complaint against me, altho' the whole drift and design of it was to get my Commission for N[ew] Hampshire superseded and the report of the Lords of Trade tally'd with their designs, and had not your Lordship

interpos'd and put a stop to the manner of proceeding how severe and extraordinary would it have been to have depriv'd a gentleman of his bread and honour and never to have given him liberty of vindicating himself--I say to have taken his Commission away from him upon the *ipse dixit* of his enemies which upon a fair hearing might appear to be nothing more than a heap of absurdities and falseboods and the pure product of malice—and when I am serv'd with [a] copy I have no doubt to make this Memorial deserve those epithets—and I do most humbly beg of your Lordship that before any thing be past upon this Memorial I may be serv'd with [a] copy to answer—for it cannot be expected my Agents at a 1000 leagues distance can so fully answer what may nearly affect my interest and honour as I can—There has been my Lord a complaint of this Mr Tomlinson against me and my answer to it lain above twelve months at a Privy Council Office which he seems afraid to bring to a hearing and therefore stirrs up Mr Gulston with the other two to bring on a complaint in this manner—and as it were to shoot me in the dark—But God be prais'd that your Lordship presides at the Council Board with so much justice and honour—I humbly beg your Lordship's patience while I mention an instance of his present Majesty's great justiee with respect to one Mr Gledhill Governour of Placentia about ten years agoe upon a complaint that was exhibited against him (I think by Lord Vere). A very great person went to the King to desire that he might be dismist—But the Governour's friends found access to his Majesty and humbly beg'd the Governour might have liberty to answer for himself which the King readily granted. Upon the gentleman's going again to His Majesty to have him put out the King said no sir you told me he was a very good man when I put him in—Yes may it please Your Majesty so he was, but now such and such complaints lye against him—to which the King answer'd they may indeed bear the name of complaints but I shall not dismiss him, let him be serv'd with copies and if he cannot clear himself then let him be dismist—but if he can I shall still continue him as a good servant. He made answer cleard himself and was continu'd—I remember when I was at Court the King's justice and honour on this head were greatly applauded.

"I know myself my Lord, to have made the King's honour and interest with the prosperity of his people so much the rule of my administration at all times that I am under no pain or sollicitude about complaints--if I may but have time to answer—and yet may it please your Lordship there will always be grumbletonians in every Government."

1740, May 14th. Governor Belcher to Lord Wilmington. Dated at Boston.

"May it please Your Lordship--I do in the first place humbly ask pardon for the trouble I am now necessitated to give you upon the late accounts receivd from my friends of the violent pushes of my enemies to get my Commission for this Government and that of New Hampshire superseded, they have not stuck at lying and forgeries to obtain an opportunity of wreaking their boundless malice upon me, of this the Hon^ble^ Sir Charles Wager can give your Lordship a flagrant instance."

"It is now near 10 years since I arrivd here with His Majesty's Commissions for this and the neighbouring Government in which time I have met with more difficulties than any of my predecessors for my firm adherence to His Majesty's royal instructions and thereby constantly maintaining the honour and prerogative of the Crown and which has made

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the Assembly of this Province so strait and stingy in their grants for my support that I have been oblig'd every year to spend considerable of my own fortune, to live in some measure equal to the dignity of his Majesty's Commission. I am told that the length of time I have held the Royal Commission has been given for reason why they should now be taken from me; which with great deference I apprehend can be no reason at all. Nor do I believe His Majesty has at any time made that a rule either at home or in his plantations for dismissing his servants. Had I indeed roll'd up a fortune by the favour of the King's Commissions, the length of time might be alleged with some colour of reason for my having a successour. But I must humbly beg leave to lay before your Lordship, the plain and naked truth of the matter in that respect. At the time I received the honour of His Majesty's Commissions I was one of the principal men of trade in this countrey, but at that time I quitted every other way of life and devoted my self to his Majesty's service in the Governments where he had plac'd me and as I observed before have been hitherto a great sufferer in my private fortune, since my coming into the Government, and now to be dismist it without any provision being made for me, would be such a severity as I humbly beg you would let me hope from your goodness may not pass upon me. I have a large family of children and grandchildren and to take away my bread and theirs would indeed be very shocking. And I can assure your Lordship, let my enemies pretend what they please, the people are so easy that I am satisfied 7 in 8 are desirous of my continuance and a change would make great discontents and give the King's Ministers new troubles where they have had too much already. Let me therefore again earnestly intreat for an interest in your Lordship's favour and compassion at this critical juncture.

1740, August 12th. A letter, extracted from a New England newspaper of this date, dated at Boston.

"It is now certainly known that Col. Blakeney brought over more than 30 blank Commissions to be fill'd up by the several Governours of his Majesty's Provinces and Colonies. . . .

". . . . And in this Province the nomination of ten captains was made, and beating orders issued out the 9th of July; and in less than three weeks after we had 7 companies compleated, 6 of which made their appearance in Boston by that time, and by this time it is hoped that the ten companies designed to be raised are near all becoming compleated.

". . . . As these observations afford a convincing proof of a true loyal spirit in the people in the Northern Colonies for the service of his Majesty and their country on this occasion, and of the importance of 'em to the British dominions, even in respect of annoying the enemy in the West Indies, I desire you will give 'em a place in your paper."

1740, Oct. 10th. John Graves to Lord Wilmington. Dated at Nutfield in New Hampshire and addressed "To the Right Honourable Lord Wilmington—Lord Precident of his Majestie's most Honourable Privy Councel at St James'es Square—London—to the care of the captain by the way of Boston."

"My good Lord.—Amidst the general joy that reigns throughout this Province upon the settlement of the boundarys, and the hopes we have of beeing soon made a seperate Government, and thereby delivered from our cruil oppressors, the great the good Lord Precident's praise is in every mouth, on every tongue, wee at this distance, my Lord, are not unacquainted that it is your Lordship's greatest joy and pleasure

to help them to right that suffer wrong, and to deliver and relieve the oppressed, of which this Province will bee an eternal monument, and I hope will transmitt the memory of its deliverer down to the latest posterity.

But as for me, my Lord, I have not only my share in the general benefitt, my case is so particular that when your Lordship knows it you will pardon this liberty. My Lord, my estate in the Province lyes ten miles within any part of the dividing lines, and seven miles within the lines the Massechusetts themselves claimed, when they were obliged to deliver in their claim to the Commissioners at Hampton, yet notwithstanding all this; the Massechusetts Government have for several years passed distressed me and my neighbours in the most cruil manner, makeing us pay taxes to that government, or they would seize on our goods or persons, me they have torn from my family, and carried to prison as often as I refused paying their unjust demands. This was my real case, but now I am most happy with my family, in a peaceable enjoyment of what belonges to us; and in full hopes of seeing this Province very soon delivered from the oppressive tyranicall Government it has long groand under, and of becoming a florishing Province, and usefull to our mother country.

Your Lordship cannot be ignorant of the temper of the Massechusetts Government, and the Massechusetts Governour, and what scandalous methods they have taken to procure applications to his Majesty, in prejudice to this Province of New Hampshire. Suffer me, my Lord, to acquaint you with what they are now about; my Lord, as soon as they found that his Majesty had determined the boundarys of that superbe unruley Provence of the Massechusetts, which had for many years been making encroachments on his Majesty's Province by granting away a great many townships thereon; And now those townships naturally falls within his Majesty's Province of New Hampshire, and notwithstanding the possessors of those townships were as well satisfied to fall in his Majesty's Province as to be under the Charter government; it being quite indifferent to them whither they paid taxes to one Government or the other, as the settlement of the boundarys only determined jurisdiction, and did not hurt their propertys, yet the Massechussetts Governor and Parson Wells, and other officers and servants of the Massechusetts Government, have by their threats and promises, spirited up those poor unthinking people, and have prepared a great many petitions for them, and have prevaild on a great many to sign then, therein praying his Majesty to give those townships back again to the Charter Government of the Massechusetts, and some of their reasons are, that one part of these great stragling townships will fall in one Province and the other part in the other Province, as tho that could be of any ill concequence, more than in great Brittain, where some towns and parrishes are in two or three countys, and the Government of the Massechusetts are now sending to Great Brittain one of their Assembley as a private Agent for those townships, butt abbetted and supported by the publick.

But we trust in God all those petitions will meet the same fate of another most wicked one which we hear was privately sent home, and presented to his Majesty, sign'd by six of the Council of this Province, who have all along signed and done every thing they have been ordered to do by the Massechussett Government, to defeate the settlement of the boundarys, and we have great confidence that your Lordship's great penetration and know[n] love to justice and equity will defeate all those wicked and crafty devices.

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My Lord, I have only to lay my self at your Lordship's feet most humbly to implore your pardon in presuming (in the fullness of my heart) thus farr. And I most heartily pray to God, that for the sake of this his Majesty's Province, and all other his Majesty's American dominions, that it would please him long, very long, to bless your Lordship with life and health to support your high station, to bee a glory to the present, and an example to future ages."

1740, Nov. 13th. Governor Belcher to Mr Partridge. Dated at Boston.

"Sir—I have your kind letters of August the 16th and 18th, September 5th, 13th, 17th and 18th by Laws, Bishop, Perkins and Hall, with copies of a great number of letters wrote to me from considera[ble] persons, to assist in my establishment. What shall I say, brother? You are an unwearied good friend. It's impossible for you to do more than you do for my service and interest. I take a kind notice also of what you say of my dear Mr. Belcher of the Temple's great diligence and care in doing every thing in his power that may be of any advantage to his father.

I see Dunbar has got himself made a bankrupt.—Why don't the creditors make the rogue sell his Surveyour's place, which may perhaps fetch 500*l.*, and make the large poundage to them. When he has got clear of the Statute I suppose I must be plagued with him again. I am glad to see, by yours of 13th September, you have got clear of paying J. Sharp's dreadfull bill of 95*l.*; it would have been a cruel unjust thing for any body to have expected I should have paid a farthing of it, when the Province had taken the affair upon themselves for their own vindication.—I thank your care of my letters for Baron Scroop, Mr. Whitworth, and Sir Charles Wager.—I take a very particular notice of what past between you and Coll° Mordaunt, according to what you write he is capable of doing us great service.

I hope to get time to write him and some others by this ship, which may be pleasing to them—I now send you Lewis's powers to receive from Lord Wilmington the money due to the Thetchers, which matter I hope will be pleasing to his Lordship.—I could not make the thing move faster than it has. Our worthy friend Coram writes me a particular account of his conversation with his Excellency Mr. [Horatio] Walpole about Paul the Preacher (as Coram calls him). I find you had also been with Mr. Walpole when you found Mr. Hyam. I hope Sir Charles Wager, Captain Coram, Mr. Hyam and you, will be able to keep H[oratio] W[alpole] in tolerable temper. If Dudley writes him [that] I hinder his auditing the accounts, he writes him a downright falsehood, for he has never since I have been in the Government apply'd to me (according to the best of my remembrance) in any one thing relating to his office as Deputy Auditor, nor have I ever obstructed him.—I have a tolerable kind letter from Mr. Walpole of 10th September per Hall to which I shall make answer in a little time.

If the Parliament should do nothing this Session about the paper currency in the Plantations, it will occasion vast ruin and confusion to the British trade and to all the inhabitants of the Colonies. I say it is absolutely necessary to be brought under a regulation without delay. You'll see by my letters and the prints to the Secretary of State, and Lords of Trade, what I have done about Colman's wicked projection. Never was there so vile a cheat set on foot, yet what is done about it will not be sufficient without an Act of Parliament.

Kilby is a sorry fellow, and you must watch his waters, he'll be ready to do any ill office to the Governor he can.—I am glad Wilk's partner would not suffer him to come in with them.—He is generally supposed to be a man of no substance.—If John Merrett is not my friend he must be what I can't believe, for he writes his wife with the greatest respect and friendship to me, and talks bitterly against my enemies, and such paragraphs of his letters she has re'd to me once and again.

I think you dispos'd of the hams very well. Honest worthy Coram is a choice friend, and capable of good service. Mr. Belcher will read to you what I write him about the forg'd letter deliver'd to Sir Charles Wager by Waldo and your reputation is greatly concerned to get Sir Charles answer to what I now write him, in 2 or 3 lines, of Waldo's delivering him or his servant that letter, for it seems he and his friends here absolutely deny that it was he who deliver'd it. So pray clear up the matter and send it to me, because you mention to me, in more letters than one, that Waldo deliver'd it and I have no doubt of it.

I thank you for the Lucern seed by Hall, and pray you to tell Mr. Switzer not to send me any because I wrote him by Waters to send me the quantity now come.

Hall having had the small pox aboard in his passage, the ship rides [in] quarrantine below the Castle, so I have not receiv'd the seed, nor the cane you have sent me, for which I see you paid 9*l.* 9*s.* 0*d.* Pray is it so much over the two ounces of gold I sent your nephew to buy the cane, if it be it must be an extraordina[ry] cane to cost above 7*l.* sterling. Pray let me know how this is. When I write to my son for anything it is his duty to send it, if he can, or write me he cannot. —He has got into an odd way of treating me lately which makes me justly angry.—I have wrote him largely upon it by this ship, and if he does not for the future strictly observe my orders, he will bitterly repent, when too late, his provoking neglect of me [which] has strecht my patience to its utmost limits. Yet, brother, I love him dearly, and he must not be crampt in his studies, and if he will reform I will still do to the utmost of my power to support him. You must therefore still comfort and supply him. I heartily wish you and Captain Coram could help him to a good wife, or that you could promote him in the way of his profession. He can't now be esteem'd a young lawyer, having been above nine years in the Temple. Good brother, continue to be a father to him. I see all things are tending to a warr with France, which will be a dreadfull thing to all the Plantations, and to this Province in a more particular manner. I have receiv'd the instruction from the Lords Justices for running the line between this Prov[ince] and New Hampshire, which shall be carried into execution as far as lyes in my power—I understand, since the arrival of the last ships, my Enemies have a great dependance upon a revival of the censure past on me last year in the Privy Councill.

I know they would move heaven and hell, if it were in their power, to get me out at the King's return, but considering the vast interest you have made for me, I hope they will be finally defeated and disappointed." —I know I shall stand in need of all the strength you can make, so pray, brother, be still alive and on the sharp look out—I remain—Sir— Your Loving Brother

J. BELCHER."

1740, Nov. 19th. Governor Belcher to Lord Wilmington. Dated at Boston and unaddressed.

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"It is some time since I have done myself the great honour of writing Your Lordship, fearing I might be troublesome.

The last spring I received your Lordship's commands, thro' Mr. Partridge, in the matter of two legacies left by Thomas Thetcher to some of his family here, and in which one of your Lordships mannors was concerned. I have taken all the pains I could to comply with your Lordship's orders, and till now we have not been able to do it but by this conveyance I transmit full powers from the legatees of Thetcher to Mr. Partridge, for his receiving their money and for giving the proper discharges. I esteem'd it a great honour to receive your Lordship's commands, as I shall whenever your Lordship can think I may be able to render you any acceptable service in this part of the world.

I humbly beg of Your Lordship to let me hope to be restored to your countenance and protection in all things your Lordship shall judge to be just and reasonable."

1740, Nov. 19th. Governor Belcher to his brother-in-law Mr. Partridge. Dated at Boston.

"Sir—I have your kind favour of 1st of last month, per Comrin, and observe Coll° Blakeney's Bill for 150*l.* sterling sent you by Mr. Oliver was accepted, as I doubt not the others will be which I deliver'd Mr. Gatcomb being for 356*l.* 2*s.* sterling, and I think went per Harris about a month agoe. In paying the troops I made a mistake of 10*l.* sterling to my prejudice, which I must indeavour to rectify with Coll° Blakeney and send you his order for it.

I see the merchants had met and sign'd a petition to be delivered the King at his return about *Colman's Land Scheme*, which petition was [drawn up] under the direction of Captain Tomlinson who was wrote to about it while I was in my other Government; it was certainly an extraordinary step to put any of the affairs of this Province, into the hands of a man who has on all occasions substantially approv'd himself a bitter enemy to the Province. You will find by the prints now sent you, what I have further done for discouraging that wicked scheme, yet I believe nothing less than an Act of Parliament will put an end to it the undertakers are so needy and so violent in the pursuit of it. K[il]by is but an ignorant fellow, and I think will soon overset himself. I see he had been introduced by young Clark to Horace Walpole, for what reason I can't tell, but I take that Clark to be one of my enemies. Before I received your last you'll see what I had wrote Sir Charles Wager and you [on the] 15[th] currant on the head of the forg'd letter; whoever may say that I have said Sir Charles wrote me that Mr. Waldo delivered it to him asserts a right down falsehood, for I never said any such thing; what Sir Charles wrote me about it, I have recited in my letter to him by this conveyance. I see Waldo is trying to take vengeance upon you about it, and had been with Sir Charles, and that Kilby told Allen Sir Charles denies he wrote me that Waldo delivered him the letter, which [he] must say, if he sayes anything about his writing, for he never did write me so. However I am glad honest Coram is positive that Sir Charles told him that Waldo did deliver him the letter, and of which I have not the least doubt, and I verily believe, Dunbar and he wrote the letter between them. I very kindly thank you for being so early with Sir Charles to ward off[f], any impressions they might otherwise have made on him to my prejudice. You seem to think Jer[emiah] Allen is really now my friend, and that being much with Kilby he lets Mr. Belcher into things that are of advantage to me to be known. I have told his brother Mr James

Allen here in part what you write, and that I will serve him at the next election, but it must be kept a secret that the Governor is in his interest, or he may by its being known lose his choice. Mr James Allen has acted very much the Gentleman in the affair I have depending with Lloyd's executors, towards which I paid him the last week two thousand pounds sterling.

I am mightily pleas'd with your prudent suggestions to me about H[oratio] Walpole and Mr. Leheupe, both which things I shall put in practice in the wisest manner I can.

This is the first day of the sitting of the Assembly here, to whom I shall mention the affair of his Excellency the Auditor Generall of Accounts in the Plantations.

I am fully with you that the Assembly can't fail of serving their countrey by doing the two things you mention.

I am oblig'd to you for letting me know what Mr. Hodson said to you respecting Coll° Wendall, and have received that paragraph of your letter to the Coll°, and return'd him my hearty thanks for his sincere respect, for such it is when a man will part with his money to serve his friend, and is what very few will do. Men will make professions, write letters, and make fine speeches, all of which cost nothing, but parting with a man's substance argues real friendship.

I thank your care in sending me the cloathing per Comrin according to my order, as also for the little box done up in blew paper. I have rec'd all in good order.

I have, brother, a chargeable fatiguing time of it, and am obliged to give you and my son a vast deal of trouble, as well as the rest of my friends. What volumes do I write, it must be tiresome for you, and my son, to read and deliver them. Herewith you will receive a great number of my letters; those left open for yours and Mr Belcher's perusall, you'll read seal and deliver, what of them you please. Your friend Dr Lee Dicker is far from a man of the common sort. A most sensible ingenious gentleman. I am told Benning Wintworth intends to push to be made Lieut Governor of New Hampshire, but I hope it won't be so, if it should, I pray you to take care that his Comission be drawn onely in the common form, and that he have no power to command in chief when I am in Massachusetts. If he should it would be an actual superseding of my Commission, for he might then call Assemblies, appoint civil and military officers, and do all other acts of Government, and I should be Governor there onely for two months in a year. He might also get an Act past for repealing the Act of setling my salary, and get it fixt upon himself, and continually turn out every officer of my appointment, the minute I get over the line. In short for any Lieut Governor to be invested with the chief command, would open a scene of dreadfull confusion in the Government, and among the people, and there can be no colour of reason for transferring the power of the Governor to anyone else while I am in Massachusetts, and the post and carrier pass always twice a week. It might be as reasonable to transferr such a power to some persons in severall counties in this Province that are further from Boston, than Portsmouth is. I have, brother, a hard task in the Government to have such a number of enemies, watching for my halting, and to pick holes, where there are none. I am thankfull to God that I do even so well as I do, and often think it requires a man of greater genius than I can pretend to be, to steer intirely clear, and lick himself whole. However, courage, my brother, and I hope in a little time, we shall weather out these storms, and that things will grow more pacifick. The great Lord Coke took for his

motto *prudens qui patiens*. The enemies here say they have letters by Hall that Sb[i]rly's Commission is actually made out and waits only the King's coming for signing it, and I am told the man really believes it tho' I don't, but I do believe they'll all hands join *ultimum facere conatum* at the King's return for my removal. You may depend our N[ew] E[ngland] chaps stay this winter on purpose, yet I am not much concern'd when I consider your unparallel'd vigilance and diligence, and the great interest you have made in my favour. I first of all submit myself to the care of God's providence, and then in the hopes of your further good offices, and success, I shall endeavour to make myself quiet. I cannot conclude this letter without repeating again (altho I have done it times without number) my affection and tender regard to my good and dear son Jona[than] whom I pray you to comfort and incourage in his studies, and to supply him with whatever may be necessary, and at [the] same time tell him I expect he grows a better husband of his money than heretofore, or he must find a way himself to comply with his profuseness. I don't suppose you ever spent near so much annually as he constantly does from your being a married man and with a family, to this day; let that be as it will I grow in years and neither can nor will go on to struggle and straiten myself, as I have done now for near ten years, on his account. He must therefore strive hard to get forward in his practice in the Hall, and as he is turn'd of thirty he is of full age to be married, and I heartily wish he could bring that grand article in life to bear to his comfort and honour. Pray continue to be kind and good and a father to him. Were it not for him I should not so lye in your debt, from year to year, which grieves me, and I am now indeavouring to sell an estate I have about fifty miles from this town to remit you the money, and I will further contrive to remit you some other monies in a little time."

1741, May 23rd. Jonathan Belcher, junior, to Lord Wilmington. Dated in the Middle Temple and unaddressed.

"My Lord, Your great goodness to my father whilst he had the honour of His Majesty's Commissions, and particularly in condescending to interpose for his continuance in the Governments will for ever claim from him and his family the highest possible returns of gratitude and duty.

It will, my Lord, be a secret satisfaction to my father in his retirement, that he has zealously and steadily pursu'd the interests of his royal master, and that his behaviour in the Massachusetts has receiv'd the honour of your Lordship's approbation.

I could not answer it to my father when I see him if I had omitted my humble acknowledgements in his behalf of your Lordship's favour, which I hope will prevail with you to pardon this presumption."

JONATHAN BELCHER.

1742, April 30th. Copy of a letter from Governor Shirley to Lord Wilmington. Dated at Boston.

"My Lord,—It afforded me much pleasure to hear from Mr Tomlinson that your Lordship is pleas'd to permit him to give me and my friends an assurance of your favourable disposition towards me. As this goodness of your Lordship demands my most grateful acknowledgments, so it will excite my constant endeavours to merit your Lordship's favour and protection by the best services I can render to his Majesty and the country, which I am sensible are the only terms of my pre-

serving that most valuable approbation and friendship, which is of itself singly sufficient to recommend me to the esteem of all parties. It gave me also great satisfaction to find by Mr Tomlinson's letter that I was honour'd with the concurrence of your Lordship's sentiments in what I proposed for the supply of the Treasury here, before I knew from my instructions that I was at liberty to give my consent to the issuing of 30,000*l.* Bills of Credit for that purpose; soon after the arrival of which instruction I made use of that liberty, which his Majesty's service necessarily required I should do, as I had no other possible method of putting the ruinous fortifications of the Province into a defensible condition, and preventing his Majesty's forts and garrisons form being deserted for want of cloaths and pay, or promoting the raising the recruits here for his Majesty's service in the expedition. Upon all which accounts I hope what I have done in the supply of the Treasury will not be disapproved of, especially as I have taken care to put the Province Bills upon a better foot than they were ever emitted on before, by securing all private creditors from being hurt by any future depreciating of those Bills, and putting it out of the Assembly's power to postpone the drawing 'em in beyond their limited periods of payment, which new regulations seem to be the most effectual provision for securing the publick faith and private justice that a paper currency will admit; and to bid fair for curing the chief mischiefs and inconveniences arising from it to the British merchants as well as creditors within the Province, and in a great measure answer all the ends of his Majesty's instructions for restraining it.

Since my consenting to this supply of the Treasury I have been informd by Mr. Thomlinson that my Lords Commissioners of Trades &c., have declared their opinion against any emission of Bills of Credit in this Province thô the merchants who attended 'em approved of what I proposed; but I may assure your Lordship that whilst the Government of Rhode Island are unrestrain'd in their emissions, all restraints of that sort laid by his Majesty on the Province will be ineffectual to prevent the mischiefs proposed by their Lordships to be thereby cured. For that little Colony will of itself issue Bills enough to supply all New England with a paper medium, and in such case the effect of further restraints laid on this Province will only tend to clogg his Majesty's Government in it with difficulties, and subject the people of it to the necessity of receiving the Rhode Island Bills at any rate, than which (according to their present scheme) there never was a more palpable cheat within any of his Majesty's Colonies, which had the countenance of the Government of the Colony.

"In one of my former I troubled your Lordship with some mention concerning the effects of the late Act of Parliament for suppressing the two money schemes call'd the Silver Scheme and the Land Bank or Manufactory Scheme; since which many persons concern'd in both those schemes have been in great consternation and distress; for the Act has destroy'd the agreements and contracts, which pass'd between the directors and partners of each company, and has subjected every person concern'd in 'em to the demands of all the possessors of the bills, by which means it has happen'd that the honester part of each company, who have comply'd with the directions of the Act by bringing in their quotas of the bills to be consumed, still remain exposed to the demands of the possessors of the outstanding bills and all penalties of the Act, and have at the same time lost all remedy against their knavish partners who obstinately refuse to redeem their respective quotas of 'em, taking advantage of their bonds and other securi-

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ties for that purpose being annull'd and made void by the Act. To prevent this ruin to many private families and confusion to the publick, the Assembly and Council upon the petition of the worthier part of each of the late companies pass'd one of the enclosed orders No. 1, and most earnest sollicitations have been made to me by the sufferers to give my consent to it; but as the remedy proposed by it is at the bottom founded upon the supposed subsistence of the mutual agreements and contracts made at first between the directors and partners of each of the companies, which are deem'd and declared by the Act of Parliament to be illegal and void *ab initio* I could not possibly come into it. But to retrieve the sufferers and preserve the publick peace and quiet, so far as was in my power, I form'd and promoted the inclosed order of the General Court No. 2, which is consistent with the Act, and I understand has considerably alarm'd the deficient partners, and will I hope, help to make the Act of Parliament have its full effect, and draw in all the outstanding Bills properly. As I troubled your Lordship with a copy of my first Message to the Assembly concerning the settlement of the sallary, I take the liberty to inclose copies of the subsequent Messages between me and the Assembly upon that head, which contain the whole of their pretences for not complying with his Maj$^{ty's}$ instruction and my answer to 'em. How far the Province may be prevailed upon towards complying with the instruction the first Session of the next General Court will determine."

1742, June 8th. Letter of Colonel David Dunbar, Lieut. Governor of New Hampshire and Surveyor General of his Majesty's Woods in North America, to Lord Wilmington, First Lord of the Treasury.

Enclosing a Petition to the Treasury and also his correspondence with the Privy Council, the Board of Trade, and the Navy Board, with reference to his claims for compensation for having built forts at Pemaquid and Fort Frederick and having settled people on some lands which he deemed to be in the western part of Nova Scotia but which had since been found to belong to Massachussetts.

AMERICAN PLANTATIONS, ISLANDS, ETC. (MISCELLANEOUS).

1714–1754.

1714, Oct. 18th. A report on the Plantations of America. In French. Unsigned. 17 pp.

[1715 ?]. A Report prepared by the Board of Trade for the House of Commons, relating to Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, etc. In book form. 93 pp.

It commences:—

"We have extracted the particulars of what was transacted at the Board relating to the treaties of commerce with France and Spain, and relating to Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton &c.: and have subjoined our reflections thereon together with a state of this kingdom's trade to all parts during the peace after the treaty of Ryswick, and a further state thereof for the three first years of the war in 1702, 1703 and 1704. To which is annex'd an account of the woolen manufactures exported from Michaelmas 1697 to Xmas 1714 with our remarks thereon."

. . . . .

The following paragraphs are still of interest:—

"We say—that formerly the French had no right to fish on the coasts of Newfoundland, or to dry their fish there, but by leave from the

Government here, and for such liberty they paid an acknowledgment. All Newfoundland being always look'd upon as belonging to the English together with the whole right of fishery there.

"Their late Majesties King William and Queen Mary in the Declaration of War against France the 7th of May 1689 asserted their undoubted right to Newfoundland, and assigned the encroachments of the French upon that island, and their subjects trade and fishery, as one of the injuries which occasioned that war."

"In the 10th and 11th years of the reign of that prince there was a law pass'd whereby 'tis enacted that all his Majesty's subjects shall enjoy the trade and fishery to and from Newfoundland &c. And that no alien or stranger whatsoever not residing in England shall at any time hereafter take any bait or use any sort of trade or fishing whatsoever in Newfoundland or any of the islands or places thereunto belonging. . . . .

". . . . . But by the late Treaty [of Utrecht] the French are allow'd to catch fish and to dry them on land in that part of the Island of Newfoundland which stretches from the place called Cape Bonavista to the northern point of the said island from thence running down by the western side as far as Point Riche which is at least one half of the circumference of the coasts of the said Island of Newfoundland.

"The French have indeed delivered up Placentia, and what other settlements they had upon the said Islands, together with the sole right of fishery on the coasts of the other half of the said Island and the propriety of the whole.

"But even this part of the Treaty is defeated by a letter obtained from her late Majesty permitting and allowing the French to keep their possessions in case they stay, or to sell them in case they go away, in consequence whereof they pretend a property in the houses lands and beeches on which the fish is cured, so that if we cannot have them but by purchase very little in effect is yielded to the Crown of Great Britain and our fishing ships are thereby liable to great disturbances, should even the subjects of Great Britain become purchasers of those beeches, which ought to be free to all fishing ships.

"But the greatest discouragements to our whole fishing trade our navigation and our Northern Plantations in America proceeds from that fatal cession of Cape Breton to the French by the late Treaty notwithstanding the early remonstrances and pressing memorials of several traders and others to the contrary."

The letter of Queen Anne to King Louis XIV. above referred to is set out in the earlier part of the same Report, with the following introduction:—

"Before we mention the consequence of Nova Scotia to this Kingdom, with relation to its fishery, and the great quantity of trees fit for the production of naval stores, we shall take leave to make one observation more and that is that when the expedition against Nova Scotia was undertaken Colo Nicholson had instructions from her late Majesty dated 18th of March 1709–10 signifying her pleasure that such persons in the several Governments on the continent of America who should contribute to the reduction of Port Royal &c. belonging to the enemy shou'd have the preference both with regard to the soile and trade of the country when reduc'd to any other of Her Majesty's subjects. This was signify'd to the several Governments by proclamations sign'd by Colo Nicholson, Colo Vetch and by Colo Dudley Governr of the Massachusets Bay. Upon this the people readily and cheerfully came in, undertook the expedition and conquer'd the place. But when Colo Nicholson went

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over Govern[r] of Nova Scotia in 1713 he had a letter from her late Majesty in the words following:—

"'Whereas our good brother the most Christian King, hath at our desire releas'd from imprisonment on board his galleys, such of his subjects as were detained there on account of their professing the Protestant Religion; we being willing to show by some mark of our favour towards his subjects, how kindly we take his compliance therein, have therefore thought fit hereby to signify our will and pleasure to you that you permit, and allow such of them as have any lands or tenements in the places under your Government in Accadie and Newfoundland that have been or are to be yielded to us by virtue of the late Treaty of Peace, and are willing to continue our subjects, to retain, and enjoy their said lands and tenements without any let or molestation, as fully and freely, as other our subjects do or may possess their lands, and estates, or to sell the same, if they shall rather chuse to remove elsewhere. And for so doing this shall be your warrant. And so we bid you farewell. Given at our Court at Kensington, the 23[rd] day of June 1713. In the twelfth Year of Our Reign."'

1719, June 4th. Copy of a Report addressed to the Lords of the Committee for hearing appeals, signed by Paul Doeminique, Thomas Pelham, Daniel Pultney and Martin Bladen, Commissioners of the Board of Trade who had been required "to consider whether any and what liberty ought to be reserved in the Patent desired by Sir Alexander Cairnes and others to be granted to them of a tract of land on the coast of Nova Scotia for all his Majesty's subjects to fish and cure the fish on the beach there &c." 4½ pp.

1720, July 22nd. William Popple to Lord Townshend.

"My Lord—In obedience to your Lordship's commands I enclose to your Lordship the copy of a representation which I had the honour to acquaint your Lordship was drawn by M[r] [John] Lock[e] in 1696. It relates to the defence of the Northern Colonies and proposes that a Captain General shou'd be appointed over them."

The enclosure above referred to is dated at Whitehall Sept. 30[th] 1696, and signed by Lord Tankerville, Philip Meadows, John Pollexfen, John Locke and Abraham Hills, Commissioners on the Board of Trade. 10 pp.

1720 —. "The present state of the French settlements in Louisiana, with the number and state of the Indians leying between Carolina and Mississipi and of the fatall consequences it will be to Virginia and Carolina to suffer the French to acquire the dominion over all those Indians." Signed by John Barnwell, and addressed to Lord Townshend as President of the Council.

1725, Nov. 8th. Copy of a complaint from four companies of foot, of one hundred men each, posted at New York, against their commander Governor William Burnet, for docking the men of their pay by paying in currency and subjecting them to other hardships. Unaddressed and unsigned. 2 pp.

The third and fourth paragraphs of this complaint run as follows:—

3. "For all Bills of 100 sterling he draws for home he receives here one hundred and sixty-five pounds New York money, with this money he pays the troops and Staff Officers here, all receipts taken from the Officers and sent home to the Agent, M[r] Lahoop [Leheup] will justify they are paid in money at eight shillings p[r] ounce.

4. "By paying the troops as above he gits a percusite of above four thousand a year New York money and in his five years has got by paying the troops hear twenty thousand pounds New York money."

1728, Augt. 23rd. Robert Hunter, Governor of Jamaica, to the Duke of Portland [?] Unaddressed. Dated in Jamaica.

". . . . . The Spanish privateers continue their insults and depredations of which M^r St. Lo has given your grace a particular acc^t as he informs me. As also of the answer he received from the Spanish Gov^r on his demanding restitution or satisfaction. He is in a declining state of health, and it is much doubted if he can gett over it but I hope it is otherwise."

1735, Oct. 11th. Lewis Morris, afterwards Governor of New Jersey, to Lord Wilmington. Dated at Westminster and unaddressed.

"My Lord—I have been inform'd that the Right Hon^ble the Board of Trade, barely upon the credit of some letters from Coll^o Cosby Governor of New York and part of the Councill there, representing M^r Van Dam President of the Councill of New York, James Alexander and others of that Councill and myself (who have been above fourty yeares President of the Councill of New Jersie) as persons disaffected to his Majesty's person and government and as men who have given M^r Cosby unreasonable opposition in his Administration. . . . . I presume so far to depend on your Lordship's justice as to hope that neither of us shall be condemn'd unheard, nor suppos'd guilty of anything we are accus'd of by Coll^o Cosby barely upon his saying so. . . . . ."

1735, Dec. 27th. Henry Cunningham to Lord Wilmington. Dated in Jamaica.

". . . . . I have had four gentlemen W^m Nedham, Gershom Ely, Charles Price, and Matthew Concannen Esq^rs, recommended to me by the Council and others, as persons of the greatest weight and influence among the people, and fitt to fill up the vacancys. The first was many years Chief Justice and Speaker of the last Assembly, the second has long serv'd his country in Assemblys and is at present Custos of a Precinct and Co^l of a Regiment of Militia, the third serv'd in the last Assembly and is now Custos of the most considerable Precinct of the Island, and the last is Attorney-General. . . . . .

"The rebel slaves since they left the North East part of the Island have been quiet, but I find it is feared by every body of Credit here, that they are settling themselves in some strong fastnesses, and when that is done will attempt to be more mischievous than ever. . . . ."

1736, July 5th. "The representation of S^r W^m Keith, Bar^t, relating to the dividing the Governm^t of New Jersey from that of New-York." [Addressed "To the Right Hon^ble my Lord Wilmington &c."]

"Most humbly sheweth—That next September it will be two years since the King was graciously pleased to receive and approve my humble petition for dividing the Government of New Jersy from New York a copy whereof is hereunto subjoined.

"That my former services in America for the space of twelve years, first as officer of the Revenue over seven Colonies, and then as Governor of Pensylvania above nine years, have been well approved of, without any complaint haveing ever been exhibited against me.

"That my application in many particulars here of late to serve the Province of New Jersey and the great confidence which that people have in my disposition and capacity to promote their interest, as may appear from the annex'd copy of a letter to my self from that Country, sufficiently demonstrat how much easier it would be for me, than for

any stranger amongst them, to propose and perfect what may be thought necessary for supporting the just authority of His Majesty's Government in that Province.

"Without derogating therefor from the character of any gentleman who may apply by his friends for obtaining the same employment at this juncture, I humbly presume, that the justice of my pretensions, now of two years standing, to be appointed Governour of New Jersey, will be considered as preferable to those of any other person who has not had the experience and opportunity of rendering equal service to the Crown.

"Those my Lord are the plain facts and circumstances of a case that humbly claims that protection and countenance which ever flows from your Lordship's known humanity and tenderness for every thing which appears to you to be equitable and just."

First Enclosure (in the handwriting of Sir William Keith) :—

"To the King's most Excellent Majesty,

The Representation and Petition of Sir W^m^ Keith Barrt.

"Most humbly sheweth—That the Province of New Jersey situated between the Colonies of New York and Pensylvania in North America is capable of great improvement with respect to its product and trade. But the said Province haveing of late years been committed to the care of the Governour of New York, for the time being, render'd it impracticable to obtain such laws and regulations of Government as were necessary for the country's improvement, because the interests of the two independent Colonies so frequently interfeir'd with each other, that the Governour's duty to both became incompatible and inconsistant.

"That the poor industrious people of Jersey have some time since petition'd your Majesty for your royal favour by granting a commission to a particular Governour for that Province to reside amongst them, whom they are both willing and able to support in a decent manner, and the rather because it can very little if at all diminish the interest of the Governour of New York, who at this time scarcely receives from Jersey a sufficiency to defray the yearly and continual expence of his atttendance on their Assembly, Chancery Court, and other public affairs.

"That your humble petitioner haveing had the honour to be sent abroad Governour of Pensylvania in the year 1716 when your Majesty was at Hampton Court then Regent of the Kingdom, and haveing on that as well as several other occasions acquitted himself with an unblameable reputation in the public service, he now humbly implores your Majesty that in your great goodness you will be pleased to grant him your Royal Commission to be your Majesty's Governour in and over the Province of New Jersey, which from his long experience and knowledge of those countries, he presumes might be so improved, as in a short time to make that small Government a valuable office without any charge or expence whatsoever to the Crown."

"N.B.—This Petition was delivered at Kinsington the 5^th^ day of Sep^r^ 1734 and Recommended by Sir Robert Walpole."

Second inclosure (in the handwriting of Sir William Keith) :—

Copy of a letter dated from Perth Amboy in New Jersey, the 12^th^ March 1735–6, to Sir W^m^ Keith Barrt.

"Sir—Our Governour Coll^o^ Cosby died the 10^th^ of this instant, and the Province of New Jersey is determined if possible to have a seperat Governour and to grant him a support suitable to his character which they are well able to do. We wish you may have interest to be the

person, that this truely well disposed people may be happy under your administration and equally esteem'd with a neighbouring Colony whose wealth and present reputation is by all hands acknowledg'd to be oweing to your faithfull and discreet conduct. Our people are so sensible of this, that had they a choice, you would certainly be the man, and we are perswaded his Majesty cannot appoint another so capable to raise the revenue of this Province to a sufficient support. Our Council will meet in a few days and per first opportunity you will hear their thoughts, together with their sentiments of the disposition of our Assembly upon this subject, but to gain time, no other opportunity presenting, we have thought fit to send you this via Antegua that you may bestir your self before a promise is made; and that you may find freinds and this oppress'd people relief is the hearty wishes of S^r^ y^r^ most humble servants

" WILL. SKINNER.
" AND^W^ JOHNSTON."

1736, Dec. 10th. Temple Lawes to Sir Thomas ———. Dated at Jamaica and unaddressed. A duplicate copy " per Capt. Poynter."

" Dear Sir Thomas—My last to you was of the 12^th^ Sept^br^ giving you an acc^t^ of what progress I had made in getting in your friend's debts: and likewise of the deplorable condition of our Island and of the fatall consequences of the Gin Act to the Sugar Colonys in generall. This only serves to enclose you the reasons why some of the Council, who have been abused by the President for not giving their assent to a Bill calculated for no other end but to make him a present of £125, have thought fit to withdraw their attendance from the Board during his administration, and to beg the favour of you to stand by us and to use your utmost interest with the Board of Trade and Secretary of State to support us, in case the President should misrepresent the proceedings of the Board, since we have done nothing more than in support of his Majesty's prerogative and of the King's instructions which he would have broke thro', and for our opposing him in which he taxed us not only with a breach of duty to his Majesty, but a violation of our oaths, in a speech at the close of that Sessions of Assembly.

" If this won't justify us, I don't know any gentleman that has any regard to his honour and reputation [who] would sit at that Board only to be made a tool of, or else to be insulted and abused for not sacrificing his understanding and the interests of his country to the private views of a man who has accidentally got into power. For my part I can swear for myself and can take upon me to answer for the other three gentlemen that we neither have nor can be thought to have any private views, nor any other purposes to serve than the common good of the Island and his Majesty's service. We have no salarys nor posts of profit, on the contrary we are oblig'd to be at an extraordinary expence of 2, or £300, a year in giving our attendance upon the publick service, besides the loss of so much time from our familys and plantations.

" I beg Sir you will represent this matter in such a light to the Board of Trade and the Duke of Newcastle, if we may be justified and supported in the opposition we have made to a President that would have broke thro' a positive* instruction from the King."

The following is the enclosure above referred to. It is endorsed " Reasons why four of the Council withdraw during M^r^ Gregory's Administration."

* Vide the Instruction to Mr. Cunningham not to pass such a Deficiency Law.

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"Some reasons why we, the underwritten Members of his Majesty's Council, do for the present withdraw our attendance from the Board.

"1st . . . Because the President during his whole Administration hath taken upon him to act in matters of the greatest importance not only without but contrary to the advice and consent of the Council.

2d . . . That the Council haveing been oblig'd to a tedious attendance of fourteen weeks during the last Sessions of Assembly were greatly harrassed in their persons injur'd in their fortunes and abused in their stations without any reason that we conceive but to force their assent to some clauses in the deficiency and Rum Bills, which they judg'd partial and unreasonable.

3d . . . That the present Session of Assembly was called without the advice of the Council, and without any pressing necessity that we are informed of unless it were to procure those clauses to be pas'd in some law before the arrivall of a Governor.

4th . . . That during those Sessions of Assembly the Council having rejected some Bills that did not seem necessary the President did in his speech at the close of the last Session insinuate that the Council were not only wanting in their duty to His Majesty and this Island but regardless of the oaths they had taken in their stations, an imputation to which we shall forbear to give the proper epithet, but which appear'd to us so horrid that nothing should have prevail'd on us to have given our attendance at this Board, but that the number of the Council (until this Session) was so small that we could not withdraw ourselves without a manifest obstruction to the publick business.

5th . . . That as we have not yet receiv'd from his Majesty's Principall Secretary of State and Lords of Trade, any redress for Mr. Gregory's conduct, pursuant to our most humble Address to His Majesty and representation to his Grace and their Lordships, we conceive the Council may be lyable to be insulted on the like occation by any of their fellow Councillors who may may hereafter assume the Government.

For these and severall other weighty reasons which we think not proper at this time to insert we think it inconsistent with our honour our character or our interest to give our attendance longer at this Board during the present administration and therefore we take the liberty to withdraw from the same.

EDWARD CHARLTON.
HENRY DAWKINS.
WILLIAM GORDON.
TEMPLE LAWES.

St Jago De la Vega
November 27, 1736.

1737, April 15th. A letter from Richard Fitzwilliam, Governor of the Bahamas. Dated at New Providence, and endorsed by Lord Wilmington "Received April 19th 1738." 5 pp.

The writer answers complaints that had been made against him by Cuthbert Jackson, John White and others, and asks for preferment.

1737, June 30th. Edward Trelawny, Governor of Jamaica, to Lord Wilmington. Dated in London. 3½ pp.

"My Lord—Our foreign Plantations being under the protection of His Majesty's Council where your Lordship presides, I beg leave to lay before you some reasons for not removing any of the eight companies now established by Parliament in Jamaica.

. . . . . I am then fully persuaded that your Lordship's prudence and just regard for the welfare of His Majesty's Plantations, will not allow you to come into a measure that will weaken and render

insecure so valuable a part of them, and that you will not be of opinion to take a step of such consequence to Jamaica as the withdrawing half the forces from thence, without being moved to it by the Legislature of the Island, who your Lordship may be assured will be glad to save the subsistence money they pay to the soldiers as soon as their safety will allow them to do it."

[1737.] The Case of James Buchanan of London merchant and others concerned and interested in the ship Scipio, Alexander Mackpherson master. Undated.

The case relates to the capture and recapture of this ship in Jamaican waters.

1739, April 22nd. Governor Trelawny to Lord Wilmington. Dated in Jamaica.

. . . . . "I put off the meeting of the Assembly as long as it was possible: they met on the 13th of March; they persisted in renewing the former clause to tax the Jews. Having received no farther orders from His Majesty and the former Act which provides for the subsistance of His Majesty's Troops being to expire next day, I consulted the Council, who unanimously advised me, for the reasons hereunto annexed, to pass the Bill, in which Bill the country pay of each private soldier is increas'd from six to eight rials per week. I hope your Lordship will be of opinion that I could not avoid doing so without exposing His Majesty's troops to famine, and the country to disorders which might arise from their mutiny, of which they were formerly guilty upon the like occasion."

1739, Nov. 12th. Governor Trelawny to Lord Wilmington. Dated in Jamaica.

"My Lord—Mr. Sharpe acquaints me how much I am obliged to your Lordship for my success in the five Councillors I recommended, a point of great consequence to me in the beginning of Administration; nor am I a little obliged to your Lordship for the great share you had in the order of Council whereby I had a discretionary power to pass the Bill wherein the Jews were taxed for the current year. Give me leave to return you my most humble and sincere thanks, and to assure your Lordship of my constant endeavour to deserve the continuance of your protection by acting zealously and disinterestedly for his Majesty's service. Since it is his Majesty's determination that I shall not for the future give my consent to a separate tax on the Jews, I will take care not to disobey his commands, tho' I much fear it may embroil me with the Assembly, and hinder them from giving the usual subsistence to his Majesty's independent companies.

On the 6th of this instant Samuel Dicker and Rose Fuller Esqrs and Sir Simon Clarke Baronet were sworn into the Council, pursuant to his Majesty's several orders for that purpose. I delayed swearing in Samuel Whitehorne Esq, upon account of the complaint made against him in the petition and affidavit hereunto annext. I have communicated them to him and had his answer, but wait for the reply of the complainant. As Mr. Whitehorne was recommended by me I think I ought to be the more cautious in admitting him into the Council, before he purges himself more satisfactorily of this charge, being of opinion that if it is proved, it is of such a nature that by my 67th instruction he ought not to be admitted into any publick trust or employment and especially into this, which is the greatest. Edward Garthwaite Esqr the fifth Councillor ordered to be sworn is absent from the Island."

P.S. Vice-Admiral Vernon sailed from this place the fifth inst to attack Porto-bello."

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1740, May 3rd. An Extract from the Journal of the Council of Jamaica of this date. Signed by Samuel Williams, Secretary and Clerk to the Council. 2½ pp.

1740, May 14th. The Honorable Robert Byng, Governor of Barbadoes, to Lord Wilmington. Dated at Pilgrim. 1 page.

The writer will transmit to the Board of Trade several Acts which have passed the Legislature and desires his Majesty's leave to appoint Reynold Hooper Esq^re^ to fill up the vacant seat of one of the Councillors.

1740, Sept. 10th. Extract from a Letter from Thomas Penn Esq^re^ to Mr. Paris, dated at Philadelphia.

"You will find the scheme for raising men in America had had a very good effect, and I believe about 4600 will be carried, from these Colonys; and though this Province cannot furnish the number my Lord Monson proposed, yet, the eight companys are a considerable number, and are now compleat. Mr. Freame has turned soldier, and has the command of one. We have eight ships ready for their imbarkation, and they are to go on Board in a few days; the behaviour of the Governor, [the Lieut. Governor Theophilus Thomas ?], upon this occasion, I cannot help, again, telling you has been such as every man would wish to hear of his best friend, his zeal for the service, and desire to obey his Majesty's commands, has surmounted all the difficultys that have been thrown in his way; but, I believe, there are not many who could have conducted the affairs in the same manner, and brought it to a period. He visits all the companys; sees them perform their exercises, makes speeches to encourage them, and sets before them the great advantages that will attend their serving their country, cautions them against desertions, and gives them mony, out of his own pocket, and, in every branch of the business, acts the most disinterested, and generous part that 'tis possible for any man to do; every gentleman here has endeavoured to do what service they could, and none, but brutes, could avoid it, when they considered the duty they owed their country, and the good example set them by their Governor, who deserves the best Government in the King's gift; great care has been taken to get the best provisions for the men, at the very lowest rates, the Governor scorning to make one penny to himself; and, I hope, when they come to the place of rendevous, our batalion will make as good a figure, as any of our neighbours."

[Circ. 1740.] The humble petition of John Mason and Samuel Mason of Connecticut gentlemen To the Right Hon^ble^ the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations: Sheweth—

That a former petition from your petitioners, in behalf of the Mohegan [or Mohican] Indians, and as trustees for them and their lands, And also another petition proved by two persons' oaths to be signed by no less than 57 of those Indians themselves having been presented to his Majesty and referred to your Lordships, your Lordships were pleased to hear the partys thereon . . . . . on the 19^th^ and 20^th^ of Dec. 1739.

. . . . . in humble hopes that your Lordships will be pleased to advise his Majesty to grant that whole relief your petitioners beg leave to submit the following matters to your Lordships' consideration.

1. That the Indians' clear right to the lands in question, appears incontestably from the solemn judgment unanimously pronounced by Colonel Dudley and the others of Queen Ann's Commissioners in Aug^t

1705—which judgment, thô execution thereof remains to be done and is suspended, is not avoided.

2. That it was the people of Connecticut who prayed for the Commission of review of that solemn judgment . . . . .

3. That the late Commission which issued, was only in lieu and stead of that which Connecticut themselves had applied for but not taken out.

4. That this late Commission (which was so grossly abused and perverted by the Rhode Island Commissioners) has answered no one end, for which it was issued.

5. That the Indians, nor yet your petitioners, have been guilty of any the least misbehaviour therein, whereby to forfeit their undoubted rights . . . . . .

6. That it has been the boast and glory of this Crown to have founded its Empire in America upon equity and the free consent of the natives, but the grievous wrongs and injustice done those natives by particular men and petty communities, (and of which the late is a most flagrant instance) casts a stain and blemish upon the English nation, and grievously crys for justice and redress. As well also as deserves the same in point of prudence, least the neighbouring tribes to our Settlements should go off to other nations, which it has always been thought good policy to prevent.

7. That no tribe in America ever shewed so much affection or fidelity, or rendered such signal services to this Crown and its subjects as the Mohegans have done ; it appearing by the said former judgment, that they freely gave the first settlers the greatest part of their lands, and that they also constantly supported and defended them therein, with their blood and with their lives, upon every occasion, in all their warrs, and against every enemy.

8. That the royal faith and honour was, in a most solemn manner pledged and given to this faithful tribe, that they should be preserved in their own reserved lands, as appears in the said former judgment, where Colonel Dudley and the rest of the Queen's Commissioners did in her Majesty's behalf return the Mohegans thanks for their zeal and affection to her Majesty's crown and Government and the interest of this nation, and assured them that her Majesty would be *always* ready to take care of them and their people, both in protecting of them & *in preserving of their rights and propertys.*

9. That without a Commission of review, their rights and propertys thus wrongfully invaded must be inevitably lost . . . . .

10. That what the Crown allows on this occasion does not quite defray the expence here . . . . .

11. That it will not be at all necessary that these expences should be again repeated . . . . . but the present desired Commission will be the last, if his Majesty shall be pleased to direct the same to proper Commissioners, and to direct, as was done in the first Commission to Colonel Dudley, and as was also done in the late Commission [for settling the boundaries] between New Hampshire and the Massa[chusetts] Bay, that an appeal should be [allowed to be] made from the Commissioners determination to his Majesty in Co[ounci]ll ; the judgment on which appeal will for ever close and put an end to the matter.

12. That upon the last Commission the Rhode Island Commissioners publickly avow, (upon their own minutes) that in open defyance of the royal Commission and the express comands therein contained, they absolutely and repeatedly refused to look upon the former proceedings, which they were comanded to examine and review—to hear the Indians themselves, whom they had summoned and who were present in court

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and desired to be heard, to hear the trustees for the tribe, who were also present and prest to be heard, or to hear their co[unse]ll Messrs Shirley and Bollan two gentlemen of character whom at a large expence they had got to attend the Commissioners, to defend the rights of these poor people. After all which yor Petitioners humbly hope your Lordships will consider the whole that was done by such Commissioners, as a gross abuse and piece of injustice and utter nullity . . .

13. That it is evident that the pretended release from Ben Uncas would not bear the least opposition or examination, for if it would, the Rhode Island Commissioners would gladly have permitted some one body to have been heard against the same . . . . .

14. That truth is sometimes so very prevalent that it will break out and shew it self notwithstanding the utmost endeavours of artful men to hide and cover the same, and which appears in the present case, for that, of the Rhode Island Commissioners' own shewing, Ben Uncas, if ever he was Sachem, was denyed to be such by the tribe long before the time of his pretended rel[ease]. It was comanded that pending the Commission nothing should be so much as attempted to the prejudice of the Indians, and yet, that pretended release was gained, in point of time long subsequent to that Commission and just when the Commissioners were going to sett—By the Indians repeated deeds of trusts, long since and repeatedly recorded upon the publick records in Connecticut; by the judgmt of Coll. Dudley and the rest of the Queen's Commrs in 1705; by the publick Laws of Connecticut of 13th Oct. 1692 &c., In order to prevent these Indians from being defrauded, the legal trusts of their reserved lands were vested in your petitioners' ancestors, and no deeds from the Indians were to be good without the express consent of their trustees had thereto, which is not pretended to have been had in this case . . . .

"15. Besides all which, by the last accounts receiv'd from thence your petitioners have undoubted information, that the tribe threaten the said Ben Uncas with death for endeavouring to betray and prejudice their rights, and are full of bitter complaints of the injustice done them, and are restrained by gentle measures used by your petitioners' family, (who have ever been patrons to them for more than a century past) from going off to other nations not in friendship with the English, and even from revenging themselves upon their oppressors, merely from the expectation that upon a representation of their wrongs your petitioners shall obtain justice for them from his Majesty."

1742, May 25th. J. Wimble to Lord Wilmington. Dated at New Providence.

"My Lord,—Pardon me in this, knowing your Lordship's sincerity and value that you have for the British subjects, I take this liberty to acquaint your Lordship of my unhappy misfortune of loosing my ship October last past, on a reef lying three leagues west from Atwood's Keys, latitude 23.10 N. one of the Bahama Islands at nine o'clock in the night by the means of the person that had the command of the watch alter'd his course 3 points Easterly from orders which ran me ashore and by good providence sav'd all our lives and in a few days in my boat I got down to Providence which being upwards of 100 leagues from me, purchasing there a sloop from Capt. [Thomas] Frankland, Commander of His Majesties ship the Rose which he had lately taken from the Spaniards. I mann'd her with 40 men and mounted ten carriage guns and ten swevels. [I] entered then in concer[t]ship with Capt. Davidson of the St Andrew of Rhode Islinds mounting 16 carriage guns with 60 men and on the North side of Cuba in the Old Streights of the Bahamas in the latter end of April

last we had the good fortune to take 4 small Spanish schooner[s] tho' of little worth, which we sent to Providence in order to be condemn'd and with an account of one of his Majesty's Seventy gun ships being cast away upon the Islands of Tordudas to leeward of Cape Florida a month before. The Spaniards knowing of this they sent 2 or 3 vessels down with about 400 men in order to take them, but the English men having got their guns on shore and their stores, fortifying themselves against any attempt of this nature prevented the Spaniards of their design, killing $\frac{2}{3}$ of them, and the others return'd to the Havana, upon which the Governor of that place sent down four vessels more with 8 or 900 men to attack them the second time but what success they had I know not, I and my concert would willingly have gone down to their relief by [?but] my pilot and people would not consent to it. This news I had from the Spanish prisoners with an account of 12 sail of Spanish Man of War all lying fitted at the Havana bound to Carthagena. In a day or two afterwards we met with a Spanish ship from Cales to the Havana mounting 30 guns and 250 men and passengers. I lay under her stern for two howers and my concert not coming up and at last having the misfortune to receive a chain shot from the ship's stern chace guns which took my left arm off, about 5 inches from my body, not acquainting my people of this for some time being afraid of discouraging them, loosing a great deal of blood I fell down upon one of the guns and being taken up and carried down to my surgeon and lieutenant dropt off, from the ship's stern & speaking with my concert consulting with him they thought proper to quit the ship—this being unknown to me I was more concern'd for the loss of this valuable Prize (as she might have been if this Accident had not happened to me and my concert had come up) than I was for the loss of my Arm.

If His Majesty would trust me with a 20 gun ship the Spaniards should well pay for it.

I have got further Affidavits of the losses I sustain'd in Gov^{r} Rogers time, which I hope will give your Lordship full Satisfaction of the truth of the same, if ever I live to get home to England I shall depend once more upon your Lordship's goodness for payment of the same.

His Majesty's Ship the Rose is lately arriv'd here from S^{o} Carolina, which will go out in a few Days upon a Cruize—I am affraid (here being but few hands upon the Island) I shall be obliged to go to North America to be mann'd or else to return soon for England.

I have been kindly used here by the Governor in all my misfortunes.

Secretary Rice is also arrived here from North Carolina and gives an Acc^{t} that Gov^{r} Johnson was well when he left that Place, but he has left entirely Cape Fair & settled at Edenton.

The Spaniards have 7 Sail of Privateers fitted out of the N^{o} Side of Cuba cruizing on the Northern Coast of America and are daily sending in Prizes to Cape Francoi, a French Port in Hispanola.

We have no Command of our men in a Port, they leave us when they please that I am almost tyerd of Privateering. If your Lordship will be so good as to procure me a small Ship in the Nevy station'd here at New Providence, I would not doubt but in a short time to behave as such to give full Content to my King and Country as long as the War should hold, God sparing my Life, a line from Your Lordship of this nature directed to New Providence would be very acceptable.

J. WIMBLE."

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[1742.] An undated Petition from Sir Thomas Robinson, Bar^{t}, to the Lords of the Treasury (on his appointment by Letters Patent to be Governor of Barbadoes), for a warrant for the usual allowance or such sum as His Majesty shall think fit.

Enclosed is the following memorandum :—

"26th May 1721. Lord Belhaven receiv'd 1500^{li} for Services performed and to be performed to his Majesty as Governor of Barbadoes.

13th Sept^{r}. 1722. M^{r} [Henry] Worsley had the same Allowance.

1 July 1731. M^{r} Chetwynd had the same Allowance.

8 July 1732. Lord Howe had the same Allowance.

29 Oct^{r} 1737. Sir Orlando Bridgeman had the same Allowance.

13 Sept^{r} 1739. [The Hon.] M^{r} [Robert] Byng had the same Allowance."

[1747 ?] Extracts out of a letter from M^{r} Matthew, Governour of the Leward Islands, to M^{r} Yeamans dated Antigua March 7th. [1½ pp].

The extracts refer to the necessity of putting the Islands into a state of defence.

1754, Sept 9th. A scheme to drive the French out of all the Continent of America. Signed by Thomas Cole. 26½ pp.

LETTERS AND PAPERS RELATING TO THE SIEGE OF QUEBEC.

1758–1759.

1758, Dec. 21st. Lieut.-General Sir Richard Lyttleton, K.B., to Brigadier General the Hon. George Townshend (afterwards 4th Viscount Townshend and 1st Marquis Townshend). Dated in Cavendish Square.

"My dear George,

I beg you will lose no Time, but come to Town directly; I am not allowed to explain myself by this letter, but you may be sure my Reasons are very cogent. I should not otherwise write in this manner, but it is highly important to you to lose no Time.

Your Faithful Friend,

RICHARD LITTLETON."

[P.S.] Lord Orford's Game is not arrived.

Dec. 28th, 1758. The same to the same. Dated in Cavendish Square.

My dear Brigadier,

Lord Legonier was yesterday in the Closet, your affair was mention'd and very *Graciously* agreed to by His Majesty. I congratulate you most sincerely upon the honour this spirited, and magnanimous acceptance of yours, will do you in the World, as soon as it becomes known; & upon the Glory you will obtain, and I flatter myself the short Time you will be absent, and the small risque you will probably run, in this Enterprize, will in some degree reconcile good Lady Ferrers to it; I pity her from my Heart, but her Religion, & Philosophy will I hope, enable her to bear up under it; & that she will consider how different her Lot is, from the many widow'd wives, who mourn from Year to Year the Absence of their Husbands. I hope you will let her know that in all this matter, I have had nothing more

to do than to lend my Hand to the Marshall, & as a Friend zealous for your Glory to applaud with all Mankind a Resolution that you yourself have taken.

I am ever, my Dear George, your most Faithfull & Affectionate,

RICHARD LYTTLETON."

1759, March 14th. Rev[d] Robert Leeke to Lady Ferrers. Dated at Great Snoring. 6¼ pp.

The Postscript is :—

"I am told by those who have been at N. America that tis very probable, as the winds have greatly favor'd, that M[r] Townshend [your husband] by this time is in Sight of the Country, or not unlikely to be landed in it."

1759, April 24th. Brigadier Amherst (afterwards Lord Amherst) to Brigadier Townshend. Dated at New York, and addressed to the "Hon[ble] M[r] Townshend, Brigadier General.

"Dear Sir,

I had the pleasure on the 13[th] of this month of receiving your very obliging letter of the 5[th] of March ; your kind assurances of friendship to me, of which I have so often had proofs, make me very happy and I shall try to prove myself deserving of the continuance of it.

I am in great hopes that this Campaign may be attended with such success as will give me an opportunity of meeting you, but I wont flatter myself you will remain in this part of the world ; I should be sorry you did any longer than you like. Your assistance in the service where I am would be a great help, and very agreeable to me, and you may be assured I would make it as much so to you as I could.

Colonel [the Hon. Roger] Townshend will inform you of every thing that passes here, so that I will trouble you no more at present than that I shall gladly seize every occasion that may offer to convince you of the regard and esteem with which I am,

Dear Sir,

Your most Humble and most Obedient Servant

JEFF. AMHERST."

1759, June 7th. Colonel the Hon. Roger Townshend to Lady Ferrers. From the "Camp at Fort Edward."

"Dear Lady Ferrers,

It is with the greatest pleasure that I can inform you I received a Letter from [my brother] George a few days ago dated at Hallifax May the 1[st], the whole Fleet was arrived safe & he was in perfect health ; I have taken care to supply him with fresh Provisions of all kinds, & a large quantity of Vegetables & Roots of all kinds, which are very necessary after a long Sea Voyage, he will want nothing while he is up the River [S[t] Lawrence] that the Continent of America affords & he requires to be sent. Our affairs at present appear very favorable, no accounts as yet of the Enemy having received any Reinforcements, from Old France, & our Fleet under Adm[l] Durel is certainly so very high up the River that it is impossible for them to receive any this Year without a superior Fleet which it is impossible for them to fit out. My opinion of Gen[l] Amherst as an honest good Man, & my attachm[t] to him as a Soldier I thought won'd never allow me to wish that I might serve under any other person in America, but the tye of Brother & Friend united is too powerful & I confess nothing ever gave me more real concern than not being employed on the same Expedition. I shall write to you by every Packet, may our Armys all be successful & Canada reduced this Year, George return home in

safety to receive the praises due to him from his K[in]g & Country for his truly noble & spirited behavior in assisting at the Reduction of Canada, the consequence of this conquest can be no less than our giving Peace to France on any terms we please. My love to [my nephew] George & your little folks, & believe me nobody can have a more real regard, affection, & Friendship for you & your Familly than your Affectionate Brother & real Friend,

R. TOWNSHEND.

P.S. Since I wrote this the L[t] Governor of New England writes the Army & Fleet were all well at Louisburg, June the 3[d], & expected to sail up the River on the 12[th]. Adm[l] Durrell has been successful and sent in four Prizes. We have no doubts of success. Our Army crosses the Lake in this month or early the next. The Enemy have got up the River a few merch[an]tmen with Provisions & one Frigate before the adm[l] arrived at his Station, they are of no consequence."

1759, July 11th. Rev[d] Robert Leeke to the same. Dated at Great Snoring.

. . . . "When I took my Leave of him, I desired him to accept from me as the best Present I or any one else could make him, w[ch] was a Noble Collection of devotions suited to all Occasions, the Use of this I told him would engage Providence on his Side, & provid[ce] would be his only Security. He thanked me, and told me he should make use of it, but must let no other officers know, that he had such a book by him. So prophane is the Army, that they think the help of God is of little or no Mom[en]t" . . . . . .

1759, July 20th. Admiral Sir Charles Saunders to Brigadier Townshend. Dated on board the 'Stirling Castle' and unaddressed.

"My dear Sir,

By General Wolfe's desire I have sent you three Long boats for the Hautbitzers great and small, and the Royal mortars, I shall soon send for Cannon as the General designs to make his Attack above the Town. I am with the greatest regard

Dear Sir
Yours
CHAS. SAUNDERS.

[P.S.] I believe it won'd be best not to let the Enemy see these thing[s] removed."

1759, Sept. 6th. Brigadier Townshend to Lady Ferrers. Dated at "Camp Levi," and unaddressed.

My Dearest Charlotte

I hope M[r] Perceval will arrive safe & bring you these two letters from me. The Happiness of writing to you is beyond all I know. My Concern for your sufferings, my affection for you & your Dear little ones, convince me how unfit I am for this Sceene, which another Month will thank God give a Conclusion to. The Captive Women & Children which I see every Day brought in here, often tell me what I am & who belong to me, but above all, the malencholly News I received the Day before yesterday upon my arrival here from the cursed Camp of Montmorenci of my poor Brother's death has reproved me for not consulting my own nature more, when I ask'd you to [let me] return to the Army. It had then pleaded for you, when you did not plead for yourself & I

had not been now in a Sceene of Ambition, Confusion, & Misery; and you oppress'd as I know you must be, with Terrours & affliction. I dare say poor Lady Townshend too now starts at every knock at the Door. Let us look up with hopes my Charlotte to the Disposer of all things & trust he will in his Mercy & Goodness do all for the best. I have wrote a line to poor Lady Townshend to comfort her by convincing her of my own Health & safety. One month more will put an End to our Troubles. I never served so disagreable a Campaign as this. Our unequal Force has reduced our Operations to a Sceene of Skirmishing Cruelty & Devastation. It is War of the worst Shape. A Sceene I ought not to be in, for the future believe me my dear Charlotte I will seek the reverse of it.

Gen[l] Wolf's Health is but very bad. His Generalship in my poor opinion—is not a bit better, this only between us. He never consulted any of us till the latter end of August, so that we have nothing to answer for I hope as to the Success of this Campaign, which from the Disposition the French have made of their force must chiefly fall to Gen[l] Amherst & Gen[l] Johnson.

God bless you my most Dear Wife, my blessing to my Children, my good George in particular, and thank him for his Letters. I have constantly thanked God for the succes in the Innoculation, a most comfortable circumstance for you. M[r] Barker has been slightly wounded. M[r] Gay quite recover'd & join'd us. Our Campaign is just over. I shall come back in Ad[l] Saunders's Ship & in two months shall again belong to those I ought never to have left—Adieu—Your most affect[e] Husband, & faithfull friend

GEO. TOWNSHEND.

[1759? Sept.] Lady Townshend, to her daughter-in-law Lady Ferrers. Undated and unaddressed.

"Dear Lady Ferrers

I take the benefit of being a little better in my health to day to thank you for your kind letter some times being very incapable of writing a single line.

I hope Charles' last letter to you afforded you a relief to your spirits.

I trust in God we shall all soon be in a much happier situation by receiving the good News we most ardently wish for.

My Compliments to Lady Elizabeth Compton and affectionate Love to the children.

[1758, Sept. 3rd.] Lieut. Gen[l] John Huske to the same. Dated "Fryday noon."

"My Lady

I have the infinite satisfaction to acquaint you that Gen[l] Townshend was in fine health & Spirits at the Seige of Quebeck on the 5[th] of July, the day it commenced. This comes by express to Gov[t] this day. But as Col[o] R[oger] Townshend is desperately wounded at the seige of Tyconderogo, under the Command of Gen[l] Amhurst, I take the liberty to send you this by Express that you may place full faith & entire Confidence that it is not the Gen[l] but Colonel Townshend that is wounded.

The express comes from N. York, so your Ladyship cannot possibly have any Letters from the General.

The news is great,

Tyconderogo & Crown Point are taken by Gen[l] Amhurst, And Niagara is taken by Gen[l] Johnson (General Prideaux being killed during the Seige) after a severe Battle with a French Army sent to

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raise the seige. I am this moment going to Oxfordshire post, or should send your Ladyship all the particulars, being, with the greatest deference etc.

J. HUSKE."

1759, Sept. 10th. Rev^d Robert Leeke to the same, from Great Snoring.

"My very h^d Lady

I had the hon^r of your Ladysps this day, & should have gone immediately to Rainham, & deliver'd y^r Message to my L^d in Person, & deliver'd it with all the tenderness w^ch the Subject required, & with all the Concern you feel for the loss of Col^l Roger [Townshend] & for my L^d the Parent: But my L^d is not at Rainham, he hath been upon an hired Seat ever since the Middle of July last, at the Edge of Hartfordshire, within 12 Miles of London Nigh the new house Admiral Byng built just before he sufferr'd—but I shall write to my L^d this day & by Letter acquaint him of y^r Kind Concern for his Ldsp & for the great affliction you feel for the loss of his Son.

Y^r Ladysps Letter says, that the Troops with y^r husband landed nigh Quebec the 5^th of July last, if so I wonder we have not heard from that part of the world Since, either of the troops being repulsed or the Place taken—if neither Event hath happened then there hath been a long Siege, & I fear many of our Men must have suffer'd, when order'd to march against Stone Walls. . . . . M^rs Leeke presents her duty . . . . we both Pray God to compleat all our happiness in bringing Brigadier Townshend safe into his own Country . . . .

R^t. LEEKE."

1759, Sept. 13th. Admiral Saunders to Brigadier Townshend. Dated on board the "Stirling Castle," and unaddressed.

"Dear Sir,

The loss of our friend General Wolfe gives me the greatest concern which in some measure is taken off by the great Victory of today: as I have not heard how you are situated, I have sent all the 24 Pounders, with their Ammunition, that I had Boats for, till those are cleared that are now above. I heartily wish you farther Success, and should be glad to know what I can do to promote it. I have had the dispatches General Wolfe sent me to go with the great Ships. They are not gone, and I shall keep them till I have Yours. I beg my best Compliments of General Murray and that you will believe me most sincerely

Yours—

CHA^s SAUNDERS.

Same date. Lady Townshend to Lady Ferrers.

"My dear Lady Ferrers,

Believe me nothing but the being incapable of writing a single line should have prevented me thanking you for your tender concern for me.

I trust in God that he will preserve the most dear thing to us in life and from that dependance am still able to support myself enough to be in hopes to exist to receive that greatest of blessings.

E. TOWNSHEND.

[P.S.] Charles is with me and writes to you by this post."

1759, Sept. 15th. Hon. Charles Townshend to the same. Dated at Grosvenor Square.

" Dear Madam,

I am very happy to think that any letter from me has given you any relief: and I shall watch every opportunity of informing your Ladyship of whatever account we receive that can help to alleviate your fears and support your mind. I would say much more, both of your situation, Lady Townshend's, my own, our late unhappy common loss, & many other subjects, but indeed I am not able to bear the reflexions they bring with them: if it were in my power by any means to assist you, I should be rejoiced to find myself so useful, but; as that can not be, I must not add to your grief by dwelling upon the cause of it.

The wind is contrary and no ship could have come up the river this day: as soon as any news arrives, you will learn it from me. All things go well, as you know from the last account I sent you.

Lady Townshend continues as she has been: she desires her love. I beg my Compliments to Lady Elizabeth [Compton].

I am Dr Madam
most affectionately yr's
C. TOWNSHEND.

1759, Sept. 15th. Lord Townshend to the Rev. Robert Leeke? Unaddressed.

" Sir—I received the favour of yours by our last Post which informs me of Ly Ferrers's kind enquiry, through you, after my health under the great affliction which I now labor under from the severe calamity lately befallen me; and I beg that you will be pleased, when you write to her Ladyship, to return my best thanks to her Ladyship and to assure her Ladyship that my best wishes do always attend her and all belonging to her, and that you will believe me to be, Sir, *etc.*

1759, Sept. 16th. Brigadier-General Monckton to General Townshend. Dated "Camp at Point Levi," and unaddressed.

" Dear Townshend,

I have look'd over such of the Gen[ls] Papers as related to the Publick—and can find none that can be of any Service to you—there is, his Commission, the Private Instructions you saw, Copys of Contracts with Mr Baker, and some Reports of Stores &c. As to the Plan of Quebec, it is not amongst his Papers—But I am told that McKeller has a Copy.

I should be glad to hear how you go on—Am sorry to hear that you are out of Order.

I am Most Sincerely yours
ROBT MONCKTON.

P.S. I shall write to Gen[l] Amherst [and I] should therefore be glad to know our Kill'd & Wounded & what it is supposed the Enemy lost &c."

1759, Sept. 17th. Lady Townshend to Lady Ferrers.

" My dear Lady Ferrers,

No situation of my mind or health can ever prevent me from thinking and being anxious for you and your Dear Children. Charles writes by this post to you. I trust in the Almighty God that he will soon bless us with the safe return of our most Dear George.

Your ever Affect.
E. TOWNSHEND.

My best wishes to Lady Elizabeth Compton."

Same date. Charles Townshend to the same. Dated at Grosvenor Square.

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" My dear Lady Ferrers,

I should not forgive myself if I omitted writing one post after knowing you are pleased to hear from us, even when we have nothing new to relate. As yet, the Government have received no further accounts from North America; but, as I before observed, delay proves caution in the Siege, & caution in that gives us Security. Let me now desire you to conclude whenever you receive an Express that it brings you good news, for otherwise I shall be obliged to defer one day sending you any such account if it should not come to me on a Post day, least the Express should alarm you. I should not chuse to detain you one minute from the news I know your heart beats for, & yet I should not chuse to frighten you by the sudden manner of its arrival, for which reason I desire you will remember to receive whatsoever express I send with confidence & as a Friend.

I beg my affectionate Compliments to Lady El[izabeth] Compton. Nobody loves or honors you, or more earnestly wishes your speedy relief from the unhappy anxiety you live in than

Dear Lady Ferrers
Your affectionate
C. TOWNSHEND."

1759, Sept. 18th. The same to the same.

" Dear Lady Ferrers,

I write again that you may not be alarmed by my Silence, and am happy in the hope of being of the least degree of convenience to you: whose situation claims compassion from every body, and naturally gives me the utmost pain. A ship arrived yesterday from Boston but, having touched at other ports in the voyage, it brings nothing new, yet it is so far agreeable as it confirms the former account I gave you. Yesterday I heard from Lord Townshend, who suffers as we all do, & bears his part in the common calamity. It would be in vain, could I prolong this letter by writing news to you, for to us frivolous things are painful, and, by attempting it, I should only torture myself without relieving you. Lady Townshend desires you will consider her as writing by this letter, and I add, for your consolation, that she is rather better than she has been. My best Compliments attend upon Lady Eliz. Compton."

1759, Sept. 19th. The same to the same. Dated at the Privy Garden.

" My dear Lady Ferrers,

As you may possibly read in the Prints that two Ships are arrived in the River from New York, and might be alarmed for that reason if you did not hear from us, I beg leave to assure you that both the American Ships sailed from New York many days after [before ?] the last Packet Boat came away. Nothing new therefore is come by these Ships.

Upon reasoning with some persons of rank & intelligence in the administration upon the accounts we have, I find it is the general opinion that Quebec will fall without any action, as it is now so invested, no provisions can be carried into it, and the army of the enemy, with the Citadel, will, it is believed, be forced to capitulate or starve. This, I am sure, is a prospect you will be pleased with, and I hope you will every day have fresh reasons to rely upon the speedy and safe return of my Brother.

Lady Townshend desires her love: We beg our compliments to Lady Elizabeth Compton.

I am your most affectionate
CH. TOWNSHEND."

Same date. Lord Northampton to the same. Dated at Castle Ashby.

"Dearest Madam

I cannot defer one Instant thanking your Ladyship for your most obliging letter; I wish it had been possible for us to have had your Company as I think you would not have been displeased at a Ceremony I had so long wished for, and that you was in some measure the leading Instrument to the Performance of it, by your very *Seasonable* and *Lucky Drum*; I beg you will not make any apologies for keeping Betty from us I am vastly glad she can be of Service to you. I hope you will soon have no further occasion for her. I beg you'll present my love to her.

Lady N[orthampton] desires her very best & particular Comp^ts to y^r Ladyship . . . . . Dick Bagot . . . . desires you would give his best love to his Niece Lady Elizabeth & that she would provide plenty of Colliflower against the next time she sees him I will not detain you any longer than to add my love to [your son] George.

[P.S.] Lady Northampton sends her love to her new laughing Sister & hopes that M^r V[ine]r will soon make her enter into the Matrimonial State" . . . . .

Same date. The Countess of Cornwallis to the same. Dated at Brome.

"My dear Lady Ferrers,

As your Letter was directed to Culford I have but this moment received y^r comfortable account of the state of things at Quebec . . . . . I was very sorry for poor Roger, and did apprehend your spirits wou'd at this time be ill suited to receive such a shock . . . . Roger was very amiable & likely to make a figure in his profession. I am glad to hear the Children are well. My L^d, and Molly, desire to joyn with me in assuring you of our best wishes . . . . Believe me

My Dear L^dy Ferrers

Affectionately y^rs

E. C.

1759, Sept. 20th. General Townshend to the same. Dated at the "Camp before Quebec," and unaddressed.

"My Dearest Life my Dearest Charlotte—

We have gained a great Day, the particulars you will read in the publick Gazette. Tho I was not in the warmest part of the action; yet I had more shotts near me than in any other action I've seen. It has pleased God to preserve me for my Charlotte & my George & the rest, and to restore me to you whom alone I have found good & gratefull to me. I have never forgot you in any part of the Campaign. The command of an Army is as disagreable as any other. Men are as mean here as in any other profession.

I fear I have not time to write to any other friend. My love to them all.

I am impatient to see you and am my Dearest Life ever your most affectionate & faithfull Serv^t

GEO. TOWNSHEND.

[P.S.] My love to Lady Townshend & Charles & to M^r Vyner & Betty. Desire Mr Vyner to look out for two or three Hunters for me.

Do not think my Dear Life that any Command tempts me to stay. The Troops will soon go into Garrison & then I can sett out with the Admiral.

I'm sure my Dear Little ones are well."

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1759, Sept. 22nd. Rev. Robert Leeke to the same.

"My very Good Lady

. . . . . We are all here under great Concern for poor Roger Townshend. Every Body laments him extremely, as a well dispos'd young Gentleman, a good Soldier, & I really believe a mighty honest, openhearted Gentleman. Such is the Cruelty of War that it destroys Numbers of our fine youth, I trust in God, that all will go well with our great dear friend before Quebec. I begin to presage it will do so, & I begin to think it long to hear the Event of the Siege, it surely must be over by this time.

As I mentioned in my Last, I was vastly pleas'd with Lady Betty's new honr. I do not know any one more deserving of it, & I hope e're long to wish her Joy again of a more Substantial Blessing, I mean a good husband, I think she deserves all that this world can do for her. Now I am congratulating give me Leave, My Lady, to congratulate yr Noble family on my Lds Marriage into one of the Beaufort family—I think my Ld hath chosen the very best family in England to be ally'd to & from such an happy Union, of the Northampton with the Beaufort family, I foresee every thing will come that is great & good. There is so much dignity, & worth in each family, that every honr, & every dignity of this life will unite in this happy Pair, & I dare say the Blessing of God will go along with the whole" . . . . . .

1759, Sept. 29th. Lady Townshend to the same.

"Dear Lady Ferrers,

I can say nothing at present in the least favourable in respect to my health therefore will avoid dwelling upon so uncomfortable a subject.

Mr Charles Townshend set out on thursday Night for Adderbury; he entreated Lady D[alkeit]h to be in town herself or to consent to his staying here with me to wait for Mr Townshend's Arrival; but she would not hear of his proposal persisting still that she should not be in London for an hour or at Sudbrook nor should he remain here from Adderbury even till fryday Morning, by this fatality for I can call it by no other name I am now deprived of the Comfort and support of his Assistance and Company who never left me till twelve o'clock at night.

The North East Wind continues and is directly contrary for having any News from Quebec when it changes I some times think of seting out for Portsmouth; here I shall not remain.

My best wishes and Compliments attend Lady Elizabeth Compton. My affectionate Love to the children.

E. Townshend."

1759, Sept. 29th. George Buckton to the same. From Tamworth. A business letter. It is addressed "To the Honble Genl Townshend —Tunbridge Wells," but it commences with "My Lady" and concludes with "I am your Ladyship's etc."

1759, Sept —. Charles Townshend to the same. Dated at the Privy Garden, "Thursday."

"Dear Lady Ferrers,

I am desired by Lady Dalkeith to inform your Ladyship that she never received any letter from you by Mr Sykes, and she is very much concerned to think there can, from any cause, have been the least appearance of neglect in her. She has made a very particular enquiry, & is assured neither of our Servants ever received the letter from Mr Sykes.

I have the satisfaction to assure your Ladyship that a ship has arrived here from Boston with an account from Quebec, dated as far as the 13th

of July ; from which we learn that the navigation of the River was found very good ; that Mr Wolf[e] had taken a safe Camp on the South Side of the river St Laurent ; that the landing had been made without loss, that the Town was open to our artillery & our Camp covered from the enemy's ; that the French force[s] were behind the Town of Quebec, that Mr Wolf[e] could wait without annoyance for Mr Amherst ; that the French force is very small, & that the Seige may possibly be carried without any action, certainly without any great resistance. This account is believed in by the Ministry, and I earnestly hope soon to prove the truth of it by congratulating you upon the safe return of my Brother Townshend. If you are inclined to be alarmed by the delay recollect that such delay can only be the effect of caution in the steps of the Seige ; which caution is our common security for the success of it, &, (for which I am more sollicitous) a farther argument of my Brother's safety.

Forgive me if I omit the pain of speaking of our late misfortune : my heart sinks under the blow, and nor time nor any thing can efface the impression.

Lady Townshend has wrote herself : and Lady Dalkeith has gone to Adderbury.

You will always hear whatever I have to tell that can relieve your miserable, affectionate situation.

I am very affectionately
yr's
C. Townshend."

1759, Oct. 2nd. Lady Townshend to the same. Dated in London.

" Dear Lady Ferrers,

Nothing but the Apprehension that the seeing me would agitate your spirits too much and consequently be prejudicial to your health, could prevent me from coming to Tunbridge.

Every body agrees that the first time the Wind changes from the North East we must hear from Mr Townshend but as yet it is full East.

The poor Norfolk Militia by being pent up so long in the Barracks at Portsmouth are all a dying of the bloody Flux.

Sr Armand Woodhouse is come to town to see Lord Barrington to endeavour to get them relieved, but Mr Pitt's being out of town makes it impossible for their having any immediate redress by being removed from that duty.

My health is so affected for the last three days that I can with difficulty write this. . . . . .

E. Townshend "

1759, Oct. 5th. Brigadier General Murray to General Townshend. Unaddressed.

" Sir,

I this moment had the honour of yours. The shaving Trunk I think myself obliged to you for, and I enclose an order for the reestablishment of it. I doubt not of its being presented a few weeks after your arrival in England. As I am sure you are desirous to serve your country it certainly will avail itself of your inclinations and nobody can wish you greater success in every thing you undertake than I do. I remember we did joke about the chairs. I am of your opinion that they are too heavy for the field. I thank you however for the offer. I send the Map you mention & wish I had any thing more worth your acceptance. I have a few embroider'd birch curiosities which lady Ferrers would like perhaps, and you may not have met with any like them. You will oblige me if you will accept of them. As I am to stay here you know I can easily get others for my female friends in England.

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I shall look for the letter you mention, take a copy of it, and deposite the original with you. Since so black a lye was propogated I think myself very happy that you will be on the spot to contradict whatever Ignorance, or Faction may suggest.

I have no copy of the paper I sent by you to Gen^{ll} Wolfe concerning his Scheme of landing between Point au Tremble and S^{t} Augustin, but the publick orders are a sufficient proof of his intention to do it, and likewise of the suddenness of the thought of landing when we did. Indeed his orders throughout the campaign shows little stability, stratagem, or fixt resolution; I wish his friends had not been so much our Enemys, his Memory would probably have been dearer to his Country than now it can be. We are acting on the defensive, you have the Execution of the plan, and I am well perswaded you will manage it with as much tenderness to the memory of the poor Gen^{ll} as the nature of things will admit of.

I find I am not to have the honor of a visit from you so I must take the opportunity of wishing you a good Voyage, & a happy meeting with your friends. I am—Sir

Your most obedient humble Servant
JA. MURRAY."

1759, Oct. 6th. Rev. Robert Leeke to Lady Ferrers.

"My very hon^{d} Lady

. . . . Give me Leave to observe to y^{r} Lordship, that I a little fear, least y^{r} Ladyships Spirits should Sink a little, because Good News is long a Coming from Quebec. My Lady, as y^{r} Ladyship believes, that Provid^{ce} will Conclude this Great affair & all others for the best upon the whole, under Such a thought of an Entire Confidence in God, there is no room for any discomposure—besides as there is no bad news hitherto, y^{r} Ladyship may be sure, that had any Evil happen'd to the General, his friends abt him would have sent a Message—No News therefore is good News—& I must own for myself some time ago my heart was very sad, whenever I thought of him but of late it hath been much otherwise, & therefore my Mind inwardly presages that all is well. That y^{r} Ladysp may be ever Easy & well & meet the General soon in Great Safety is the most fervt prayer & most Cordial wish of y^{r} Ladyships most Obed^{t} & most humble Serv^{t}

R^{r} LEEKE."

1759, Oct. 14th. Lord Townshend to the same. Dated at Rabley.

L^{d} Townshends Complements to L^{y} Ferrers and is extremely obliged to her for the account she has been so kind as to send him of M^{r} Townshends perfect Health, and is glad to hear that her Ladyship and the Children are all well.

1759, Oct. 23rd. Brigadier Murray to General Townshend. Dated at Quebec and unaddressed. Endorsed "General Murray."

"Sir!—Captain Fraser writes to his correspondent here that you have been pleas'd to speak well of me to some of the great people at home. This is very obliging and deserves my thanks. I never doubted of your doing Justice to all men, & I shall be glad of an opportunity to convince you how truly I am—Sir—Your most obedient & most humble Servant,
JA. MURRAY."

1759, Oct. 30th. Rev^{d} Robert Leeke to Lady Ferrers. Dated at Great Snoring.

"My Good Lady

As I had the hon^{r} to receive from y^{r} Ladyship the pleasing Account first of Mr Townshends safety & imediately after, the hon^{r} he had got

at Quebec. To both w^ch I returned my most hearty Congratulations as I do now again & again with the highest Joy I think my Soul ever tasted.

Give me leave now to rehearse with pleasure before y^r Ladysp the many dangers I observe Gen^l Townshend hath escaped during the Campaign.

If we begin with the long Voyage of nine Weeks passage on the Sea, all w^ch time, twas a great mercy he Enjoy'd his health, as he never had been Us'd to the Sea much before. When the fleet went up the river S^t Lawrence there was 3 weeks passage againe—the passage was attended with Infinite danger, to our people at least, who knew little of it. On the way up they met with Six fire Ships Sent down to meet them, with design to have burnt our fleet, w^ch they narrowly Escaped, & must have destroy'd them, had the fire Ships met them in a Narrow part of the Channell.

The day after they Landed at S^t Orleans, a Violent Storm arose, w^ch dashed many of the Transports to pieces which had it been only one day Sooner, must have destroy'd the whole fleet & perhaps Every Soul perisht.

After they Landed M^r Wolfe says in his Letter They made two Attacks upon the Enemy & was Each time repulsed w^th Great loss, & he says further, had he not in one of those Attacks Call'd back the troops imediately, Brigadier Townshends Corps had been Expos'd to Great hazard—a Great escape here, & I think in this instance & some others I see in Gen^l Wolfe a great tenderness for M^r Townshend.

On the Great Attack when the Victory was got, we had 5 thousand Men only, the Enemy ten, our Army marcht up against a most terrible fire, & held their own till they advanct within 40 or 50 yards of the Enemy, Wolfe on the right, Moncton in the Center, & Townshend on the left,here in these moments was the utmost danger, Wolfe shot in 3 different places of his body, Moncton quite thro his, & Townshend Escapes. If ever I saw a visible protection of Providence over any one on Earth, I see it now over Gen^l Townshend. God's goodness to him deserves our Utmost wonder, love & thanks.

If there is any one in the world that did not wish Gen^l Townshend well in this Expedition, Let them look on him *Now* with Confusion of face, when they see him *live*, when many brave men fell ab^t him, when they see him not only *live* but *live* to finish a Victory, w^ch brave Gen^l Wolfe began—when they *live* to see him at the head of his Victorious troops Enter the Enemys Great Capital, & see him send word to his Majesty under his own hand, that the Victory was thus Concluded by his own Policy & under his own direction. He hath over come hitherto, winds & storms, a bad Climate all sorts of dangers both by Sea & Land, indeed Every thing, that can make an Expedition terrible, himself untoucht, not a finger aking amids[t] the wounds, death & destruction of many brave men of our own, and many more Experienct Soldiers & marks men of the Enemy.

Let us thank God for this Inexpressible Mercy, & beseech him to preserve him safe from dangerous Storms in his way home. I am a little afraid the Military Glory he hath got this Expedition should encrease his taste for it, & make him fond of the Wars, w^ch I don't like, for I think still, as I always did, he can serve his Country better at home, but I hope a good peace will be the Consequence of taking Quebec & then there will be an End of all our Wars for the present.

Let me Now observe to y^r Ladysp what I see at home Since the great News Came: a prodigious Joy in all the Villages Nigh me striving who shall out do Each other; in Market Towns they illuminate &c. Tho it

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is observed some choose to be in darkness, whilst others set up their lights, but higher up in the Country, I do not hear that they have Exerted themselves like what is done ab[t] Fakenham & Walsingham & the villages adjacent.

The Great things have been successively done by our Arms all Summer yet Prince Ferdinand's Victory & that at Quebec is the Greatest of all, but Quebec is of the Utmost Importance to the Kingdom & will be of all others most Conducive to an Early & solid peace. The surviving Generals therefore that Commanded at Quebec will ever be seen by the King & Kingdom in the highest pitch of Glory & Esteem.

I hope y[r] Ladysp amidst all this Joy is very well . . . ."

[1759, Oct.] Lord Townshend to the same. Dated at Rabley,—"Wednesday noon."

"Lord Townshend rejoices most heartily upon the happy news L[d] Ferrers has been so kind as to send him this morning of the Surrender of Quebec and that M[r] Townshend is safe & well; and does most sincerely congratulate her Ladyship upon these happy events, which he hopes will have the further good effect of giving perfect ease and quiet to her Ladyship['s] mind and that her Ladyship['s] health will be restored. He hopes the children are all well."

1759, Dec. 1st. Rev. Robert Lecke to the same.

"Oh Good Lady Ferrers,

I heartily bless God, that I have in my power to wish you Joy of this most Glorious Event—an[d] happy Meeting again with Dear General Townshend w[ch] I do most heartily: I do not remember any Event in life past ever fill'd my heart with a More Substantial & Exalted pleasure. No words can Express w[t] I feel. I feel it as it Conduces Equally to y[r] Ladysps happiness as well as M[r] Townshends.

I need not mention to y[t] Ladysp that this good Event Sets every Noble prospect in life before you—oh how great is the goodness of God, you see it now & taste it in great abundance. Oh! Lady Ferrers what a firm Relyance upon Providence will it not do? What is not the Goodness of God willing to do for those that depend upon him. I shall always think that y[r] Ladysps Prayers & mine too, have been a great help to M[r] Townshend's Security. I shall thank God for this Mercy along with his other blessings to me & beg under this most Joyfull Event, that y[r] Ladyship will please to Accept My Congratulations along with M[rs] Leekes for there will be None that will Send it more affectionately.

R. LEEKE."

1759, Dec. 2nd. The Countess of Cornwallis to the same. Dated at Culford.

"My dear L[dy] Ferrers

I am infinitely obliged to You for Your early notice of M[r] Townshends safe arrival. . . . . My L[d] desires to joyn with me in assuring M[r] Townshend, that he has no Friends more truly happy than we are with his safe and glorious return . . . . . that you will always be as fortunate, and as happy as You are at present is the most sincere wish of

Y[r] most Affec:
E: C:

[P.S.] My L[d] Molly & Harry desire their kind Comp[ts] to M[r] Townshend & Y[r] self."

1759, Dec. 4th. Thomas Beevor to General Townshend. Dated at Hethel.

"My Dear Sr

I coud not without the greatest injury to my inclination, and ingratitude to your friendship, omit paying You my most early respects, on your safe Arrival in this Kingdom: I sincerely congratulate You, on the happy success of an Expedition, which had been by all accounts impracticable, but for the uncommon bravery, and vast superiority of Abilities, in the Commanders of it; in which capacity (Peace to the Manes of poor Wolfe) I cannot help enjoying the happiness of your fortunes in being left the person to compleat it. As Your fate was the chief circumstance of my first enquiry, when I found it so glorious, I cou'd not but reflect with transport, on the situation, in which You were now placed; respected, and honour'd by your Countrymen, belov'd by all your friends, and bless'd, doubly bless'd in one of the worthiest, and best of Women; to whose anxious and frequent prayers You may perhaps be indebted for that very life, which is now so great an Ornament to You: this without the least exageration, is now your lot, and 'tis indeed a happy one, your future scene will doubtless be a great one; but pardon my friendship, when I tell You, that I think You merit the one, and will never fail to grace, and dignify the other; Macte Virtute, my Dear George, and believe me when I assure You, that no happiness attending You, will ever give a more real or greater pleasure to any one, than to your Sincere & faithful friend

and humble Servt

Thos Beevor.

[P.S.] Mrs Beevors & my Compliments to Lady Ferrers."

1759, Dec. 7th. Miles Branthwayt to the same. Dated at Gunthorpe.

"Dear Sir—I beg leave to congratulate you & Lady Ferrers on your safe Arrival in England . . . . we are all of us very impatient to kiss your hand at Cranmer & to congratulate you upon your great Success in conquering Quebeck . . . . . Mr Gay has not heard from his son since the taking of Quebeck, which gives him & us great uneasiness . . . . Mrs Branthwayt begs that you will accept & make her best Compts to Lady Ferrers, Lady Compton, & your little family & that you will accept the same from Dear Sir" *etc.*

1759, Dec. 8th. Lord Shaftesbury to the same. Dated at Exeter.

"Lord Shaftesbury presents his most sincere and affectionate Compliments to Mr Townshend, and is extremely thankful to him for the favour of Mr Townshend's inquiring after him in Grosvenor Square. Ld Shaftesbury intended before this to have paid his Compliments by letter, and to have acknowledged the the Honour of the Public regard shewn him by Mr Townshend in the excellent address at the Head of Lieut Col: Wyndham's book, but business leaves him at present no time for writing. He can not conclude this Note without informing Brigr Townshend of the perfect Harmony subsisting between the Dorsetshire and Army Corps now doing duty together here I propose returning into Dorset very soon. Lord Shaftesbury's respects wait on Lady Ferrers."

Same date. Earl Poulett to the same. Dated at Hinton.

"I take the liberty of troubling my honoured friend & kinsman, wth a letter I received from a friend of mine whom I shd be very glad to serve, & as I am retired in the country (by being a cripple) I dont know where to apply more properly, wch I hope will excuse the trouble of this letter.

I am glad at the same time of an opportunity of congratulating you on a safe return, & with so much Glory & success, in wch every English-

men takes part, but more particularly those who have the honour of being related to you.

After being a Cripple for more than two years I begin to feel some benefit from a Remedy I have tryed for about 5 weeks past, even at this time of the year, against all the disadvantages of weather.

If I knew who had the managem[t] of the new Militia bill, & had the heads of it sent me, I might perhaps be able to add something to it, who beg leave to assure my honoured Kinsman that I am w[th] the highest regard & greatest respect" *etc.*

Same date. W. Clarke Woodbine to the same. Dated at Swafham.

"Dear Sir—M[r] Cha[s] Brown thinks himself under the highest Obligation for you so kindly looking over the past, in his Affair, says there is Nothing he so much wishes for as a Comission, and that too by your means, it will he says, give him a daily opportunity of proving to you how much he owes to your Favour, & also to the Memory of his & my much lamented Friend Col[l] Roger [Townshend]" *etc.*

Same date. J. Burslem to the same. Dated at Bosworth.

"Hon[rd] Sir.—Please to accept my sincere Congratulations upon the very great Success abroad" *etc.*

1759, Dec. 9th. Edward Davy to the same. Addressed.—"For The Hon: Brigadier General Townshend at his house in Audley Square, London."

"Worthy Sir.—I sincerely congratulate your safe Arrival, in England and wish you may live many years, to wear those Laurels in y[r] Native Country, which by faceing so many Foreign, Dangers, you have so greatly won" *etc.*

Same date. Alexander Johnson, First Lieut. of Artillery, "to the Honble Generall Townshend." Dated at Plymouth.

After making suggestions in Tactics and for the improvement of cartridges this letter concludes as follows:—

"Was is not for fear of incroaching too much on your Patience, [I] would propose a plan for keeping up, dureing the approaching Peace, all the Infantry, Saylors, and Marines, at a very little Expence to the Nation, but must refer that, either to another Opertunity, or my being honour'd with your Company in Town: [I] must inform you that Cap[t] Phillips obtain'd a Company in the Artillery from being a First Lieut.

You'll excuse my courting your Favour, when you consider the Advantage that may accrue to me from haveing the Interest of a Military Gentleman, endowed with your generous Publick Character and Accomplishments; to deserve the Continuance of which, shall allways be the Study of he, who has the Honour to be, Sir" *etc.*

Same date. Benjamin Nuthall, Wine merchant, to the same. Dated at Lynn.

. . . . . "Amongst the Multitude of Your Friends permit me to congratulate You, on your safe Arrival in England, after so many Perils, & the Acquisition of so much Glory. The great & useful Service w[ch] You have finisht for Y[r] Country, will even Speak of you & for You w[th] distinguish'd Honor in this & Future Ages.

I am with the greatest Respect, Sir," *etc.*

1759, Dec. 10th. John Helder to the same. Dated at Snailwell.

Hon[bl] Sir—I beg leave to trouble You with a line to acquaint You, that I expect receiving about the latter end of Christmas Your half years Rent, for the three farms . . . . .

I wish You Joy, on Your great Success abroad, and sincerely adore the Divine Goodness, which has preserved You, & brought You safe home, to Your Good Lady, & Dear Children and other Hon^bl Relations . . . . . The Great Mercy shown in sparing & preserving You, has given me another Proof, of the Care of the Divine Providence. You have been carryed thro' the Dangers of the Stormy Ocean, & thro the more dangerous Opposition, of Enemies, in Battle, and return'd in Health & Safety, with Honour, to Your Native Land: I hope Your Gratefull Acknowledgments to Heaven for Goodness and mercy following You tho' this voyage, and that the same distinguishing Goodness towards You will run paralell with your Line of Life; & fit You for Eternal Glory, hereafter. I rem—Hon^bl & Great Sir—Your Dutifull Serv^t—

JOHN HELDER."

1759, Dec. 11th. Edmond Thomas to the same. Dated at Wenvoe Castle, Glamorganshire.

"Sir.—After begging Leave to join in the Congratulations which every will wisher to his Country pays you, or means it in his own Breast, on your Return after such Interesting Success to every Englishman, I must acknowledge your Goodness to a poor unfortunate Young Man, whom I cannot but feel a concern for, C. Northey, whose Sufferings in a Cause of Glory, will I hope attone for his former Indiscretions. I wish to God you would prevail with his Brother to let them do so with him. I know he entertains a personal regard for you & what you say will have weight with him. Indeed every Motive of Humanity & even Good sense & Decency require it of him, but I must say he has been too hard on this Occasion, for it is impossible the Young Man can subsist with[out] some assistance from his friends till he has a provision made for him. I have wrote to several of them on this Occasion as well as M^r Northey.

I beg pardon for taking this Liberty with you, but your Humanity will I am sure excuse it from one who is with the greatest Regard, Sir," *etc.*

1759, Dec. 12th. John Jones to the same. Dated at Fakenham.

[Sir]—It would have been Impertinence for one in my Situation sooner to have offered my Congratulation to my most Worthy Friend Gen^ll Townshend on his safe Arrival and tribute of thanks for his Services to his Country; but if you'l now permit me to tender the same and to assure you they proceed from a sincere Heart brim full of Joy tis all I have to ask, save that You'l accept the Offer of my most respectful Duty and Services to your Hon^r and Lady on all Occasions for I am, S^r,

Your Hon^rs Obliged and Ever Obed^t Serv^t

JOHN JONES."

1759, Dec. 13th. Nockold Tompson to the same. Dated at Norwich.

"Sir—After receiving the Congratulations and Compliments of your Country in general and of your many friends in all parts of it, I now presume to trouble you with mine, on your very laudable Conduct, the success of which, sufficiently bespeaks its Praise, especially when compared with the unfortunate and unsuccessfull Efforts of the many who live to deplore their own Misconduct, for this you have not only the happy consciousness of your own Mind but also the universal Voice of the Nation; Among the first the Citizens of Norwich in their publick Address exulted in the relation this County stood in, to him who added Quebec to his Majesty's Dominions. . . . . I will not take up any

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more of your Attention, than only to assure you with what ardent Esteem I have" *etc.*

1759, Dec. 15th. Rev[d] T. O. Young to the same. Dated at Swafham.

"Dear Sir,

. . . . Every body here & all over the Country mention you with the most warm & grateful attachment, & pay all possible Veneration to your Character—I am confident you will see it in the looks & behaviour of every one you meet with . . . .

T. O. YOUNG.

1759, Dec. 22nd. James Quin to the same. Dated at Bath.

"Sir

From a Hart full of Love, Esteem and Gratitude you have the most sincere Congratulations. May your Honours and Happynesses of ev'ry kind be equal to the warmest Wishes of, Sir,

Your ever faith full
and most obedient Servant
JAMES QUIN.

1759, April 30th, to Sept. 18th. A MS. book in cardboard cover endorsed "Orders of General Wolfe." 84 pp.

The phonetic spelling of this manuscript suggests that the orders were written from dictation by a non-commissioned officer.

1759, June 10th. Dispositions generales pour s'opposer à la descente depuis La Riviere S[t] Charles jusqu' au Sault de Montmoreney, de meme que pour se retirer derierre la rivierre S[t] Charles dans le cas que l'on fut forcé à la descente. Projet pour deffendre cette Rivierre et ordre de Bataille pour combattre et pour camper pendant toute La Campagne. 5 pp. foolscap. Subscribed "A Quebec le 10 Juin 1759" and signed "Le Ch[evali]er de Levis."

This document seems to have fallen into General Townshend's hands on the fall of Quebec.

1759, June 26th to Oct. 10th. General Orders issued to the troops before Quebec between there dates. A stitched MS., in a clerk's hand, without cover or title. 108 pp.

1759, July 28th to Sept. 13th. Rough notes relating to the siege of Quebec between these dates. 5 pp. foolscap.

The account given in these notes of the movements of the British forces on Sept. 13[th], when Quebec was captured and Gen[l] Wolfe was killed, is as follows:—

Sept. 13th. The Troops landed below the place intended owing to the rapidity of the Tide.

Just before we were ordered to land Capt. Smith, a very active & intelligent Officer of the light Troops, informed the Brigadiers that the naval Officer who was to conduct the first detachment down the River assured him that if he proceeded down by the S[outh] side of the River the Current was so strong that they should be carried beyond the place of attack & probably below the Batteries & the Town & thereupon the Brigadiers (there not being time to report & receive Gen[l] Wolfe's directions thereon) authorised him to carry them down the N[orth] side of the River & fortunately it was follow'd, for even there the Boats could only land before daybreak considerably below the place of attack (Pance Guardien) & Col. Howe (now Sir William) found he was below it, & Major Delauney a very active & enterprising Officer who had a command in the light Corps, saying the place was higher up the River, & the Colonel knowing the Consequence of the Enemie's perceiving at day

light our situation & being reinforc'd, he order'd that Officer to attack where proposed & very gallantly himself scrambled up the rocky height in his front by which he turning to his left he attack'd & drove the Enemy from their position & most happily facilitated the success of the former up a narrow precipice with an abbatis & a battery just over it which was firing on them.

Just at daybreak another most fortunate circumstance contributed to the success of this critical operation, when the first corps for disembarkation was passing down the N[orth] side of the River & the French Centries on the banks challeng'd our boats, Capt. Fraser who had been in the Dutch Service & spoke French, answered—la France & vive le Roy—on which the French Centinels ran along the Shore in the dark crying—laisser les passer ils sont nos gens avec les provisions—which they had expected for some time.

When Brig[adie]rs Monkton & Townshend arrived to support them Brig. Townshend put his Men in boats behind the Ships which the Enemy was battering, landed them safe, and followd Gen[l] Monkton's [column] to the Ground where the General was forming his line to oppose the Enemy, who was passing with all expedition under their Comander [in] Chief Mons[r] de Montcalm the River S[t] Charles.

The Troops marchd forwards with the utmost alacrity to possess the rising Ground & were drawn up in a line of battle opposite the Town. Col. Howe with the light Troops was sent to take possession of a 3 Gun battery at S[t] Michel which executed he drove in all the small parties which were posted on the heights & annoyd our Colums going up the Hill.

In forming the line Brig[r] Monckton commanded the right, Brig[r] Murray the Center & Brig[r] Townshend the left, which when forming with Lascells Regiment only was attacked by the Americans & Indians, which he kept in check behind a long roadway assisted by the gallant behaviour of Capt. —— who had quitted a House by mistake which protected the front of the Brigadiers position, but on finding his mistake he dashd back again—attacked them with Bayonets & put all to the Sword within the House. The Brigadier being reinforced by his second Battalion then maintaind his position whilst the Enemy being formed between the Town & our line came down & attacked our front. They were received with the greatest firmness, just before this Gen[l] Wolfe came towards the left & finding all secure on there, he returned to the Center & received a mortal wound in the head & soon after another in the breast & died before they c[d] carry him to the Water side. Gen[l] Monckton was wounded in the breast. Our Troops had charged the Enemy close & repulsed them & pursued them part into the Town the rest down the River S[t] Charles. Brigadier Townshend was left with one Battalion, when Monsieur de Bougainville was marching from the Woods in the Rear to attack him. He sent his Aid du Camp to collect the Troops as fast as they could & took a position towards the Enemy behind a Ravin & got up 2 pieces of Cannon, & when they were firing he had the mortification to hear that they had brought wrong ammunition, on which as the Enemy was forming in the Edge of the Woods he orderd the Officer to fire with a considerable degree of Elevation, & maintaind his position till reinforced by the return of some of the scatter'd forces, from the pursuit.

1759, Augt. 28th to Sept. 12th. "Copies of Papers that were wrote by General Wolfe and the Brigadiers, before the Operations above the Town of Quebec in 1759." 12 pp.

1759, Sept. 13th. "Return of the Kill'd and Wounded at the Battle of Quebec."

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The total is 658 officers and privates killed and wounded, and 3 missing.

The following is the list of the General and Staff Officers killed and wounded:—

Major Gen[l] Wolfe, killed; Brig[r] Gen[l] Monckton, wounded; Major Barré, Adj[t] Gen[l], wounded; Colonel Carleton, Q[r] M[r] Gen[l], wounded; Capt. Spital, Major of Brigade, wounded; Capt. Smyth, Aid de Camp, wounded; and Lieut. Benzell. Engineer, wounded.

1759, Sept. $\frac{17th.}{18th.}$ Copy of the "Capitulation of Quebec as it was proposed y[e] 17[th] 7[ber] 1759 & also such as was agreed upon y[e] 18[th]." In French and English, eleven Articles. Signed by Admiral Saunders, General Townshend and Mons[r] de Ramsay, Commandant of Quebec.

The chief clauses to the effect that the garrison is to march out with all the honours of war, and that the property and religion of the inhabitants are guaranteed.

1759, Sept. 20th. General Townshend to William Pitt. Dated at the "Camp before Quebeck Sep[r] y[e] 20[th] 1759—Copy of y[e] letter sent "to y[e] Secretary of State, Sep[r] y[e] 20[th] 1759." Endorsed Quebec—Copy of my Relation of the Action to M[r] Pitt."

Sir, I have y[e] honour to acquaint you with y[e] success of his Majesty's arms on y[e] 13[th] instant in an action with y[e] French in y[e] heights to y[e] Westward of this town.

It being determined to carry y[e] operations above y[e] town, the post at Pointe Levy & Isle d'Orleans being secured, General Wolfe marched with y[e] remainder of his forces from Pointe Levy y[e] 5[th] & 6[th] & embarkt them in transports which had passed y[e] town for that purpose. In y[e] 7[th] 8[th] & 9[th] a movement of y[e] ships was made up y[e] river in order to amuse y[e] enemy now posted along y[e] North Shore. The transports being extremely crowded & y[e] weather very bad, y[e] General thought proper to cantoon half his troops upon y[e] South Shore, where they were refresht & reimbarkt upon y[e] 12[th] at one in y[e] morning. The light infantry commanded by Col[l] Howe, y[e] Reg[ts] of Bragg's, Kenedy's, Lascelles, & Austruther's, w[th] a detachment of Highlanders & y[e] Royal American Grenadiers, y[e] whole being immediately under y[e] command of Brigadiers Monkton & Murray, were put into y[e] flat bottom'd Boats & after some movements of y[e] ships made by Admiral Holmes to draw y[e] attention of y[e] enemy up y[e] river y[e] boats fell down w[th] y[e] tide & landed on y[e] N. Shore within a league of Cape Diamond an hour before daybreak. The rapidity of y[e] tide of ebb hurried y[e] boats a little below y[e] intended place of attack, which obliged y[e] light Infantry to scramble up a woody precipice in order to secure y[e] landing of y[e] troops, & to dislodge a Captain's post which defended a small entrenched road where y[e] troops were to move up. After some firing y[e] light infantry gained y[e] top of y[e] precipice & dispersed y[e] Captain's post, by which means y[e] troops w[th] very little loss from a few Canadians & Indians in y[e] wood got up & immediately formed. The boats as they emptied were sent back for y[e] second disembarkation which I immediately made. Brigadier Murray being detached w[th] Anstruther's bataillon to attack a four gun battery on y[e] left was recalled by y[e] General who now saw y[e] French army crossing y[e] River S[t] Charles. General Wolfe thereupon began to form his line of Battle, having his right covered with y[e] Louisbourg Grenadiers on an eminence, behind which was Otway's, on y[e] left of y[e] Grenadiers were Bragg's, Lascelles, Kenedy's, Highlanders & Anstruther's. The right of this body was commanded by Brig[r] Monkton & y[e] left by Brig[r] Murray: his rear & left were protected by Col[l] Howe's

light infantry who was returned from y^e 4 gun Battery which he had found abandoned & y^e Cannon spiked up. Webb's was formed as a Reserve in y^e Center with large Intervals between their Subdivisions, & Lawrence's soon after detach'd to preserve our Communication with our Boats. General Montcalm having collected y^e whole of his force from y^e Beauport side & advancing us shewed his intention to flank our left when I was immediately ordered with Amherst's Battalion which I formed ên Potence. My numbers were soon after encreased by two other Battalions as they arrived. The Ennemies lined the Bushes in their front with 1500 Indians & Canadians & I have reason to think most of their best marksmen, which kept up a brisk tho' irregular fire upon our whole line, who bore it w^th y^e greatest patience & good order, reserving their fire for y^e main body now advancing. The right of y^e French line was composed of half y^e troops de la Colonie, y^e Battalions of La Sarre & Languedoc w^th some Canadians & Indians; their center Column was formed by y^e Battalions of Bearn & Guienne, & y^e left was composed of y^e other half of y^e troupes de la Colonie w^th y^e Battalion of Royal Roussillon. Such was as near as I guess their line of Battle. The French brought up two small pieces of Artillery against us & we had been able to bring up but one gun which being extreamly well served galled their Column exceedingly—My attention to y^e left will not permit me to be very exact with regard to every circumstance which passed in y^e center, much less to y^e right. But 'tis most certain that the attack of y^e Ennemy was very brisk & animated on that side, our troops nevertheless reserved their fire to within 40 yards which was so well continued, that y^e Ennemy everywhere gave way. It was then our General fell at y^e head of Bragg's & y^e Louisbourg Grenadiers advancing to charge their Bayonets. About y^e same time Brigadier General Monkton received his wound at y^e head of Lascelles. On their side fell y^e French General Mons^s De Montcalm & his second in command since dead of his wounds on board our fleet. The ennemy in their confusion flung themselves into a thick copse wood in their rear & seemed preparing to make a stand. It was at this time that each Corps seemed in a manner to exert itself w^th a view to its own peculiar character. The Grenadiers, Bragg's & Lascelles drove on y^e Ennemy with their Bayonets. Brig^r Murray briskly advancing upon y^e ennemy the troops under his command compleated y^e rout on this side, when y^e Highlanders supported by Anstruther's took to their broad swords & drove part into y^e town & part over y^e river St. Charles. The action on our left & rear of our left was not so severe. The houses into which y^e light infantry were thrown were well defended, being supported by Col^l Howe who taking Post w^th two companies behind a small copse, & frequently sallying upon y^e ennemy who attackt them drove them often into heaps. Against y^e front of which body I advanced fresh platoons of Amherst's Reg^t which prevented their right wing from executing their first intention. One of y^e Royal American Battalions being detached to a post which secured our rear, & y^e other being sent to fill up y^e space the battalions advanced w^th General Murray had vacated, I remained with Amherst's alone to support these posts & keep y^e Ennemies right in check. The efforts of y^e Ennemy on this side con'd never break in upon this disposition & y^e hopes of a great body of Indians & Canadians who waited impatiently to have fallen on our rear in case of a defeat were entirely frustrated.

This, Sir, was y^e situation of things when I was told in y^e action that I commanded. I immediately repaired to y^e center & finding that y^e pursuit had put part of y^e troops in great disorder I formed them as soon as possible. Scarce was that effected when Mons^r de Boncainville

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w^th about 2000 men, y^e corps from Cap rouge & that neighbourhood, appeared in our rear. I advanced two pieces of light artillery & two Battalions towards him but upon two or three shots he retired. You will, I flatter myself, agree Sir that it was not my business to risk y^e fruits of so glorious a day & to abandon so commanding a situation to give a fresh ennemy battle upon his own terms & in y^e midst of woods & swamps where he was posted. I have been employed from y^e day of Action to that of y^e Capitulation in redoubting our camp against any insult, making a road up y^e precipice for our Cannon, getting up y^e artillery, preparing y^e Batteries, & cutting off y^e communications of y^e Garrison w^th y^e country. The 17^th a flag of truce came out w^th proposals of Capitulation about noon before we had any Battery erected. I sent y^e officer who had come out, back to town allowing them four hours to capitulate or no further treaty. He returned with terms of Capitulation, which with y^e Admiral were considered, agreed to, & signed on both sides by 8 o'clock in y^e Morning y^e 18^th instant. The terms you find we granted, will I flatter myself be approved of by his Majesty oonsidering y^e Ennemy assembling in our rear, y^e inclemency of y^e season—which wou'd scarcely admitt of our bringing a gun up y^e precipice. The critical situation of our fleet from the Æquinoctial gales calling for our immediate attention, add to this y^e entring y^e town in a deffensible state against any attack which might otherwise be attempted against it in the winter. This I hope will be deemed sufficient considerations for granting them y^e terms I have y^e honour to enclose you—I herewith send you a list of y^e killed & wounded & y^e list of French Prisoners as perfect as I have yet been able to obtain it. I believe their loss that day might amount to 1500 they have at least now 500 wounded in their Hospital General. Another list of y^e artillery & stores in y^e town, as well as those fallen into our hands at Beauport in consequence of y^e Victory. The inhabitants bring in their arms very fast & chearfully take y^e oaths of allegiance to his Majesty. By y^e last intelligence from deserters Mons^r De Levy now commands their army. He is returned some say w^th troops from the Montreal side. They are collecting their scattered forces at Cap Rouge, his left extending by different posts as near us as old Loretto 6 miles from our camp. Their regular Battallions are now reduced to 150 men each & are in great want of provisions. I shou'd be wanting in paying my due respects to y^e Admirals & y^e Naval Service if I neglected this occasion to acknowledge how much we are indebted for our success to y^e constant assistance & support we have received, & to y^e perfect harmony & immediate correspondence which has prevailed throughout our operations in y^e uncommon difficulties which y^e nature of this country in particular presents to military operations of a great extent, & which no army can in itself solely supply. The immense labour in y^e transportation of artillery stores & provisions y^e long watchings & attendance in boats, y^e drawing up our artillery even in y^e heat of y^e action, it is my duty short as my Command has been to acknowledge for that time how great a share y^e Navy has had in this successful campaign.

I have y^e honour &c. &c. &c.
GEO. TOWNSHEND."

1759, Sept. 25th. Copy of a proposal [Signed by General Townshend and unaddressed] for a military demonstration with 600 or 800 men on the South Shore [of the River S^t Lawrence]. Dated 25^th September, but endorsed "General Townshend's Proposal—Quebec—Sep^tr 23^d 1759."

Same date. General Townshend to ——. Dated at the "Camp befor Quebec" and unaddressed. Copy.

"Dear Sir—The method of sending this will I hope sufficiently excuse y^e^ shortness of the Relation. It being determined to carry [on] the Operations above the Town, the corps at Montmorenci pass'd over to Point Levi. The Posts of Isle Orleans & of P^t^ Levi being secured, y^e^ General embark'd y^e^ Troops in Transports on y^e^ 5^th^ & 6^th^: after some movements up y^e^ River to amuse y^e^ Enemy, we landed on y^e^ 13^th^ [and] surprised a French post on y^e^ N[orth] Shore, within 3 miles of y^e^ Town. Our Troops to about 3500 met Mon^r^ de Montcalm's Army from y^e^ Beauport side upon y^e^ Heights before y^e^ Town. He began the attack, and was repulsed twice. The firmness with which our Troops bore y^e^ Tirallerie of all their Indians Canadians &c. for a considerable time, preserving their Fire for their Regulars; & the home attack which they made upon the latter with their Bayonets, when they came down to y^e^ Charge, decided y^e^ Day. The Highlanders seconded by Anstruthers pursued them to y^e^ Gates of y^e^ Town with their Broad Swords. We had but 2 Peices of Cannon up & but one played for a considerable time. We took 5 besides a great quantity of Artillery & Stores which fell into our Hands, on y^e^ Beaufort side—as well as in y^e^ Town which surrender'd, before we had a Battery ready, on the 18^th^ Instant in y^e^ morning. We lost poor General Wolfe who fell in the warmest part of y^e^ Engagement. Gen^l^ Monckton was wounded near the same place & about y^e^ same time. Mon^r^ de Montcalm & y^e^ second in Command were also killd. Their Regulars sufferd extreamly—We have a great many of their Officers prisoners. We compute our loss at about 500 killd & wounded; theirs about 2000. The remains of their Army is assembling, & cantoon'd about S^t^ Augustine. Mon^r^ de Levi commands. Mon^r^ de Boncainville had a separate Corps of 1500 men who came upon our Rear just after y^e^ Action was over, attacked one of our Posts & sufferd a good Deal. I write this to you by order of Gen^l^ Monckton, who tho' wounded in the Breast, is in so fine a way as to be able to do all business but write—I have y^e^ Honour to be with the most gratefull respect—Dear Sir—Your most faithfull & affec^te^

GEO. TOWNSHEND."

[Quebec].

1759, Sept. 26th. General Townshend to General Amherst. Dated at the "Camp before Quebec." A draft "sent y^e^ 27th."

"Dear Sir—Having General Monckton's Commands to write you a Relation of y^e^ Action of y^e^ 13^th^, which decided the Fate of this Town & I hope will contribute not a little to y^e^ total reduction of Canada; I have y^e^ Honour to send you a Copy (I believe pretty exact) of my account of that Victory to y^e^ Secretary of State. Were I really to attempt to point out the most striking cause of this successful stroke I must attribute it to the admirable & determined firmness of every Brittish Soldier in y^e^ field that Day; conducted by y^e^ manifest ability of the Officers at this respective Posts. Victory or no Quarter was I may affirm in every Man's Face that Day; the Ground we scrambled up in y^e^ morning, the motions of y^e^ Enemy to surround us, the Time of Tide & y^e^ Heights which command y^e^ Boats taught us this lesson, and thank God the whole army made a proper application.

Gen^l^ Monckton, who is so well recovered as to command us, will I conclude write to you upon y^e^ Intelligence he has of y^e^ Situation of the remains of y^e^ French Army & how far Things may admit or not of any further movement on our Side. This is not my province. He proposes to leave Gen^l^ Murray Commander at Quebec. I cannot consequently

whenever y^e^ Army becomes a Garrison be of any use here, & may embrace y^e^ leave to return to England you so long ago bestowed upon me. I am sorry y^e^ advancement of y^e^ Season will not allow me to pay my respects to you in America, but shall only say that I shall be one of y^e^ very many who shall think himself happy to serve under y^r^ command. We heard this Day by a Deserter, you had taken Montreal. I hope t'is true. Voila done Mon^r^ de Levy investié.

I hear I have got Barrington's Regiment. Alas what a Bouquet this had been a Year or two hence for poor Roger. I assure you I return thoroughly wounded from America. I loved him sincerely.

My respects to all who do me y^e^ Honour to remember me & forgive me Dear Sir for not sending you y^e^ relation of y^e^ Action in my own Handwriting. I had made a thousand Blots. I hope to pay you my respects upon more momentous occasions.

I am with y^e^ most Sincere respect—Yr most faithfull & obed Serv^t^

Geo. Townshend.

[P.S]. There were two field Peices & not only one up in the Action."

Letters, etc. (Miscellaneous).

1700–1791.

[Circ. 1700]. R. H. to Lord Townshend? Undated and unaddressed. "My deare Lord

What I had reserved about me w^ch^ was 500^li^ necessity hath given to Doctors & Apothecaries; & by what is to be seen by me, to very little purpose, for I am scarce alive. That little flame which is left, if I can get to April may be restored at the Bath. My Brother hath a litter which I did use thither last Summer; but it is such a torment to ride in it, that I dread the very thoughts of it. Al this is a beggers preamble to you to give him a Coach & horses. That is to say let the Coach be inside & outside as plaine & as meane as may be, not of capacity for more then two to ride in it: only I pray You that it may have two doors, & glasse windows in the doors, that it may be made so long & of such contrivance, as that I may lie on a quilt in it. For the horses, I care not what they be, so they will but draw me twenty mile in a summer's day. This gentleman wil wait upon you, if you have any thing to Command him in this busines, who knows how to convey it to me. The God of heaven & Earth blesse you with al gifts temporal & eternal.

Amen saith

Your

R. H."

1701, May 19th. Edward L'Estrange to Lord Townshend (the 2nd Viscount Townshend), Dated at Milcham, and addressed "To the R^t^ Hon^ble^ The L^d^ Viscount Townshend at his house in S^t^ James Street—These present."

"My Lord—My 2 Young Masters were very Well yesterday. Only the youngest was a Little froward w^th^ the Cutting of a Tooth."

After giving the replies of the following gentlemen to his Lordship's offers of Commissions in the Lieutenancy and Militia of Norfolk—Colonel Wodhouse, Sir Ralph Hare, Sir Edward Ward, Major Houghton, L^t^ Colonel John Harbord, Sir Roger Potts, and Sir Francis Guybon; All these gentlemen are willing to serve under Lord Townshend, and rejoice at his Lordship having been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Norfolk.—The letter concludes with the following postscript:—

"My Lord—I just now Rec[d] a Let[r] from Major Philip Stebbings the present Trea[er] for the Militia Mony, who desires mee to present his Service to yo[r] Honour, & beggs the Favour to be continued Treasurer, He is counted an honest & substantiall Man, and has bin Mayor of the City of Norwich, he is a Grocer by Trade, and lives in the Market place, & voted for our Kn[t] at the last Election."

1701, Augt. 4th. James Calthorpe to his dear cousin "Mr. Richard Lemon at y[e] 3 Nuns near Water Lane in Fleet Street London."

"I am most heartily concerned for the loss of our good friende and I must say my good lord and lady are little less . . . . . my servis to y[r] sister and cos Cooper." . . .

1701, Augt. 15th. The Freedom of the City of Norwich conferred on Lord Townshend at this date. In Latin, on parchment, with the Corporation Seal attached. Signed by WILLIAM RAYLEY, Chamberlain.

1701, Nov. 20th. William Cooke to ———. Dated at Ason and unaddressed.

"Since the sodaine & surprizeing dissolution of Parliam[nt], & before I received the honour of your letter, I had intimation that those Gentlemen who mett at Norw[ch] on Saturday last had taken effectuall care to give notice of a generall meeting to be held on Saturday next at the King's head in Norw[ch]: I did heare alsoe that the Candidates to be proposed to the County would be your selfe & S[r] John Holland to whom I cannot imagine there will be any opposition" . . . .

1701, Nov. 26th. From the same to the same. Dated at Ason and unaddressed.

"Since my L[d] Townshend's servant delivered me your letter I have received one from S[r] Jacob Astley telling me he intend[s] to stand againe for the County . . . . soe neare & honrable a Relation as S[r] Jacob Astley concerning himselfe at this time I must beg your pardon if I stand neuter" . . . .

1701, Dec. 12th. Samuel Fuller to Lord Townshend. Dated at Yarmouth and unaddressed.

. . . . . "the slippery trick the Dissenters acted in the Election here, has so much disgusted those of the Church part as will not vote in conjunction with them & if [it] were not for a particular Obligation to yo[r] Self [I] believe would all be on the contrary part, but as farr as I can guesse there will be few faile you, besides here has been no intimation from S[r] J[acob] A[stley] of his resolutions of standing."

1702, April 20th. Francis Spellman "to M[r] Lemon att the Three Nuns near Fleet Bridge in Fleet Street London:" Asking for assistance and begging for a line directed to him at his lodging "att the Golden Cock near East Gate Rochester."

1702, Nov. 2nd. Edmond Hamond to Lord Townshend. Dated from Southwoolton and addressed "ffor The Right Honble. The L[d] Townshend in Soho Square London." An estimate of the value of certain timber in Helvington Wood and Patchy Wood. "The timber is distant from Wells a Sea port but 8 miles and much of it except some great trees may be carryd thither for 8*s*. p load."

$170\frac{3}{4}$, Feb. 18th. Dr. Tenison, Archbishop of Canterbury, to Spencer Compton. Unaddressed, and signed, "yo[r] affect[te] Friend Tho. Cantuar."

"Good S[r].—There is a Bill to preserve Libraries &c. brought into the House of Commons: and if I well remember, You were named together with S[r] John Holland & M[r] Compton, for the bringing of it in. I have

procured a Copy of it, & I hope it will be much amended before it comes up to Us; I am not against the Design of it but I think it breaks in upon the Jurisdiction of the Queen, the Archbishops, divers Deans & others in their Peculiars, letting in upon them, the Bp of the Diocese & his officers. . . . I would therefore, gladly speak wth you about this Bill, that it may be so amended wth You, as to have no Opposition in our House." . . .

1704, Sept. 6th. W. Wyndham to his "most Dear Brother Ashe Windham Esqr at Felbrigg," "at the Queens head in Cornhill London." Dated from Nordlingen . . . "I have wrote to my mother at Felbrigg twise since my legge is of, and once to Aunt Martha Ashe at Twittnam . . . . . Gadford will be a Lt . . . . New commissions will hardly be given out till his Grace getts to the Hague and then I hope to have one amongst the rest. Palmes is made a Brigadr . . . . I cant imagine what is become of the Spaw waters . . . . I doubt the waters are spoiled and so the money lost" . . . .

1704, Oct. $\frac{13\text{th}}{24\text{th}}$. The same "To the Honoble Roger Townshend Esqr in Norfolk.—By Swaffham Bagg." From Nimigue. . . . It was no small griefe to me that I was not in a statu quo to give an account to you that you might hear of the fate of yr Friends as well as the Victory [at Blenheim], but now all that is old, and so is the loss of my legge, but I can assure you I make no doubt of being in a condition again to serve her Majesty and my most dear Benefactors at Rainham, as well as ever, but I pray God to send it more in my power. Coll Palmes who was the day after the Battle made a Brigadr gott himself and the Regt the greatest Honour & Reputation that you can well think, and truly I believe hardly any one was more instrumental to the Success of that Day . . . . Your Expression of Concern for me totches me as sensibly as an Amputation but I must desire that you will have no further Pity or thought of that Matter for I have not the least Notion but of being as easy and happy as ever" . . . . . .

1705, May 2nd. Robert Britiffe to Lord Townshend. Unaddressed. The writer describes the election the day before of a Mayor of the town he writes from.

1705, May 12th. The Bishop of Norwich to the same. Addressed "To the right honble my Lord Viscount Townshend at Rhainham in Norfolk."

The writer has written to the Lord Treasurer about a case he alludes to.

1705, May 29th. The same to the same. Addressed as the last.

"My Lord,

At length I found my Lord President [the Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery] who is much your Servt in the affair likely to come before her Majesty. He adviseth that affidavits should be made of the crimes set forth in the Petition. . . . . I begin my journey to morrow for Norwich, where I shall be most ready to receive your Commands.

I am, my Lord,
Your Lordps most faithful humble Servt
J. Norwich."

Same date. Thomas Pelham to the same (his son in law). Addressed as the last. . . . . "I am much pleased with yr Success at Norwich, at the same time I had a letter from my Brother wth the

Sussex Poll wᶜʰ was thus Trevor 1867, Parker 1416, Peach 1397, Lumnly 895, but the Sheriff in favor of Parker made illegal Adjournmᵗˢ. So a Petition and Actions will certainly follow. We are in great heart upon the Prospect of a good House of Comᵐᵉ." . . . . .

1705, June 28th. Richard Leman to the same. Addressed "To The Rᵗ Honoᵇˡᵉ Charles Lord Visconnt Townshend att Raynham, Norfolk. These: Humbly: Present."—"When I paid Mʳ Mason the coal monger the money according to your order I asked what price he would serve your Honour for for what you should have occasion for in the winter he told me he would venter to doe itt att 29*s.* p chaldron.

I have sent the things Mr. Watts wrote for yesterday by the Waggon this morning.

[P.S.] There is a late report about town that the Lord Keeper will be outt of his place in a very short time: and [that] Mr. William Cowper [is] to succeed him; Mʳ Serjeant Weld is of this opinion."

1706, February 17th. Revᵈ Stephen Gardiner to the same. Dated at Norwich and addressed to Lord Townshend in London. The writer entreats his Lordship's interest to procure him some preferment and mentions "My worthy Friend Dʳ Trimmer has promised me his assistance for that purpose."

1707, Jany. 2nd. Marquis of Kent, Lord Chamberlain, to the Hon. Spencer Compton Esqʳᵉ, Treasurer of the Household of Prince George of Denmark.

"Sʳ—Having last Year upon Accᵗ of some disputes att the Genᵗᵐ Waiters Table, given directions to the Gentᵐ Ushers not to permit any Page of the Presence to sit at the same Table wᵗʰ them they having never had that liberty till of late, I am informᵈ that Mʳ Lucas one of the Prince's Pages notwithstanding he had Notice of the Order refusᵈ to obey it during his waite last Month, wᶜʰ Contempt of his I desire may be represented to his Royall Highness.

I have now sent the Gentlᵐ Ushers the same Order in writing and hope you will take care that the Prince's Pages of the Presence may be directed to submitt to it as well as the Queen's."

1707, March 23rd. N.S. Earl of Gallway to the same. Dated at Valencia.

Recommending to his protection Monsʳ Jandrant (Gendraut), and mentioning that Lord Godolphin had promised to take care of him.

1707, April 10th. Edward Ashe to Lord Townshend. Dated in London and unaddressed.

"My Lord.

I was in hopes instead of this impertinent letter to have waited on you before this time att Rainham butt buisness, wᶜʰ I think the more one hates the more itt pursues one, will necessarily deprive mee of that pleasure I fear for three weeks or a month longer. The only chance I have for seeing yʳ Lᵒˢʰᵖ sooner is the attendance att the next meeting of the Parlᵗ on Monday the 14ᵗʰ, when doubtless there is some very extraordinary business to be done, that could occasion so short & so surprising a Prorogation. The reason People talk on here is to prevent frauds that Merchᵗˢ may committ by draw-backs & reimporting those goods from Scotland Custome free. I wish a method may be found that may not prejudice the Customs here nor yett be any Infraction of the Union, butt this is thought to be very difficult, & for ought I know may be worth yʳ Lᵈˢʰᵖ a journey from Rainam to consult about.

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Tis certain the method our very good Freind the Secretary gott to pass the House of Commons was not approv'd by the Lords, w^ch^ has occasion'd the disappointment those had who expected to have heard a speech from the Queen last Tuesday.

Ash Wyndham is come to town & assures mee of your good health as I can y^r^ L^dshp^ of all y^r^ Freinds in town; I wish you much Mirth & Satisfaction att Norwich as to the Politicks I'me out of pain, I make no doubt butt Whiggism will be trimphant. When ever y^r^ L^dshp^ appears att the head of itt, that so good a Cause may ever find so powerfull a support is the desire of *etc.* . . .

[P.S.] My humble service to S^r^ Cha: Turner and Mr. Walpole."

1707, April 25th. Edward Nicholas to Spencer Compton.

Recommending the bearer (Mr. Godfrey who was chief clerk to Lord Bellomont whilst the latter was Treasurer to the late Queen) to Mr. Compton's favour.

1707, June 3rd. N.S. Mons^r^ D'Allonne to the same. Dated at the Hague.

The writer notes that in future the acquittances of his pension are to be filled in with the name of Mr. Compton whom he congratulates on his new employment.

1707, Augt. $\frac{3rd}{14th}$. Lord Gallway to the same. Dated at Bellpuig.

"I heartily wish y^O^u joy of your new employment [as Treasurer of the Queen's Bounties] w^ch^ will give me from time to time the occasion of troubling you in the behalf of the poor widows that are now under y^r^ care. I enclose to you a List of some of the chiefest objects of Charity, w^ch^ I hope will come under no exception, in case there be any alteration made in the establisht list, their husbands having been killed in this Service.

I add to this list an old infirm Lady t'would be a charity & great satisfaction to her if her pension was altered in her Grandaughter's name.

The Lord Treasurer [Godolphin] has been often troubled in fav^r^ of Mr. Genrault, for a pension suitable to his employm^t^ in the King's service. I thought by Mr. Nicholas's letters that these things had been settled, her Ma^ty^ doing me the honour to allow of my recommendations in these matters." . . . . .

1727, Augt. $\frac{7th}{18th}$. Horatio Walpole to Robert Walpole. Dated at Paris and unaddressed. Endorsed at a later date "M^r^ Walpole to S^r^ Rob^t^ Walpole." [*This letter has been misplaced.*]

"Dear Brother—The enclosed is worth notice at this time of day when alterations are making at this Court to show that the Cardinal designs to make none w^th^ regard to measures, of the Union w^th^ England; as I have hinted in my dispatch to the D[uke] of Newcastle; but I did not think fitt to send it as part of my dispatch because the person that writes it speakes of you & me in a manner too personall for me to send it directly to the King; thô I thought it necessary to observe that the Jacobites despair entirely of doing anything w^th^ the Cardinal; His Eminence in my last Conversation w^th^ him took notice of the publick news mentioning my Lord Chesterfeild was to come hither as minister; and enter'd with me a good deal into his L^rdps^ Character, and seemed to think that a person of his youth witt & vivacity, was not the properest minister to treat w^th^ one of his Eminence's age, meekness, & sedateness, but I assured him that I knew nothing of his coming hither, althô I could not conceal from him my desire of going home; he replyed he

hoped not, till the generall pacification was finished; I must not omitt telling you that I do not regard, (after what you hinted to me) what the publick prints say about his L^rdps Embassy hither; but I can tell you for certain that M^r Arbuthnott the Banker here, has lately received from his Brother the Doctor advice that L^rd Chesterfeild spoke to the Doctor himselfe to write to him & to tell him that he should want his assistance in settling his family here, & providing things necessary for it because it would be very large; this the Banker has sayd as what the Doctor had wrote to him more than once; I am y^rs most affec^ly &c.

H. WALPOLE.

[P.S. The] Pretender has been at Lorrain & I believe is returned again to Italy."

1707, Nov. 6th. Lord Godolphin to Lord Townshend. Unaddressed.

My Lord.

The Queen being now fully at Liberty to follow her own inclinations in disposing of the place of Capt^n of the Yeoman of the Guard to your L^p. She has commanded mee to acquaint you, that she is ready to give it you, as soon as ever you come to town; and as far as it consists with your own Conveniency, I should think the sooner, the better, in such a case, as this is; My inclinations have always been very sincere to serve y^r L^p whenever it was in my Power, & if the success I have had in this affair bee agreeable to you, it will bee a very great Satisfaction to

My Lord

Y^r L^ps most obedient

humble serv^t

GODOLPHIN."

1708, June 12th. N.S. Lord Gallway to Spencer Compton. Dated at Lisbon.

Thanking the latter for the care he takes of those persons recommended to his protection by the writer, and asking for a copy of the list of pensioners that has been signed by the Queen.

[1708?] July 21st. Lord Dartmouth to Lord Townshend. Dated at Queen's Square, Westminster.

"My dear Lord,

I know you will have goodnes enough to pardon my puting your L^p in mind of an honor (you were so kind to tell me last Winter) you intended to doe my poor famillie in standing Godfather to my next Child, which is now come to light, and is so larg a Boy that I have some thoughts of making him a Bishop (if the High Church last long enough). My Lady Halifax has promised to doe me the Honor to be Godmother and I will lett you know the tother Godfather, as soon as I know it my self but truely I have troubled so many people upon the like occation, that for that and another good Reason which you will easily gess, I am resolved to have no more Children, I thanke God I have but one Girle, to three Boys, which is some comfort. Pray let me know who you will appoint to be your proxy and believe me My dear^st Lord with great obligation and Truth your Lordships

Most affectionate Faithfull Humble Servant

DARTMOUTH."

1708, Sept. 28th. John Turner "To His Royall Highness George Prince of Denmark." Enclosed in an outer cover, addressed "To The Hon^ble M^r Boyle Secretary off State att his office att the Cockpitt, Whitehall."

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On the outer cover is the following memorandum:—"Putt into the Gen[l] Penny Post office in Broad Streett by M[r] Turnor."

The writer offers his services to Prince George in very mysterious language. He would appear to have been either a lunatic or an Alchemist.

1708, Oct. 8th, N.S. Lord Gallway to Spencer Compton. Dated at Lisbon.

"I writ to you some time since to recommend to your favour Cap[t] la Motte Blaguy. . . . I take the liberty to give you the trouble of this to desire you will be pleased to encourage and countenance the said Cap[t] la Motte, in what may relate to the Widows and other Ladies to whom the Queen has granted pensions upon my recommendation, he being a very fit person to manage that affair." . . .

1708, Dec. 13th. Robert Britiffe, M.P., to Lord Townshend. Unaddressed.

. . . . . "Norfolke att present affords us little news. All things are easy & people satisfyed with the new Parliament. I heare some of our Suffolke Members like their own Country neighbours better then the conversation of the present H. of Commons & are come to keep their Christmas in the Country. S[r] J[ame]s Preston was buried the last night, Mr F. Neave of Ringland the last week, & Mr Suckling the week before. Our new High Sherriff is not yet sworne nor fined, and Under Sherriff my Friend Mr Churchman is obliged to your Lordship for your kindness to him" . . . . .

1709, March 15th. A. Wyndham to the same. Unaddressed.

"My Lord,

Since y[r] writing one this day, I hear the Lords without much bustle, & without any Division have passt sentence on the three last Articles; and have agreed on the following Question to be debat[d] to-morrow the Tories reserving to themselves a liberty of altering it if they think fit.

That the Commons having made good the Articles of Impeachm[t] ag[st] D[r] S[acheverell] he is guilty of a high Crime and Misdemean[r].

Instead of an Act to prevent such Doctrines as S[rs] for the future, there will be an injunction to all the Clergy, not to meddle with the Toleracõn, Administracõn & Politicks.

I am

Y[r] Excellency's

most devot[d] &c.

A. WINDHAM."

1709, May 27th. Samuel Fuller to Lord Townshend. Unaddressed. Dated at Yarmouth.

Congratulating his Lordship on his appointment as Ambassador Extraordinary at the Hague, asking whom he shall support as a representative of the borough in Parliament in the place of Colonel Townshend recently deceased, and suggesting that Horatio Walpole should stand for Yarmouth.

1709, June 18th, N.S. Draft of a letter from Horatio Walpole to Samuel Fuller in answer to the last.

1709, June 18th, N.S. Draft of a letter from the same to his "Uncle Walpole."

With reference to a M[r] Gibbons whom the latter has recommended to Lord Townshend as a clerk. As Lord Townshend's stay at the Hague is uncertain & as on the conclusion of a peace the young gentleman would

again be adrift the writer cannot encourage him to come over. The writer has been kindly recommended by Mr Fuller to Lord Townshend as proper representative for Yarmouth in the place of Collonel Roger Townshend and has good hopes of success if his relations will join their endeavours to Lord Townshend's.

Same date. Draft of a letter from the same to his Brother Robert.

It concludes :—"I remember [the] Lrd Treasurer upon Mr Craggs acquainting him that his Ld[s]p's recommendation sec[u]red at the borough where Mr Harnage is elected named me, but when Mr Craggs fairly made the expence the Objection his Ld[s]p shew'd an inclination to make that easy, but upon notice that none but Mr Harnage could carry it, that matter drop'd what may be properly done this way I leave entirely to your discretion however. I am willing to goe as far as 100*l.* or so to serve the Queen in Parliament as Manwaring says."

1709, July 24th. Robert Mann to Horatio Walpole. Dated in London and addressed "To Horatio Walpole Esqre at the Right Honble the Lord Viscount Townshends in the Hague."

Introducing a gentleman (not named) and mentioning that "Lady Townshend comes next week."

1709, Augt. 4th. The same to the same. Addressed as the last.

"Sir—By your Uncles Command: I am to desire you to petition my Lord Townshend: in behalf of one Mr Hackwell: who the Coll hath sometime since recommended to his Ldsp for a Yeoman of Her Majties Guard: and which his Lordship promis'd to think of, but his Grace the Duke of Leeds interfer'd in the last Vacancy: but now there's an other and which Mr Poyntz will give him an Account of: tis yr uncles earnest Request my Lord will be pleased to provide for him and that you'l let me know his Pleasure that I may signifie it to Hackwell. I hope My Lady and her Family gott safe to the Hague." . . . . .

1709, Augt. 7th. Dr C. Roderick to the same. Dated at Kings College Cambridge, and addressed "To the worthy Horace Walpole Esqr at His Excellency the Ld Townshend's, Hague."

The writer explains what he has done in the matter of getting Chr. Perin Edwards, who was 11 years old and in the 2nd Form, on to the Eton Foundation. The postscript is as follows—"When I came home last night from Eton the bearer Mr. Perkins Fellow of St John's & yr country man came to offer me this oppertunity being to go Chaplain to the Marquisse of Caermarthen in his new experiment-ship."

[1709, Augt. $\frac{9\text{th}}{20\text{th}}$. Spencer Compton to the same. Dated in London and unaddressed.

. . . . . The court Marriage I mentioned in my last Letter is not yet own'd, but I cd never hear any reason for making it a secret; The Dean of Windsor is made Bp of Chichester, and Dr Robinson succeeds him as Dean of Windsor." . . . . .

1709, Augt. 14th. H. Wither to the same. Dated at Alresford.

. . . . . "We got a Sixteenth place [on the Eton Foundation Election-Bill] which if it happens this year will be soon enough, if not I hope we shall have a forward one the next, for our reputation in the Schoole is very good." . . . . .

1709, Augt. 16th. A. Windham to Lord Townshend.

"My Lord,—Mr Payne is dead, and [I] suppose yr Lordp will have abundance of Sollicitations abt it. Mr. Kendall writes me word that he

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has put in his claim; Major Houghton too has some hopes from his own necessity, & your wonted goodness to him.

There will be no occasion for a clerk till Mic^s Sessions, and I believe. No body w^d be more generally acceptable than my Unckle." . . . .

1709, Sept. 16th. From J. [or. S.] Houghton in London to Horatio Walpole at the Hague.

"Sir—I ought sooner to have apply'd to you & crav'd your friendship & interest in moving my Lord in my Behalf for the Office of Clerk of the Peace for Norf: void by the death of Mr. Payn." . . . . .

1709, Sept. $\frac{13th}{24th}$. Spencer Compton in London to the same at the Hague.

. . . . . I hope Madame Guirand has before this time been with you, to return you thanks for sollicitting in her behalf, the Warr^t for her Pension is signed . . . . . I heartily congratulate with you the great Victory the D. of Marlborough has obtained, though a great deal of pains is taken to lessen it here. I suppose you have heard of L^d Gower's death, but I am sure the Dutchess of Beaufort's must be News, for she was brought to Bed yesterday of a Son, and dy'd this Morning.

1709, Oct. 3rd, N.S. Cap^t John Massey to the same. From the Camp at the Siege of Mons.

. . . . . "The first day I mounted the Trenches Major Mortimer that Superseded me was kill'd, Notwithstanding I dont find that Vacancy will be any advantage to me or any of the Second Officers. Coll. Clayton is dangerously wounded in eye. Our Regim^t has already very much Suffered." . . . . .

1709, Oct. 18th. Robert Atwood to Lord Townshend.—"I yesterday received advices from Yarmouth [about a contest at the approaching municipal election.] . . . . . M^r Fuller & M^r Luson at the same time advised me that Capt. Milleson was just then expiring and desired I would wait on Col^l Walpole to know if his place at the Fort was secured for Capt. Spooner." . . . . .

1710, March 3rd, N.S. John Vallance to Horatio Walpole. From London.

The writer this day sent M^r Walpole's Peruque, to the care of M^r Gilbert Black, Merchant at Rotterdam, and has requested the latter to forward it. As he has taken all possible care in choice of hair as well as of fashion he hopes M^r Walpole will like it.

1710, April 5th. Edward Hopkins to Horatio Walpole. Dated in London and addressed "To Horatio Walpole, Esq^r, at M^r Secretary Boyle's office at the Cock Pitt."

. . . . . "tis in behalf of one M^r Dubois who has some time serv'd the government at Brill."

1710, April 11th. James Barbon to the same. Dated in London and addressed "For Horatio Wallpoole Esq^r w^th the Right hon^ble the Lord Townshend at the Hague."

"Sir,

By my L^d Duke of Boltons Comands You have the trouble of this, who desires the favo^r of You to give the Enclosed the Spediest Conveyance You can to Coll. Crofts."

1710, April 22nd, N.S. James Craggs to the same at the Hague.

. . . "M^r Stanhope & I arrived at Frankfort the 19^th inst^, he went away the same day by the way of Swisserland, I was obliged to stay for my chaise w^ch I had left to be mended 6 posts of, & w^ch came up next

morning. I intend to take Venice in my way, & hope to meet my Master at Genoa about the 5th of next month." . . . .

1710, April 26th, O.S. Peter Marescoe at Rotterdam to the same, addressed "For Hieroe Warpoole Esqr at the Right Honorable the Lord Townsend Plenipotentiary from Her Majesty of Great Britain—Inn Hague."

"Sir,

THIS morning the Baron de Weltez sets out for Berne in Switserland; I am now going, to make the best of my way, for the Brill hopeing to save this Pacquet; I shall acquaint Robert Pringle, Esqr of the five guinneys rece'ved (from you) so soon as I come to London." . . . . .

1710, May 2nd. James Pelham to the same. Endorsed "Mr Pelham Camp before Douay, May the 2d. Red: May the 6th."

"Dear Horace,

. . . . I am convinced you intend to keep your promise of making me a great man . . . . . I waited on Mr Cardonell . . . . . by his discourse to me I did not find I was likely to succeed so soon as I think it convenient at this time, he spoke to me of a Company in an old core wch with the Liberty of disposing [of] my own Comission would enable me to buy a Troop of Dragoons." . . . . .

1710, May 20th. James Calthorpe "To Mr Thomas Ward att Raynham in Norfolke—by Swaffham Bagg."

On business. Dated in London and franked by Horatio Walpole (M.P. for Lostwithiel).

1710, June 15th. Robert Mann to Horatio Walpole. Dated in London, and addressed: "To Horatio Walpole, Esq., Secretary to the Embassy at the Hague."

The writer acknowledges a money draft, and says: "I shall not give any Account of the new Revolutions; presuming yr Brother the Treasurer this post writes [to you]."

1710, July 12th. Lord Cornwallis to the same. Dated at Brome. . . . . "pray send me word whether you come over next winter and if you doe not think this Nation is not run mad. You can not expect any news from hence haveing ben out of town this month my wife gives her Service to you [and I] pray mine to your Master."

1710, July $\frac{7\text{th}}{18\text{th}}$. Capt. Edward Harrison to the same. Dated at Amsterdam and addressed to "Monsieur Walpole, Secretair de l'Ambassade chez son Excellance My Lord Tounshend ambassadeur de La Grande Brittagne at La Haye."

"At my arrivall here from the East Indies on the 5th Inst., I came up to this Citty in hopes to hear of my Brothers but in vain and hearing that you are at the Hague whom I remember to have seen often among them makes me take this freedom desiring you will favour me with a Line or two [to tell me] where they are and how they doe. He to whom the Inclos'd is directed was formerly at sea with me and I heard in India that he had a commission in Colll Hils regiment pray Sr doe me the favour to enquire if he is in Flanders and send him this by the first post if we are not soon call'd away I intend to come and thank you at the Hague and desire you will command me anything in my way."

1710 [Augt?]. Colonel John Harbord to Horatio Walpole. Dated at "Hell Voet Sluys Sunday Noon." Addressed "To the Honble Horace Walpole Esqr Secretary to his Excellence the Lord Townshend at the Hague."

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" Dr Secretary,

After my humble harty and most affectionate Duty to my ever Honrd Lord & Ma[ste]r Our good Ld Lieutent her Maties Great Ambassadr and Countrys frd wth all the acknowldgmts I am capable of making, wch I must leave & recomend to Yor Friendship &c. &c. I must not forget Yor great Kindness to me both in my goeing and returning. And to desire Yow if my good Lord continues his thoughts of sending any Renish to drinck her Maties health & his Lordsp & the Peace and prosperity of these kingdoms together wth Our Allyes &c. I pray let it be sent to Mr Archibald Hoop Mercht on de Haring Vliet at Rotterdam. I herewith send an Old 20 p. of Gold desiring Youl gratifye Yor Clark for my Pass and give the rest to his Lordsps Butler. I have Nothing to ad but that I came of 10 howrs to late for the fleet wherein was a Yorkshire Ma[ste]r [who] wd ha set me probably but this time neer Gunton where if it shall please We get safe home & Youl be soe kind [as] to call Youl very Much Oblidge,

Yor True friend & Servt

J. HARBORD."

1710, Augt. 26. The same to the same. Dated at Grinley, and addressed as the last.

" Dr Bro: Sinner,

This must in ye first place return my very affectionat as well as humble Duty and Service to his Excelencie Our good Ld and Mastr her Mates Plenæ Potenciary in this Critical Junctre, wch is all I dare say, &c. Nor must I omit my harty thanks for ye honor & favour I recd from his Lp and to Yor Self for yor very friendly care and kindnesse and helping me forward, but ye Days Pleasure I had at the Hague lost me my Passage in ye Fleet wch I came of[f] 10 howrs short of.

And the Packet I came over in (ye Eagle) being the worst Sayler of all ye five was soe Neer being taken by a fr[ench Privateer] of 14 or 16 guns, as he had his Boat in ye Tackle to com aboard us, and soe small hopes remaind of escaping Dunkerk—as divers Gent. disposed of gold to a sort of Cormor[an]t Damzel who really swall[owe]d it as fast as we have seen Jugl[e]rs play wth balls or. . . . . She swall[owe]d 12 Span[ish] Pistol[e]s of one Gent. & besides wt she took in of others, a Diamond ring wth divrs Stones of an Ancient Ladys, went ye same way. She offered me much Kindnesse that way but that Little I had left being engaged, I left ye Cabbin full of that Sort of buisynesse, and was the only Gent. Passengr admitted on ye Deck, to see ye Sport. I must own I had rather chose to ha ben wth my gun in a fur close—tho wthout Brechess, but preferd ye fresh Aire, rather than dying in a hole, soe I had the pleasure of seeing all ye Sport, such as t'was & That it pleased God to give us a longer time. For our Ma[ste]r & Gunner & Doctr being perfect Mastrs of sayling & all Working like true English Men, wth the Ships Crew, having in a few Momts strained all their Canvas & by the help of Oars turnd ye Ships head a differ[en]t course to that ye fr[ench] Man was running vppon us: in that very instt, it pleased God to send so fresh a Gale, as before ye fr[ench] could bring their Ship about, he could bring No more Guns to bear on us, then he had bestowd before. We had ye honor to give ye first gun, For wch ye ball going Pretty Near, aftr a Short Pause he gave us 4, and we returned two, being ye rest of our Little broad Side: wch he gave us 3 or 4 for, whereof one brusht Our Main Mast, & so We parted—& soon after the Wind rose very high, and a dismal Night it was, wth Rain alsoe but it blew directly for us, wch was another Signal Evidence of Gods care of us. Having, to Lighten Our Ship for runing whilst ye Privat[ee]r was coming on us,

thrown over Most if not all our Stones [ballast]. And I have I thank God found No ill Effects of lying east 4 Nights, whereof y^e^ last Wett, having given my Cabbin Most of y^e^ time to an Ancient Decayd Gent. woman. And I verily believe a true Religious good Woman, And that her Prayers contributed not a little Towards Our Preservacon.

As to my Peticon That if by My Life I might contribute towards y^e^ Peace & Welfare of my Country and continue my care of y^e^ Poor Might be Acceptable to God, I des[ire]d to Live, and I know little else earnestly to Pray for. I suppose our good L^dh^ as heard I have yielded to the Importunity of his L^ps^ Relations & friends, Tho I dare say No care or Temperance, Can Preserve my old Cotage in London. If You can Excuse this trouble, & what Follows w^ch^ is to pray Youl make y^e^ best enquiry you conveniently can at Yo^r^ Leasure, and send me y^r^ answer. M^r^ Gylby y^e^ own^r^ of y^e^ Sunck is my Next Neighb^r^ here, and Particul^r^ friend, as his Grandfather Cole Gylby was—& Govern^r^ of New Work [Newark?] in y^e^ Rebellion in Car 1^st^ time & died Dp. Govern^r^ of Hull, in Car 2^d^ time and is a very worthy deserving honest Whig.

Our great Du[ke] Enq[uire]d after our good L^d^ & Mast^rs^ health last Munday & yesterday drunk it very heartily w^th^ y^e^ s^d^ M^r^ Gylby; at honest M^r^ Thornhags, & I am Sincerely

Y^r^ true Lov^r^ & Ser^t^
Jo. HARBORD."

[Enclosed in a Description of "the Sunk," an Island in the Humber, of about 2,000 acres, situated about ten miles below Hull. It is for sale, and the writer states it is rapidly growing larger through fresh deposits of earth].

1710, Sept. 11th. Samuel Fuller to Lord Townshend. Dated at Yarmouth and addressed "These—To His Excellency The L^d^ Visc^t^ Townshend Her Majesty of Gr^t^ Britains Ambassador At [the] Hague. —Paid 3^d^."

About Election matters. The writer is heartily engaged in the interest of M^r^ Windham and Colonel Harbord.

1710, Sept. 22nd. The same to the same. Unsigned.

"My Lord—I writ to your Lord^p^ last post giving you a full acc^t^ of our County affairs, and recommending to your Excellency the writing a letter of thanks to John Berney of Westwick Esq^re^ who is zealous for us to the last degree; and who is a Gentleman worth the endeavouring to secure in the Whig Interest. . . . . the Honour of such a letter from your Lord^p^ will be taken most kindly and affix him to our party. Whereas on the other hand, if he should leave us Negus & he w^d^ joyn, fling out Preston and carry a great body of men away that are now with us.

His Brother's [Richard Berney's] standing for Norwich is an unlucky buissness at this time, for it forces him to act for the Torys in the citty. Councell^r^ Britiffe rides for us from house to house under Sir Jacob's [Sir Jacob Astley's] own nose; & I hear from good hands that Serjeant Wells will come at the head of 30 men from Bury. We are in daily Expectation of the dissolution but our Election here [Norfolk] cannot be before the 11^th^ of October. I am y^r^ Excellencys most obedient "&c."

[P.S.] Young Knight the Flegg Lieuten^t^ to Cap^n^ Symonds has flung up his Commission, because wee opposed his being a Commissioner of the Tax at Ferriers instance. Captain Symonds desires it may be given as soon as y^r^ Lord^p^ please, to Thomas Cooper Jun^r^ a good man."

MARQUESS TOWNSHEND MSS.

1711, Feb. 13th. Alexander Cunningham to Lord Townshend. Unsigned. Dated at Venice.

. . . . . "yesterday we had the cutting [off] the bull's head and the fireworks performed w[t] great solemnitie, and on Sunday we are to have a bull beating in the palace . . . Our Merch[ts] tell me the taking of Minorca is fatal to them . . . . in teen days think to goe for Rome where I shall want for your Ex[cles] Commands. . . . . My Lord Lonsdale gives his most humble service to your Ex[clie] and trulie has behaved himself mightie well this Carn[iva]l in all respects. I'm extreamlie pleased w[t] him.

1711, Feb. 20th. The same to Horatio Walpole. Dated at Venice and addressed "A Monsieur Monsr Horo Walpool Secretair de Sa Majtie Britanique chez My Lord Townshend à la Hay Holland."

. . . . . Mr Molesworth came hither last week and next week is to set out for Florence. . . . . We think to stay a fortnight longer.

1713, Jan. 2nd. Joshua Beadle to Lord Townshend, from London, addressed to Lord Townshend at Raynham Hall.

The writer has agreed to purchase for his Lordship six chances in the present lottery at three guineas each chance.

1713, July 25th. Edward Ashe to the same, from London. Congratulations on his Lordship's marriage.

1713, Augt. 18th. Charles [Trimnell] Bishop of Norwich to the same.

The writer's wife presented him with a son on the 1st inst. "My Lord Sommers and My Lord Cowper did me the honour to stand for him."

17$\frac{14}{15}$, Feb. 23rd. Thomas de Grey to Lord Townshend. Dated at Merton.

. . . "Ar[thur] Branthwayte tells me he acquainted yr Lordship with his desires to gett into the Parliament House, that you were pleased to encourage him in it & that upon his failing at Castle Rising you told him you thought some double election might be made, when he might be bronght in upon the second choice . . . . .

1715, April 30th. John Fleetwood, Consul at Naples, to "The Right Honble the Lord Vicount Townshend his Majesties principal Secretary of State.—Whitehall."

The writer begs his Lordship's acceptance "of a Cask of Lachrimæ" and if the vintage had been better he would have also sent some of Horace's Falernian.

1715, July 28th. Thomas Parker to the same. Unaddressed.

Hopes Mr. Grovenor may have the command of one of the troops of horse of the Staffordshire Militia. . . . . Capt Levinge Sir Richard's son [a relation of the writer's] should certainly be taken care of the first opportunity and have a pension in the mean time . . . . . he has been 10 years a Capt. always at his Post, stands first in the list of those recommended by Brigadier Gore. . . .

1715, Sept. 11th. Lord Cornwallis to the same. Unaddressed. Enclosing letters.

1715, Sept. 23rd. R. B. to Tobias Jenkins, M.P. for York. Dated at Blyth and directed "To Toby Jenkins Esqre Member of Parliament at Mr Hardings a Book sellors In — St Martins Lane — London — Free."

"I have yours of the 17 Instant, your Frank was struck out & 4d Chargd Postage . . . . . Davidson's Roguery in delaying

finishing the [Salt-]Pan has broke my measures of coming to London at Mich[elmas]. S. tells me Burdon is to pay but 28^{s} p tun for his & my Salt, Burdon has loaded 100 Tun last weeke with you the price I know not—depend upon it I can settle a Trade to make 40^{s} p Tun all the yeare round . . . . . tis said S^{r} Jn^{o} Delavall is going to London by my L[ord] Scarborough's request & will be made Deputy Governor to Tyn Mouth Castle the truth I know not . . . . Divers Reegm^{ts} gon for Scotland what the Event of that will be God knowes.—I am y^{r} Faithfull Friend & humble Ser^{t}

R. B.

[P.S.] If youl come doune by Sea, I will goe up to London with you by Sea, when you return, if I can possibly do it.

P.S. Morpeth—Just now Mr Lambert is come to Tom Marrs. I got him privateley to ask if my Lord design'd for Lincoln sheire this winter. He sayes my Lord will not stirr this winter from Widderington.

1715, Sept. 24th. Sir Samuel Molyneux to Lord Townshend. Dated at S^{t} James's.

Application having been made to His R.H. the Prince for a Grant of the Office of Chamberlain of Caernaervonshire, Merionethshire and Anglesey in North Wales to be made during Pleasure to M^{r} Warburton of Chester, when the said Office should become Grantable by His R.H. and His Royal Highness being desirous to comply with the said Request if His Patent for the Principality of Wales were pass'd, M^{r} Warburton has not thought fitt to make application to his Majesty for the Same although the affairs of the Country do require the Immediate Constitution of such an Officer without producing an Assurance to your Lordship that it is agreable to the Prince's desire that he should have the Employment. Is therefore directed by His Royal Highness to let your Lordship know that he doth entirely approve of the said M^{r} Warburton's applying to his Majesty for the Grant of the said Office During His Majesty's Pleasure and hopes your Lordship will give him your Assistance and Protection therein.

Same date. A letter from the University of Cambridge to the same. Thanking his Lordship for having procured for the University a grant from the King of the library of the late Bishop of Ely [D^{r} John Moore.] Signed by the Vice-Chancellor the Rev. Thomas Sherlock (afterwards, successively, Bishop of Bangor, Salisbury, and London), and by Robert Grove, Registrar of University.

1715, Sept. 27th. William Prestland to the same. Unaddressed.

. . . . "Col. Wodehous[e] sent me this morning how poor M^{r} L'Estrange is dead & with great earnestness begs your favour for M^{r} Roger L'Estrange his son." . . . . .

1715, Oct. 4th. Copy of Lord Townshend's reply to the University of Cambridge.

His Lordship acknowledges the above letter, and promises to embrace every opportunity of testifying his affection for the University.

1715, Nov. 28th. Lord Stawell to the same. Unaddressed, dated at Aldermaston.

The writer, who is afflicted with the gout, begs his Lordship^{s} permission to write to Lord "Boolingbrooke" on the latter's private affairs, and to give him an account of the favours that Lord Townshend had shown to Lady Bolingbroke.

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1715, Dec. 26th. Earl of Portland to the same. Dated at S^t James's Square, and unaddressed.

My Lord—I hope y^r Lord^p will excuse my not having obey'd y^r Commands sooner, in sending this to y^r House. Some familly busines, which now is over has prevented me; When I had the honour to see you last in the Drawing Roome, I told y^r Lord^p that I desir'd not to change my name, but beeing oblig'd to chuse one by which my son must be call'd, that I had chose that of Titchfield; I desire y^r Lord^p will give all the dispatch you can to this matter, as you was pleas'd to promise you would, & you'll extreamly oblige him, who is with sincerity & respect,—My Lord—Your Lord^ps—Most obed^t & most humble servant

PORTLAND.

Note. The writer was created Duke of Portland and Marquis of Titchfield in the following July.

1716, July 5th. Edward Southwell to Spencer Compton. From Whitehall.

"S^r—I am commanded by my Lord President to desire you would attend at S^t James's tomorrow at 12 a Clock, in order to your being Sworn of his Ma^tys most Hon^ble Privy Council."

17$\frac{1}{17}$, Feb. 27th. Defeazance from S^r Lambert Blackwell to the Lord Carpenter for 2000^li in the loan to the Emperor—Coppy.

"KNOW ALL MEN by these Presents that I S^r Lambert Blackwell of S^t James's Westminster Knt do hereby for me my Executors & Administrators acknowledge and declare that so far as the sum of twenty two thousand Guilders Currant Money of Amsterdam in the Emperor's loan in Holland, in my name and under the Care of M^r George Clifford & Co. of Amsterdam is for the proper account and risque of the hon^ble Lieut. Gen^ll George Carpenter, & was by his order pay'd for out of the produce of two thousand pounds Bank Annuities."

1718, July 1st. Spencer Compton to ——. Draft. Unaddressed. Dated in St. James's Square.

"S^r—I have received y^r Letter of the 18^th of June, with the several Papers inclosed with it; The Fact is so clearly stated by M^r Jodrell that I can add nothing to it; & I conceive that I am no proper Judge of the reasonableness of the Demand, the Speaker never having had, that I know of, any Inspection or Controll over the Bills of the Serjeant at Arms. This I beg you to represent to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

I am with the greatest respect *etc.*

S. COMPTON."

Note. M^r Paul Jodrell's Report to the Treasury in favour of the Serjeant-at-Arms' Memorial (claiming payment of certain fees for arresting and keeping in custody Matthew Prior) will be found in the printed Calendar of Treasury Papers under the date 8 May 1718. The above letter was evidently written in obedience to the following Treasury Minute:—"13 June 1718. Desire M^r Speaker to give my Lords his opinion as to the reasonableness of this demand [of M^r Thomas Wiburg, Serjeant-at-Arms]."

1720, Sept. 28th. William Gordon to ———. Dated at Paris and unaddressed.

To advise that the writer is forwarding, through M^r Arbuthnot at Rouen, a small box addressed to Mr George Ouchterlony containing four wigs made by Mons^r Broussin, and that the writer has paid for the wigs 220 francs.

$17\frac{20}{21}$, Jan. 1st. Lord Conningsby to Lord Townshend. Unaddressed. Dated at "hampton Court in herifordsheir."

The writer begs Lord Townshend to prosecute one Edward Witherston, who has been pricked for sheriff of Herefordshire, as he is a notorious Jacobite; and the writer states that he has forwarded to his Majesty in Council affidavits "to prove him guilty of an insurrection if not a Rebellion."

1721, May 21st. Lord Carpenter to the same.

Begging his Lordship to procure the removal of the attachment that has been laid on some monies in the hands of Sir Lambert Blackwell, as the monies really belong to the writer.

1721, June 8th. Lord Findlater to the same. Dated at Edinburgh and unaddressed.

"My Lord—I doubt not bot Your Lop hes ane accompt from the Duke of Argyl of our proceedings att the election the Earl of Aberdeen hes caried the return in his favours by a majority of five, bot ther are several objections made against the titels and qualifications of so manie of thos [who] voted for him that I believe that matter may yet be retrived in the house of Lords and concerning this a full memorial will be sent, the Earl of Eglintoun would unquestionablie [have] prevailed bot that [the] E. of Aberdeen had preingadged mannie befor the E. Eglintoun sett upp and al the English Lords sent ther Proxies and lists for Aberdeen; the torie Lords wer also prevailed upon by the late E. of Carnwath, M^{r} Lock of Carnwath and M^{r} Munk who used al ther interest and influence for Aberdeen bot in a general election I am certain the Duke of Argyl would have a considerable Majoritie, it is lyke the Squad may misrepresent my voting for [the] E. of Eglintoun bot I had no directions from the King or his Ministrie to doe for either and as I told Your Lop when I had the honour to wait of You the D of Argyl hes given me full assuranses of his friendship and [the] E of Eglintoun is my near relation. I am sure I sha ever be most dutiful to His Majestie and His Government and ther was fullie as manie who have posts in the Government that voted for [the] E of Eglintoun as ther wer of the voters for [the] E [of] Aberdeen I relie upon Your Lop['s] protection to me in my absence and You shall ever command what service is in my power and wishing Your Lop al success and prosperitie in your administration I am." . . .

1721, Sept. 12th. Charles Lovell to the same. From Dover.

After acquainting his Lordship with the intestine Divisions & Commotions into which this Corporation is plunged since the Election of M^{r} Berkeley & Mr Furnesse, the writer goes on:—

"I Have Endeavoured to behave with all the Prudence that possable I could in this Affair; but I know, that I have been represented to the Duke of Dorset, w^{ch} am sorry for; altho' can't help it.

On Monday morning my Lord; a Gentleman sailed in the Eagle Pacq^{t} Boat with a Fine Gale of wind at S.W. for Ostend. I soon perceived that he had a Mind to go of In Cogg; by a Messenger I sent to him; So I never waited upon him, nor don't know his name, nor did I take any notice of his going of, to the Port Master General in my Daiary.

As I can never think of y^{r} Lordshipp, without being filled with a due Sence of y^{r} Goodness to me; So I Humbly hope that it will alwaeis be beleived that Nobody can be more perfectly devoted to yo^{r} Lordshipps Service than (My Lord)—yo^{r} Most Dutifull & most obedient Humble Servent,

CHA. LOVELL."

MARQUESS TOWNSHEND MSS.

1722, June 7th. Duke of Somerset to Spencer Compton. Unaddressed.

The Duke congratulates Mr Compton on his Election for the County of Sussex, and sends his humble duty to the Prince of Wales. He has given orders to the Keepers in Hampton Court Harte Park to obey Mr Compton's "warrants to kill twelve Brace of Fawnes and six Brace of Fat Bucks this Season for the Prince's Service."

1722, Sept. 22nd. Sir David Bulkeley to ———. Dated at Burgate near Fordingbridge and unaddressed.

Refers to commands lately received from Mr Walpole.

1722, Sept. 25th. Edward Nicholas to Spencer Compton. Dated at "Spring Garden" and unaddressed.

"Sir,—I met accidentally with Mr Feilding who said Something as if there might be Something like an Opposition wn the house meets on the Choice of a Speaker, this makes me trouble you with this to let you know that tho I set out to morrow for the West I will be back before that day, and if such a thing is suspected I should be glad you would let me know it, that I might use my little interest with some of my Westerne Acquaintance to prevail with them, to doe as I am sure I will who am." . . .

1723, Dec. 23rd. N.S. Thomas Crawford "To the Rt Honble Robert Walpole Esqre Secretary of State &c." Dated at Paris and endorsed "Mr Crawford—Decr 23d N.S. 1723—Recd Dec. 16th O.S."

Private letter—"Sir—Your Brother writes to you and to My Lord Townshend so fully the state of things here that I shall only take the liberty by this occasion to joyn my opinion of 'em in general with his, that in all human probability, this Court will not only att present goe on in concert with us towards the establishing the publick tranquillity of Europe with the same warmth that it did before the D[uke] of Orleans' death, but likewise seek to live in a particular friendship and good understanding with us, at le[a]st for some years, which I hope will be all we shall want of 'em to putt us in a condition of being as indifferent about the continuation of it as they may be.

I beg leave to return you my humble acknowledgements for the goodness you have been pleas'd to showe me in ordering the payment of my little arrears att the Treasury, of which Mr [Horatio] Walpole has given me notice, and to assure you that I shall endeavour all my lifetime to merit the continuation of your favour and protection, by acquitting myselfe in the best manner I can as an honest man in the discharge of any trust that may be given me, and by a most sincere and gratefull attachment to you and your family which has engaged me by the strongest motives.

I am with the greatest respect—Sir—Your most humble and most devoted servant

THO. CRAWFORD."

1724, Augt. 20th. Stephen Poyntz to Lord Townshend.

A letter on trust matters. It concludes:—"I have at last gott letters from the Captn of the Portmahone who is at the Nore and (as he says) ready. I hope to wait on your Ldp about the middle of next week for my Credentials & Instructions and to embark on Monday sennight if possible."

$17\frac{2}{3}$, Jan. 20th. A memorandum :—

Receᵈ at the Exchequʳ this 20th Day of Janʳʸ $17\frac{2}{3}$ for the Rᵗ Honᵇˡᵉ the Lᵈ Viscoᵗ Townshend's one Quarter's secret service due at Xᵗᵐᵃˢ last 750 : 0 : 0

pᵈ at the Treasury	-	1 1	
,, Auditors	-	4 16 6	
,, Pells -	-	2 16 6	
,, Tellers -	-	11 5	
Civil List Tax [at 5 per cent]		18 15	
			- - 38 : 14 : 0
			711 : 6 —

$17\frac{2}{3}$, March 12th. A memorandum :

Fees for Passing the Rᵗ Honᵇˡᵉ the Lord Viscount Townshend's New Privy Seal for 1000ˡⁱ Secret Service.

Signet Office -	-	1 : 18 0
Office Keeper	-	2 6
Privy Seal Office	-	2 : 15 6
Office Keeper	-	5 0
Stamps	-	6 : 0 0
Treasury -	-	2 : 2 0
Stamps for the Warrant		7 6
		£13 10 6

1725, May 11th. Dr. Samuel Knight to Spencer Compton. Dated at Ely and addressed.

. . . . "I am going forward with the life of Erasmus, intending to make it as perfect as possibly I can especially as to that part of it that he spent in England . . . . I did hope to have had my book out of the presse before August but materials increasing upon me & having several Heads engraven from the paintings of Holben which are lodged in several distant places I fear it will not be ready long before the next meeting of the Parlement" . . . . . .

1725, May 12th. Mrs. S. Ibbot to the same. Dated at Shadwell and unaddressed. Begging Mr. Compton to subscribe for a copy of Mr. Ibbot's sermons.

1725, May 22nd. John Tabor to the same. Dated at Lewes, and addressed "To The Right Honᵇˡᵉ Spencer Compton Speaker of the House of Commons humbly present these."

Requesting Mr. Compton to recommend the bearer, Mr. Norton to the Duke of Dorset as a tenant for his Grace's farm at Hangleton.

1725, May 29th. The Duke of Montagu to the same. Addressed "To the Right honorable Sʳ Spencer Compton.*

" Sir, I take it to be a Duty incumbent on me to acquaint you that the ancient Rites in conferring the knighthood of the Bath, whereby each Candidate was obliged to be attended by three Esquires of honor, bearing Coat Arms like is confirmed by the Seventh Article of the Status of the Order of the Bath, & that these Statuts further direct, these Esquirs shall in the Ceremony of this Order, be habited in Surcoats delivered from his Majesties Wardrobe, & also that their Arms shall be affix'd, to the back of the Seats, under the Stalls of their respective Knights, [in King Henry the Seventh's Chapel in Westminster Abbey] in enameled Escutcheons, & during the Term of their several Lives, these Esquirs shall enjoy all Rights, Priviledges, Exemptions & advantages which the Esquirs of the Soveraigns Body, or the Gentlemen of

* Mr. Spencer Compton was created a Knight of the Bath, on the revival of the Order, on the 18th of May 1725.

the Privy Chamber do lawfully enjoy, or are entituled unto by virtue of any Grant Prescription or Custom whatsoever & their eldest Sons shall have & use the addition and Title of Esquirs in all Acts Proceedings & Pleadings &c[a]. You are fully appris'd that the Dignity of any regular Military Order, will be maintain'd by an exact observance of the Statuts I must therefore request you to transmit as soon as possible the names of those Esquirs with the respective places of their residence & what Coat Arms they are severally entituled unto, that his Majesties Royal Intentions, in this respect may be fully answered."

July 7th, 1725. William Inge to the same. Dated at Thorp Constantine and unaddressed.

After high encomiums on the Speaker's address to the Managers for the House of Commons against "The Great Offender" (the Earl of Macclesfield) the writer goes on to say that he has shown his zeal for religion by his endeavours to encourage the building of a new church and the providing a Churchyard in Birmingham.

1725, Sept. 14th. William Munday to the same. Unaddressed.

With the greatest Submission I do presume to write this to your Honor to acquaint you of the State of Mr. Travers health. When I returned from Coventry he had been delirious some daies, but was grown sensible again, since w[ch] he has seemed to continue so, but is so very weak, & likewise bedrid, and able to take only a little Sack Whey downe, that Mr Holditch his Nephew & the Apothecary &c think he can't last long. . . . . Mr Cary has ordered me to give your Honor the earliest Notice of his Death, and I will do it if possible. I hope whoever has the Succession [to M[r] Travers office in the Prince's household], your Honor will vouchsafe me the Favor of your Recommendation . . . .

[P.S.] A letter will come soonest to me at William's coffee house in Dover Street."

1725, Sept. 16th. The same to the same.

"R[t] Hon[ble] Sir, My Dear Master departed this life 25 Minutes past twelve the bearer my Brother brings this Notice from Sir," *etc.*

Same date. Henry Powell to the same. Dated at Richmond old Park and unaddressed.

The Prince's wines on new racking are grown better beyond Expectation. The writer is told that Mr Clayton is to be Mr Travers's successor.

1725, Oct. 7th. J. Butler to the same. Dated at Warminghurst Park and unaddressed.

"Sir, Mr Eyre wrote me word last night his son Thomas Eyre, who is y[e] young person y[e] Princesses were inoculated from, was Yesterday to deliver his Petition to y[e] East India Company to go this Year in their Service as Factor to Bengale; He says his son has already served them gratis upwards of 4 Years, that he has rec[d] pretty good assurances from some of y[e] leading Directors that he shall go? if in y[e] Station of a Factor as he petitions, he shall then be favoured, as Mr Eyre is told some others have been, w[th] almost a Year of y[e] Usual Time, but if he must go [as] a Writer only, & begin his 5 Years of Service abroad, & loose his 4 Years of Service here, in which he has spent a great part of his Fortune, Mr Eyre thinks it will be something hard, therefore has desired me to mention this to You, since one word from You S[r] to Gov[r] Harrison, or S[r] Mathew Decker can't fail of Success, if you would honour him so far." . . . . . .

1725, Oct. 15th. Sir Matthew Decker to the same. Dated from S[t] James'[s] Square and unsigned. Addressed at foot to "The Hon[ble] Sir Spencer Compton" and endorsed "S[r] Mat[hw] Decker."

. . . . "as to Mr Eyre's affair, he is a young Gentleman, between 19 and 20 year, and under 21. The Comp[y] never sends out any body for factor, of w[ch] I gave a hint to y[e] Gentleman yesterday when he brought me your Letter. I don't mention this to insinuate that he shall or can not go, this year in y[e] said post, for I am in great hopes that I shall obtain this for him, and if others shoud know his age, that we may even at your Consideration, break thro' this rule, but onley if I shoud miscarry in this Design, and that he goes out as a writer, that it will not be y[e] worse for him, in point of advancement hereafter, for in this Case, I'll procure him a year or Two in his Time, so that by our way he may come as soon to be a Junior Merchant (w[ch] is y[e] Channel of advancem[t]) as if he went out a factor this Season, but as I say here before I flatter myself I shall be able to compass this." . . . . . .

1726, Augt. 13th. Robert Corker to the same. Dated at the "Hotwell Bristoll" and unaddressed.

"Hon[ble] S[r]

The Death of my Dear wiffe in Jan[ry] last prevented my Journey to Lond[n] w[ch] I was determined to begin in that month, & my Reumatick disord[rs] Encreasing I was advised to drinke these waters w[ch] I have been useing Ever since y[e] beginning of June last & I praise God w[th] very good Success. Upon y[e] News (w[ch] I rec[d] here) of M[r] Vincent's death after y[e] Coynage was begun, thinking it both for the Princes & the Countrys Service & for y[e] Security of the Tyn Manufacture that the Assaying thereof should be perform'd by a Sworne Officer I recommended to y[e] Dep[ty] Assaym[aste]r as he had begun to goe through y[e] Coynages & discharge y[e] duty of Assaying y[e] Tyn w[th] y[e] utmost Skill & Care untill his Royall Highness signified his further pleasure w[th] respect to y[e] Assaym[rs] Office, and as I have been always watchfull for y[e] preservation of this branch of his Royall Highness's Revenue & likewise to keepe up the reputation of this Noble Commodety w[th] Success hitherto & haveing heard some complaints of y[e] badd quallety of Tyn lately sent abroad, I thought this was my Duty & hope S[r] it will meet yo[r] Approbation.

Assoon as I heard of this Demise I likewise judged it proper to write a Letter to M[r] John Johns (y[e] present Acting Mayor of Lostwithyell) who w[th] his Brother lately Deceased have kept y[e] Mayors Office of that Borrough betwixt them (sometimes alternately) for at least 20 y[rs] putting him in minde of some discourse wee had formerly in w[ch] They both promised me to devote them Selves to y[e] Princes Service for one Member at least. They haveing then promised one to M[r] V[incen]t but he assureing them y[e] interest he made was alsoe for y[e] Pr[ince of Wales] & useing Some further prevayling Arguments it was to little purpose to proceed any farther at that time w[th] those people of w[ch] I tooke y[e] liberty then to give y[r] Hon[r] an Acc[t] and as I judged this a proper Juncture to renew our correspondence I wrote him two lett[rs] on y[e] Subject from hence and presume to send you both his lett[rs] enclosed in answere to mine I dont perfectly know upon what foot y[e] Borrough of Lostwithyell stands at present whether theres any dispute at Law about y[e] Mayoralty nor whether any Measures are taken to engage this Borrough, but my zeale for his Royall Highnesses Service prompted me to goe thus farr w[ch] I hope will excuse my freedome & if herein I have yo[r] Approbation I shall esteeme myself happy as I shall at all times in executeing any of yo[r] Commands.

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S^r, I lately received a letter from M^r Nicholson Master of the Pewterr^rs Company full of Complaints of y^e badd quallety of y^e Tyn in generall of Ladiday [Lady-day] Coynage w^eh is very surprizeing since I never before heard of a whole Coynages Tyn complained of, & w^th his letter he sent me the Ma^r & Wardens Essays [assays] of 5^ps [*sic*] and 9^ps Tyn taken by them, which letter & accounts I have sent to M^r Cary fearing I have already given You too much troble & if it be thought convenient noe doubt M^r Nicholson will Attend any time & Explain himself further on this Complaint.

I shall only crave leave to add my humble Opinion that the Deputy Assaym^r (at least) should be a persone of Judgm^t in Mettals to be able to take a true Essay in Tyn especially & to be a man alsoe of Probity y^e honour of the Comodity & Security of the Tyn trade depending very much on a faithfull & skilfull discharge of the Duty of his Office.

All w^eh is most humbly Submitted to yo^r great Wisdome by " *etc.*

1727, June 18th. Horatio Walpole to George Tilson. Dated at Paris and unaddressed. Endorsed, in George Tilson's handwriting, under this date, " M^r Walpole—&r[eceive]d $\frac{11}{12}$ p Walton near Delder."

" Dear Sir—I hope this will find you safe over [the] water, & overtake you at the Hague, thô by what M^r Robinson tells me who arrived here last night, I am afraid his L^rdp will have been gone farther not intending to stay above two or three days there, whereas I had heard he would continue at least a week in Holland; especially at this juncture when the Pensionary is given over, and great intrigues are on foot for his successour, the accounts we have had here speak very favourable of M^r Slingerlandt, thô his frequent & violent indisposition by the gout may be a great objection to him; by the first safe conveyance lett me know how this great affair is like to goe.

The inclosed pacquet for L^rd Townshend is a sample of Cambrick, sent me privately from S^t Quintin being made of Scotch thread, this is an affair that should be managed w^th great caution & secrecy at present for fear of giving jealousy to our freinds here; and perhaps nothing should be hastily done in it at this juncture, the envy against our Commerce is butt too great already, I am y^rs most affec^ly &c.

H. WALPOLE."

1728, Feb. 12th. Robert Britiffe " To The Right Hon^ble the Lord Lynn att his house in Whitehall."

The writer is sending Court rolls and Surveys of the Manor of Shipdham.

1728, June 29th. Thomas Consett to Lord Wilmington. Dated in London and unaddessed.

" My Lord—A Year is not a Day to the happy but the unfortunate think every Minute a Day & every Day a Year. The Application of the latter Part of this Maxim approaches too near myself, & my Heart [is] so full of it, that I am not able to add more than that I am—My Lord—Your Lordship's most obedient humble serv^t.

THOMAS CONSETT."

1728, Augt. 30th. Edward Harrison to Lord Townshend. Dated in London and unaddressed.

. . . . " Grayham y^r Apothecary has been dangerously ill but I am told he is upon the recovery. We have no manner of news from abroad but they begin to talk at Paris, of returning all hands to the Congress in order to do business, and the French are terribly disappointed by the Queen's bringing another girl after such mighty preparations to celebrate the birth of a Dauphin" . . . .

1729, Jan. 14th. Robert Mann to the same. Unaddressed.
The writer has searched the books of Chelsea College and cannot find that Mr Gibbons has been on any pension list since 1717.

$17\frac{29}{30}$, Jan. 11th. Robert Daniel to the same. Dated at Brussels.
"My Lord—I intreat Your Lordship will have acceptable my most hearty wishes, that all manner of Blessings may attend Yr Lordsp during the Course of the New-year we are entring upon, & that Yr. Lordsp may long enjoy the Fruits of that great Work the establishing a general Peace, in the transacting of which Yr Lordsp has had so great a Share.
I beg leave to improve this opportunity to remind Yr Lp of my humble Request, to be considered for the 7 or 8 hundred Pounds I am the worse, since I am at the Pension & lost the Freedom of Postage. I have the greater hopes of Yr Lp's countenancing my Request, by that Your Lordship approved of it to the Earl of Chesterfield."

1730, April 20th. Robert Britiffe to the same. Unaddressed.
. . . . "I hope I shall be excused putting your Lordship in minde of a promise of giveing the place of Clerk of the Peace to my nephew Mr Britiffe upon the death of Mr Berney. I hear he was very ill the last week" . . . .

1730, Augt. 1st. A. Cracherode *to the same?*
About his Lordship's trusteeship under the Earl of Bradford's Will.

1730, Nov. 15th. Lord Hobart *to the same?* Dated at Blickling and unaddressed.
. . . . "I think myself very much obliged to you for so readily accepting of me I am not certain whether your Lordship intends to let the Furniture remain in the House if so I very readily agree to the Proposal of giving two hundred Pounds for it 'till Michaelmas next" . . . .

1731, April 24th. Edward Harrison to Lord Townshend. Unaddressed.
My Lord, I should not have been so long without enquiring after your Lordsps health if I had not mett with a new sort of work, that I little expected. No sooner had I finished my India labours for the season, and begun to promise my self some recess from business, but the rupture of the Woodwards where I have kept my Cash many years, came upon us like a thunder clap without any manner of warning and to the great surprize of all mankind. It was my particular misfortune to have paid in a great deal of mony in March most of which should have been paid away the 25th, and on the 24th they stoppt payment & shutt up shop.
Being the greatest Creditor in this unhappy affair, I could not think it prudent to refuse being one of the Assignees, to have an eye to my own concern and endeavour to save as much as possible out of the wreck. By what I have allready experienced, I flatter my self, that it will be well for me and all the concernd, that I did accept it, but it is a great addition to the other business I had upon my hands, and will cost me a great deal of time, and close application, the credit of the shop having been very extensive, in so much that I can already see we shall have the accounts of above six hundred people to settle, before any dividend can be made of the effects; and the best part of them are in English houses at Lisbon & Cadiz, but in secure hands for as farr as I can see at present, and upon the whole I believe there will be no great loss at last, tho it will require much time and patience to bring matters to a conclusion.

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We are the more surprizd at this bankruptcy because the men have allways livd close, and at no manner of expence more than absolutely necessary. They have had more business than all the Bankers in the Citty putt together. All the gold and silver imported and exported ever since the year 1720, has passed thro their hands, and thereby they must have been gainers of £4000 p^{r} ann^{m}, besides the proffit of a very great and constant circulation of Cash. It does not appear that they have ever drawn any sums of money out of the shop for their own particular account and benefit, nor that they have ever dealt for one thousand pounds in Stock of any kind. But tis plain they have been grossly abused & cheated by extravagant and knavish Servants, & have given a large credi to some of the Jews who have overtraded themselves, & cannot pay otherwise than by giving us their assignments of their goods at Lisbon and elsewhere, which we choose to take rather than pull them to pieces, and among them is the famous Pinhero in for £57000. He is the person that was negotiating a Loan with Kinski for the Emper^{rs} service some time before your Lord^{p} left us.

There is also one Paz a famous Jew gone off for a great sum of money, and thereby four or five considerable houses in France and Holland are undone, more will soon follow in France Spain & Italy if the Flota money is not deliver'd, and on reasonable terms, which I see little or no likelyhood off at present. As to our new Treaty, the Dutch are debating the Accessions, the French are mute, and we have no answer yett from Spain that I can learn. I have advice from M^{r} Tinker, by whom M^{r} Gore sent the diamonds, that he is well arrived at Porto Bello and hopes to find a good market for them at the approaching fair. From the E^{t} Indies we have no ship yett arrivd but two are daily expected. I thank God we are all in pretty good health at present, tho' the N.E^{t} winds have been very severe for six weeks, and done much mischief both to the fruit and corn; there begins to be a great demand from France for corn, and some ships Ladings are allready bought up for that market. I am afraid your old Servant Cap^{t} Cooper of the Townshend packet is lost, between Falmouth and the Corunna; Sam. Buckly and I shall be the greatest sufferers. However amidst these losses and disappointments (which I cant say sett quite so easy upon me as they would have done in my younger days) it will be great comfort to me to hear that your Lord^{p} enjoys good health in your retirement."

1731, June 9th. N.S., Hon. Charles Compton, British Consul-General in Portugal, to Lord Wilmington. Dated at Lisbon and unaddressed.

"My Lord,—It was no small satisfaction to me . . . . . to find that you approved of my Actions in the Affair of the Mediterranean Passes . . . . . we hear the Bill is past, that was depending in Parliament to make the forging such Passes felony which I hope will put a stop to the Counterfeiting any more. Your Lordship so kindly desires to hear as soon as M^{rs} Compton is delivered that I am under an indispensable obligation to acquaint you by this first opportunity that she was brought to bed of a Girl the fourth Instant, and also to return my sincere thanks for the Honour you do us in standing God-Father to this new born Child . . . . . I am with the greatest Respect My Lord, Your Lordships most Dutyfull Nephew & most Obed^{t} humble Servant CHA: COMPTON."

1731, July 3rd. Edward Harrison to Lord Townshend.

"My Lord,—I coud not bring my self to trouble you upon the loss of my grandson Dear Neddy [Townshend] having ever since been under

a terrible suspence with respect to [his brother] George's safety, till yesterday when to the great comfort of us all the Doctors agreed to pronounce him out of danger. I make no doubt but L^d^ Lynn has constantly advisd your Lords^p^ of what has passed, I have not dared to venture into the house, during this calamity, for fear of my daughter [Lady Lynn] . . . . I have not been wanting in making your compliments to M^r^ Gore. Our last letters from Portobello gave hopes of a good market [for your diamonds] and I wish may go well with Spain till we get clear of them and if they catch me again in their corn I will give them leave to pound me. Till we give them up our annuall ship, and some other useless things we shall never be well with them for a year together" . . . .

1732, Jan. 12th N.S. Hon. Charles Compton to Lord Wilmington. Dated at Lisbon and unaddressed.

. . . . . "Our chief talk here, is upon the gold and great Quantity of Diamonds the last Rio Fleet hath brought; on the arrival of which, the King of Portugal under pretence of discovering who had brought Gold in a clandestine manner, seized all the letters that came by it, & ordered them to be opened, which put the People of Business in great fear; those who had run any gold were ordered to deliver it up or to say to whom it was sold, or go to Prison; A Method likewise was taken in Relation to Diamonds, all that came in Letters, of which tis said there was a vast quantity, were seized, & the letters after some time sent to the several Persons to whom they belonged. But as there is no Law against importing of Diamonds less severity was used for the discovery of them. By this method the King has got into his own Coffers almost all the Gold that was run, no less than 2880 Pounds Weight & a great part of the Diamonds that came in the Fleet, & it is not yet determined how the Proprietors of either are to be treated. The Penalty of running Gold is very great, Confiscation with Banishment or the Gallies, & the temptation to it is also great, the King's Quinta & Duty of Coinage was before last year upwards of 26 p. Cent., but now by a New Law it is reduced to about 20 p^r^ Cent. I have by this Post wrote to the Duke of Newcastle more particularly on the affair of Diamonds, & I beg you will give me leave to lay the same thoughts before your Lordship, which are as follows—as the Increase of Diamonds from the Braziles is a growing Trade I conceive the Duty in England upon rough Diamonds may prove in time a disadvantage to the Nation. If a duty was paid only on cut Diamonds imported, it might not be amiss; but to lay a Duty upon rough stones, the greatest part of which are sent abroad after they are cut seems to be discouraging a trade which leaves a great deal of Profit behind it. The Price of Cutting of Diamonds I am well informed is one with another twenty shillings a Carrat; a hundred thousand Carrats therefore cut in England, will leave in England a hundred thousand Pounds, & this Quantity from our best advices may at least be reckoned will come yearly from the Brazile Mines. I include not in this Computation Freight & Commission, which are no inconsiderable Articles. While Diamonds came only from India & the Trade were solely or chiefly in our own Hands, there could be no ill Effect in laying a duty upon them, but since the Discovery of other Mines, the Case is quite altered, & it is easy to foresee that People will prefer those Places in Europe, where no Duty is paid, & where there is no Risque of Seizures. England has at present the Reputation of Cutting Diamonds better than any other Nation perhaps it might be right to preserve the Advantage it has gained; for doubtless in a little time the Number of Diamond Cutters will encrease;

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& if greater Encouragement be given in France, Holland & other Places, it is reasonable to believe that Workmen who follow Encouragement, will soon appear, & who may arrive in time to as great a Perfection as those in England. Besides the Duty on Diamonds is small, and as they are easily run, I am apt to conclude his Majesty reaps very little Benefit from it, nothing I imagine in proportion to the Disadvantage the Continuance of this Duty may prove to the Nation. I have submitted this to his Grace's better Judgement as I do now to your Lordship's, whether the Affair is worth the Consideration of a British Parliament. I cannot conclude without offering M^rs^ Comptons most humble Duty to your Lordship."

1733, Jan. 21st. John Waple to Lord Townshend. Dated at Symmonds Inn and unaddressed.

. . . . "Mrs. Harrison writes me word that her Broker acquaints her that some small matter might be made of York Stock if so yo^r^ Lordship will please to consider whether it may not be advisable to part with it." . . . . .

1733, Sept. 29th. Charles Bridgeman to Lord *Townshend?* Dated in London and unaddressed.

"My Lord,—Just after Your Lord^p^ spoke to me at Hamp[ton] Court on Sunday last, my good Friend & Patron orderd me to desire my Cosin Bridgeman not to engage his Vote, & this was the whole of his order at that time: I was since down with my Cosin at Hartford, & he very kindly promis'd me he would not; While I was with him, he told me that S^r^ Tho^s^ Clark & Your Lord^p^ were in the same intention of nominating a second Candidate [for the borough of Hertford], which I was glad to hear, hoping it was what my Patron meant, but as it was not then certain to me, I could request my Cousin no farther. Yesterday I attended my Patron at Hamp[ton] Co^t^ and acquainted him with what I had done, and likewise that I found Your Lord^p^ & S^r^ Thomas joyn'd in nominating M^r^ Braccy [Nathaniel Brassey], he was pleased to say that whatever Your Lord^p^ & S^r^ Thomas Clark did, he should approve; this I was glad to hear, & it occasions this Letter to Your Lord^p^, not doubting but the great regard my Cosin has for him & You will induce him to declare his other vote, for the Person You recommend . . .

P.S. I have acquainted him I have wrote to Your Lord^p^. If there is occasion for a Letter to me please to direct it to my house in Broadstreet near Poland Street S. James's, London."

1733, Nov. 27th. Earl of Gainsborough to Lord Townshend. Dated at Exton and unaddressed.

Asking that "Walgrave, or Symons the late Deputy" to Spencer the Post master at Stamford may be appointed to succeed the latter who has been dismissed for negligence and insolence. "There is a report that one Bletsoe, a Bonesetter, is designed by Lord Lovell [the Post Master General] at y^e^ intercession of M^r^ Cust, for y^e^ office in case Spencer is remov'd: But if he is put in y^e^ whole Town of Stamford will be in an Uproar, & I shall take it extreamly ill that Cust sh^d^ be indulg'd in his Request for a noisy, bullying Fellow, hated by all y^e^ Town, & I be deny'd in mine for one out of 2 Men who have good Characters . . . . . M^r^ Goodhall, a Friend of mine, is one prick'd [for sheriff] for this next Year. He realy has not 6 pounds a year in the County, & has begg'd of me to get him excus'd" . . . .

1733, Dec. 24th. Robert Britiffe to the same. Unaddressed.

"My Lord,—I was favoured with your Lordship's & tooke an opportunity to write to M^r^ Lucass who is concerned for M^r^ Beagham in his

affaires, that he w[d] pay the Rents due or else w[d] lett M[r] Beagham who lives in London know that if the money is not paid within a Month he must expect to meet with trouble upon that omission.

I am a stranger to the Gentelmen in this County or City of Norwich who have a Right to vote for Members of Parliament for the University. I spoke to Capt. Scottowe, who hath a Son ('tho removed from Cambridge) [who] hath a Vote, to send to him & engage him for M[r] Townshend & not to engage his second Vote att present, D[r] Fowle who is Brother to Commissioner [John] Fowle of the Excise Office, hath a Vote. I spoke to him yesterday—he said he knew six more who he hoped to engage. M[r] Townshend had sent to him he told me he had sent two Letters to him & never rec[d] any Answer of either, which I find gave him some uneassiness. I shall take care to use my Interest as farr as I can upon this occassion. If L[d] W[inchilse]y will not allow his Brother [M[r] Edward Finch-Hatton] to declare to joyne or not M[r] [Thomas] Townshend sh[d] come to some resolution in what manner to act, for I apprehend itt may be difficult to prevaile upon persons to suspend their second Vote.

Itt seemeth to be the opinion of our Freinds that wee stand well in this County 'tho I beleive there never was soe much paines taken upon an Election, or Arts & Insinuations made use of to prevaile upon the Freeholders of all denominations, as hath been used by S[r] E[dmand] B[acon] & his Freinds they are indefatigable & no Costs spared, our Freinds are also industriouse, I had M[r] Lucass of Shipdham with me yesterday who I have att last brought to declare for us & to give me leave to make use of his name & declare he is soe. I have been several times attempting itt, but c[d] not prevaile upon him to declare before. He was with S[r] R[obert] W[alpole] when in Norfolke, but I am told gave some hopes that [he] w[d] not directly promise. He hath now assured me of his Vote & interest which I hope may bring us att least twenty Votes, w[ch] w[d] have been against us. He himself was always in a different Interest. He is an Attorny, but I am satisfyed he hath more than 1000*l.* per Ann. I begg [you] will excuse the length of this.

Ro: Britiffe."

173$\frac{3}{4}$, Jan. 6th. The Hon. Augustus Townshend to "Lord Lynn at his house in Duke Street near S[t] James square London." Dated at Madras.

. . "I have made a very bad Voyage but I hope I have improv'd myself so much as to make it up to me for you no they are both to my own advantage I hope my dear sister is well & all nephews as is

Your most affectionate
Brother
A. Townshend."

1734, July 6th. Robert Britiffe to Lord Townshend.

The writer does not approve the deed sent by M[r] Amyas for Lord Townshend's purchase from M[r] Cotton of an estate at Honingham, but has prepared an Article to answer his Lordship's design.

1734, Oct. 6th. Thomas Minors "To the Right Hon[ble] The Lord Lynne at Denham." Dated in London, at the sign of the Vine in Lombard Street.

"My Lord—I think it my Duty humbly to acquaint your Lordship of the Death of M[r] [Charles] Shales, who was principally concerned in the Execution of the Office of his Maj[ties] Goldsmith, to which Office I was admitted & sworn in by Your Lordp[s] Appointment: Mr Shales dyed the 5th inst of a Dropsy, and was 73 Years Old. And as by Mr.

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Shales Death the Execution of my said Office is devolved wholly upon me in joint partnership with Miss Mary Shales (Mr Shales Daughter) I take this Opportunity till I can have the honour of waiting upon Your Lordship in Person, to beg the Continuance of your Lordps Protection."

173⅘, Jan. 19th. Thomas Eyre, of the East India Company's Service, to Lord Wilmington. Dated at Fort St David.

. . . . . "the General Notion of the former flourishing Condition of Business in the Indies is still so strongly retain'd in England and with so little reason, that the sending a Writer out is reckond a mighty Boon, thô in fact (pardon Sir the freedom of Expression) it is but an Errant Phantasma and he would go barefoot for what he could do for himself without the help of some Patron or Friend to assist him for the few first years of his time here, and it is much the same in proportion to the Degree of the higher Stations" . . . .

1735, Sept. 8th. Charles Townshend to Lord Lynn. In a child's handwriting.

Dear Papa,

I hope you are well and my mamma and I hope that Suffolk as agreed with my mamma and you and Mrs dinely. I hope we shall have the pleasure of seeing you all down here if you have any time to spare we received a couple of cakes a sunday last pray send us down a suit of cloes for we want some sadly. I left my grandmamma and my sister and mis wastel in very good health; pray give my duty to my mamma and thank her and mrs dinely for their kind letters.

I am your most
obedient son C : Tow :"

1736, April 13th. Sir William Billers to Mrs Harrison "att her house in Cavendish Square." Dated in Cheapside.

To ask, on behalf of Capt. Tolson and himself, that Mrs Harrison will weigh off the next day the Rattans she had sold to them at 45 shillings for two hundred and a half weight wch is computed at 1000 rattans.

173⅚, Feb. 24th. Thomas Lowndes to Lord Townshend. Dated at Whitehall.

"My Lord

Your Lordship may remember when You was Secry of State that I carryed through the Carolina contract by your Lordps Countenance without giving your Lordp any trouble. For I never once waited upon You.

It is now in my power to shew your Lordp and the rest of the Noblemen and Gentlemen of Norfolk how to keep your Tenants from being imposed upon by the Butter Factors without laying any restraint upon Trade. What I have to offer is of the greatest Consequence to your own and your Neighbouring Counties; I mean this as a small return of Gratitude. For I am with the greatest respect" *etc.*

1737, June 9th. John Amyell to Lord *Townshend*? Unaddressed.

The writer expects Mr Branthwayt will perfect certain conveyances when he is in town.

1737, Aug. 2nd. Edward Weston to Lord Townshend. Dated at Whitehall and unaddressed.

The writer encloses a copy of his letter to Mr. Scottowe and will forward the latter's answer.

1737, Nov. 17th. Robert Parker "To The Worshipfull Alderman Harvey of Norwich." Dated at Comenda Fort on the coast of Guinea.

"Sr—I sende you a sample of Cotton the grouth of this Cuntry, spun by the Natives on long Powles, as they walke up and down the Fields, it may be had I believe in considerable quantiteys, I desire the Favour of you to advise if it may not be useful in some part of your Manufactur and the just Value of it. An other thing is worth your notice, the large quantity of Says, Persetts, Long Ells, &c. that comes upon this coast to severall Thousand pound p Ann, are most of them caried up into the Cuntry some Thousand some Fifteen Hundred Miles, th'are take a Peices and unwove, and again made into Cloath of thier own devising, I purpose if possible to sende you a Sample of the Negroes Ingenuity, if an Opertunity offers before the Ship sailes, Youll be surprised at an other thing, that out of a Hundred or a Hundred and Fifty thousand Pounds worth of Cloaths of all soarts that anually comes upon this Coast, how, they should be consumed amongst a People that never wears either Cap Coat or Breches, nor make use of any in their Household Furniture, all that prodigious Stock of Goods is consumed, except what they take a peices, as I observed before, in having fine Cloaths of all the different soarts, about two Ells long wch they weare about their Wasts, and lye in a Nights, their riches seames to concist in that, some has Ten to Fifteen apeice of such Cloathes and then the Capushears, as they are called or properly our Cuntry Justices, they have from Ten to Twenty and some Fifty to a Hundred and Fifty Wives & Concubines, these must all have Dashees or Presents of Cloaths, and then their Kings exceeds Solomon, I wont say in Wisdom, but in Wives & Concubines, and they must be all supplyed wth Store of fine Cloaths, the demand some time is so great that if a Ship of a Hundred Tun was loaded, wth what pleases them, wch I really beleiv might all be furnisht out of your Citty, such a considerable Loading might, I say at some times be sold off in three or four Days, and pay'd for in the finest of Gould, or that wch is as good Eliphants Teeth, without being conserned in Slaves. You would do well to wright to some Friende in London to get an abstract of Ten or Twenty Guinea Voyages from the Debentures then youll se what Species of Goods are usually sent upon this Coast. There is a Vast Number I know of Chiloas Gingams Cuttances Bombay Stuff Teersuckers Cherryderreys Chints Aligars Celampees &c.; of all East Indey goods I am verey well assured that most of all these might be either imitated or some thing in lew [lieu] sent from you to supply the place wch would set to worke a vast number of Hands, better that our own Cuntry People should earne moneys that give such incouragment to the Chines [Chinese] & Indians.

As I remember when Sr Robert Walpole was at Norwich in 1738 by an Invitation from your worthy Bodey he made a Speach which was after printed wherein among other things at the conclusion he assures your worthy Bodey he will make it his Studey to promote the Trade and Manufacture of Your Great Citty, I know him to be a Gentlmn of so much Honour that he onely wanted an Opertunity and now one will be flung into his Hands, he was so good to me at my first asking wch was but three days after I landed from Georgia & Carolina in September was Twelve Munth, to recomende me to be principall Agent at Gambia, the African Directors paid me a great deale of respect upon that Acct and offered me to my Choice either that or Widaw, another place upon this Coast, but upon inquiry boath them places being unholsom, and the Compy as usuell incisting upon [my] buying up so much of their Stock wch at that time did not concist wth my Pocket

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having layed out severall hundred Pounds in Georgia in erecting Saw Mills and brought them to great Perfection, w^ch^ was as fine Cut as ever any Wainscott sawn in Holland, samples of w^ch^ I sent to Parisburg, Savana, and Charles Towne and some to the Trustees in London, after I had brought my Works to that Perfection that the Mills w^th^ a little addition would have earnt me a Thousand Pound or Twelve Hundred Pound Sterling p Ann, I was by the Violence of that Government, drove from my Workes, by three armed boats sent up purposely to destroy them. I came to England hoping redress from the Trustees, but to their great Honour and Justice they paid me never a Farthing, the Truth of it is I promised the poore deluded People there to set their Oppressions in a faire Light, as I did, and tould S^r^ Robert Walpole at my first interview I would do it at the Hazard of my Life, these were the reasons why I had not money to purchase the Comp^y^ Stock.

If my Thoughts should be approved off then I am perswaded if you aske S^r^ Robert Walpole to recomende me to be one of the Principalls of this place in the roome of M^r^ Esson deceiced, it may easiley be dun. it will then put it into my Power effectually to serve you and take all Opertunitcys of advising you from time to time what may advantage the true Interest & Trade of the Citty of Norwich, please to let me have your thoughts, in duplicates for feare of miscariage directed to me to the Care of my Wife M^rs^ Eliz. Parker in Lynn."

1738, June 22nd. A. Windham to *Charles* 3^rd^ *Viscount Townshend?* Dated in "Lester Street" and unaddressed.

. . . . "Madam Woolmoden [Valmoden] is in Pall Mall w^th^ her Husband, but is at Kensington several hours in the day: She has fine black eyes, & brown hair, and very well shap'd; not tall, nor low, has no fine features, but very agreeable in the main. She appears at the drawing-room like one that has been used to the courts of Princes. It is not doubted but that she will soon have an Apartm^t^ at Kensington.

It is not known where Admiral Haddock is gone, whether to the Straits, or to the W. Indies.

Lord Hardwick has lent M^r^ Erle of Heydon 16,000^li^ at 3 & ½ per cent: and I heard yesterday of a Gentlemen who has borrowed money on the S[outh] S[ea] Annuity at 2 & ½.

I was on Monday at L^d^ Bolingbrook's Country House. They expect^d^ him there every day: and the News of this day speak of his coming: tho' I could see no preparation in the Kitchen for it: the House & Estate is now upon sale: for w^ch^ reason I suppose the Gardens are quite neglected.

Your Lord^ps^ is scheming so for the good of the Country, that all Norfolk men are full of your praise."

1740, March 26th. Rev. Edward Francklin to Lord Townshend. Dated at Rainham and unaddressed.

"My Lord—I had answered your Lordship's most kind Letter before this, but did not return from Wisbech till last Saturday, having been desired to preach the Assize Sermon at Bedford. And it being so near Lady Day I was willing to defer writing two posts longer that I might send your Lordship a Receit in part of a year's Composition, which I do with the utmost gratitude and thankfulness. M^r^ Case has not been yet at leisure to examin with me the Writings relating to Rainham Livings, but as soon as he can spare a Day I shall be ready. Your Lordship's Commands with regard to the present Representatives I shall most diligently and zealously perform, and I hope your Lordship

will not fail of the desired success. I have nothing material to write about the present Opposition being so lately return'd into Norffolk, but only that at Wisbech enquiry has been made for saleable Estates of small value in this County and one is already bought at the price of Fourscore Guineas by a person who is known not to be able of himself to purchase. Whatever I shall be assured of with respect to this Affair that may deserve your Lordship's knowledge I shall take care faithfully to transmitt, and what may lye in my Power in this or any other Way to serve your Lordship I shall take the highest Pleasure in thereby testifying how much I am *etc.*

Edw^d^ Francklin.

[P.S.] I hear that Young M^r^ Horace Walpole is to be joyned with M^r^ Thomas Townshend for the University of Cambridge next Election."

1740, Nov. 2nd. George Harrison to Lord Townshend. Dated at Balls and unaddressed.

". . . . I am to see M^r^ Glinister here on Wensday which will enable me to give a more perfect account of his success in obeying your Lordships Comands."

1741, March 27th. Hon. Horatio Townshend to Lord Wilmington. Dated at New Ormond Street and unaddressed.

About the heavy discount on French bills.

1741, May 9th. Sir John Hynde Cotton to *the same?* Dated at Madingley and unaddressed.

Thanking his Lordship for espousing the cause of the writer's son in the Cambridgeshire election.

[P.S.]. . . . . "my Marlbro' Election kept me a few days too long."

1742, April 1st. Lord Lymington *to the same?*

A letter of compliments.

1742, May 22nd. Hon. George Hervey, afterwards Earl of Bristol, to Lady Townshend. Dated at Ickworth and unaddressed.

"Madam,—I am very sorry to find by a letter from Lord Lincoln, that after your Lordship had done me the honor to write to me, the post had done me the favor to loose it together with his, what a disagreeable *miscarriage*, how unkind an *abortion!* I should have thought that these things only cou'd have happened to M^rs^ B——l. Are you not surprized, Madam, how I came to learn these technical words? I heard them but today. Your Ladyship's friend M^rs^ Eldred has taken no notice of us since we came into the country, but we have had the honor of two or three Aldermen with their *Ladys* & *Misses*. I beg if you hear of any Camp there is to be in England, or of any new regiments that are to go abroad, you wou'd be so good as to let me know, for else these are my quarters, & you will find my calculation about my staying in the country too true; for tho' I was told when first I came down, I was only to be here ten days or a fortnight, yet now that time is expired there is no probability of my going to town. Has your Ladyship got your house in the country? I shall grow so rich during my retreat, that if the widow insists on ten additional Guineas, you may draw for it from my Banquers at Bury. May I enquire how Lord John does? It is relatively to you that I am sollicitous about his health, since I remember some very gloomy days in Grosvenor-street on his account. Lord Bristol often drinks your health to me, which is seconded with infinite pleasure by me, my poor *flirtation* is never included; you accused me Madam, of having a *violent passion*, the fact I own tho' not the person to whom it was

apply'd, it was they who did apply who cou'd lay the chief claim to that, & to the entire esteem, of Madam

Your Ladyship's
Most obedient humble Servant,
G. HERVEY."

1742, Aug. 12th. Hon. George Compton to the Earl of Northampton. Dated in London and unaddressed.
A business letter.

1742, Augt. 19th. Lord Hervey to Lady Townshend. Dated at Ickworth Park, and unaddressed.

"Madam—The last Post (the most welcome Messenger that ever arriv'd at Ickworth) brought me the Honor of your Lady^sp Letter; & tho it is impossible for any Body to be more obliged & pleased than I was with the Favor of so agreable a Distinction, yet it was no small Allay to that Pleasure, to feel the Severity, as well as Politeness of your Reproach, in condescending to thank me for giving, what I ought to have pay'd my humblest & warmest Acknowledgments to You for your Indulgence in receiving: since I am very sensible when you allow the Copy a Place in your House, you confer an Honor upon it, equal to the Pleasure you give the Original, when you admit him there.

If there was a Dearth of Talk (too often mistaken for Conversation) in the Party you mention, I think a more proper Addition could not have been made to it, than that you tell me of, since as far as the bare Evacuation of Words can contribute to make such Partys what they call *go off well*, I will stand Godfather to all their Lungs, & would as soon answer for Articulation flowing constantly through the Channels of those Mouths as I would for Water in the Channel of the Thames.

I am very sorry to hear poor Winnington has in reality been downright ill, & am sure the Symptoms must have been very strong when your Infidelity on that Chapter could be converted into Faith: but if I was in his Place I could never forgive your drawing any Parallel between him & the Man with whom you coupled him on this Occasion, since I think Nature has made as full as great a Difference in the Furniture of the Insides of their Heads, as I dare say the Faces of their Wives will do in the Ornament of the Outsides.

I had some thoughts once of sending this Letter to my Servants in London, with Orders to have it smoak'd like a Westphalia-Ham, in a London Chimney, before it was presented to Your Lady^sp, knowing how little Chance it must have to be well received when you reflect it is the uncorrected Produce of the intolerable Rusticity that must reign threescore miles from London; but upon second Thoughts fearing no Quarentine would be deemed by Your Lady^sp sufficient to purge it of such a Plague, I laid this Project aside, resolving to lose no time in assuring you with how much gratitude warmth & Truth I am—Madam

Your Lady^sp's
Most obliged & most obedient
humble Servant
HERVEY."

[No date.] From the same to the same. Dated "Tuesday morning" and unaddressed.

"Your Lady^sp does my Taste great Honor to think it worth consulting in any thing, & a very undeserv'd one if you let it be any Guide to your's with regard to what I now send back to you. As far as my Plate-Skill goes I think them very pretty, but as uselessly pretty

as the Face of a virtuous Beauty or the Head of an injudicious Wit. I call'd at your Door on Sunday Morning but had not the good Fortune to find you, & by the Equipage I saw at the Door should have fear'd you were in danger of the Ill-Fortune of going somewhere into the Country farther than half-Way to Knightsbridge, had I not luckyly recollected that *One Flesh* may sometimes resemble the double Man Odmar talks of in the Indian Emperor, when he says *one half lay upon the Ground, the other ran away:* which half I would have you resemble I dare not suggest, but firmly believe you will guess right. I am—
Madam
Your Lady$^{sp's}$
Most obedient humble Servant,
HERVEY."

1742, Dec. 14th. A letter addressed to "Hugh Cholmley Esq., at the Dial House, St. James's Place, London," from certain inhabitants of Whitby, Yorks. Signed by Joseph Holt, Peter Barker, Miles Breckon, Alderman Boulby, Thomas Milner, John Yeoman, Robert Robson, William Coverdale, and John Rymer :—

"Sir—Finding ourselves under a necessity to apply to Parliament for redress in the unhappy affair of the Bonds entered into by us and many others with the Crimps to his Majesty for the Duties on Coals at the Port of London.

Wee take the Freedom to give you the trouble of a Copy of our Petition on the other side drawn in London and to inform you it has been signed by Persons concern'd at Yarmouth and Scarbro and by all here and that it is sent to Sunderland and Newcastle from whence we expect it will soon be sent up to be presented to the House.

And therefore wee begg leave S^{r} to desire y^{ull} be pleased to favour us with your Interest therein, and to excuse this trouble."

1743, Augt. 8th. Lord Townshend to ——. A Draft, unaddressed. . . . . "I find by M^{r} De Grey's letter that he is in an infirm state of health." . . . . .

1743, Sept. 3rd. Lord Hobart to Lord *Townshend?* Unaddressed. The writer will be glad to rent his Lordship's house for a year.

1745, Sept. 1st. Hon. Charles Townshend to Lord Townshend. Dated at Scarborough and unaddressed.

. . . . "my want of health arises I believe more from natural infirmities than any uneasiness of mind . . . . . but I am convinced I often suffer illnesses which have no other source, than a constitutional weakness of body."

1746, May 15th. Lord Godolphin to the same. Dated at St. James's. Giving his Lordship notice to pay in future 4 per cent., instead of 3½ per cent. upon the £7000 he has borrowed for the writer on mortgage, or else to repay the loan on Nov^{r} 18th.

"The money above mentioned . . . . vested in me in trust for my L^{dy} Sunderland" . . . . .

1746, July 2nd. O.S. Henry Nisbet to ——. Dated at Terhuyden Camp and unaddressed.

"Hurry & Confusion which is the Prologue to a Camp hindered me for informing you sooner of my safe Arrivall in Holland which is of all countries the most inhospitable & affords the greater Scope for Sentiment when I consider the species of the people we are to fight for.

Yesterday we were reviewed by our grey headed Marshall [Prince Charles of Lorraine] who it seems only waited for us to strike his Blow for we expect to march in a day or two having this day received bread

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& forrage for six days. The French have abandon'd Antwerp leaving four thousand men in the Citadell which some People imagine we shall besiege, but if I may be allowed to anticipate the Maneuvre of a great Generall I shou'd think we wou'd goe upon the Maese for two reasons, first the deficiency of forrage we shou'd find in the Pais reconquis, second the facility of joining the Austrian reinforcement that has been at Venlo for some time past.

On the other side you will find an accurate account of our strength having rode round the whole Army this morning and taken down the number of Squadrons & Battalions it consists of.

I intend tomorrow to goe to Hogstraten there to see the Pandours & Hussars. As soon as we join the Imperialists we shall have a Line of Battle which I will send you of my own Drawing.

My Compliments to all sentimental People. You know how few they are.—I am.—Y^r aff^te Friend &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

HEN. NISBET.

Batts^s 70.		Squad^s 154.	
Austrians - - -	30	Austrians - - -	70
English - - -	04	English - - -	09
Han[overian]s - -	16	Han^rs - - -	26
Hessians - - -	06	Hessians - - -	08
Dutch - - -	14	Dutch - -	41
Totall -	70	Totall -	154

exclusive of the 20,000 Imperialists."

1746, Sept. 30. General John Campbell (afterwards Duke of Argyll, to Lady Townshend. Dated at Inverary.

My dear Lady Townshend. It is high time that I should in private life follow the example of some of His Majesty's rebellious subjects who have come in and surrender'd to the Royal Mercey hoping forgiveness.

You know that some time after the loss of my late Mistress I put myself under your wing as my Queen ; as to you my Princess I own but one crime, that of Omission, yet, to so good, so kind a friend, even that calls alowd and demands asking pardon and forgiveness, I ask it, I expect it, and considering (as I think I wrote your Fatt friend and Neighbour [? Sir Robert Walpole.]—) the Crime carried with it its own punishment by being so long deprived of a most agreeable Correspondence, I hope for the best.

When I told your Ladyship that I have wrote more for these last ten Months by-past than any Clerk in Office you'll tell me it is condemning my self, I deny it, I was not pleasing my self which would not have been the Case had I been writing to you ; In short since I left London and arrived in this Country I can not say that I have had one agreeable or pleasant Moment, Nothing but hurry and anxiety of minde; excessive fatigue, together with a great deal of bad health. And since I return'd here from my Island expedition most'ly confined to the House and so worn' out that I begin to think of another world, I wish it was Whitehall. But before I leav this, Christian like, I desire once more to be forgiven by my friends, and doe most frankly forgive my Enemys, I have t'is true had some revenge off them, and may say that in my Turn I gave them (as they did me) no small trouble and I think did some good to the cause I was engag'd in, But I must, I will have done with my self, but never with you; for in truth I am with the utmost

Sincerity, affection and esteem Dear Lady Townshend's most obedient &c. &c.

JOHN CAMPBELL.

P.S.--I rejoyce with you, pray tell me if Miss Townshend is as handsome as ever after that dangerous but natural operation the small-pox? Is Mr. Townshend as much in love with yon as when I left him? and lastly is his father jealous of him? I can't say but I am.

I condole with you for the loss of a friend, make my Complements to those you chuse to see in private at White-Hall particularly Lady Sophia T: and our Missie; tell her I must and will kiss her when meet,—but very gently.

Put Lord Baltimore in mind of me, I love him as I hope he does me, ask him who knows it, If at my first setting out I had not a very pretty Jaunt from Portsmouth by Sea to this Country.

The Expedition I undertook in Quest of the Younger Adventurer. Round and through what is call'd the long Island (for I visitted, landed, and marcht through most of them as well as the Isle of Skie, to wich place I traced him) is some what curious, You will further tell his Lordship that I look't inn at S^{t} Kilda which in the Map is lay'd down to be 20 Leagues to the Westward of the Harris and North Uist, but I think it is not so much. From all which if he is not nervous he can give your Ladyship some notion of the Navigation. Pray tell him likewise that I was so happy as to meet with a most agreeable Complaisant Commodore who not only enter'd heartily into my Schemes but gave me full powers so as that I was in effect a kind of Lord Admiral.

After communicating to Commodore Smith my Intelligence; what I intended, and that I desired only the Furnace Sloop and a Folkstone Cutter (he had with him) together with the arm'd Wherries I had fitted out before his Arrival. He consented and approved of my Plan, But like himself (a most Judicious Sensible Humane Man) told me that it was not much out of his way and that he must attend me with two 40 Gun Ships to take care I was not pick't up by a French Privateer, In short he was Zealous and like a father to me, ply'd off and on S^{t} Kilda till the Search was made. And gave Orders that any of the 20 Gun Ships I mett at Sea should be at my disposal, and sent me such Provisions as by the Returns from the Sloop and Cutter be found necessary. I mention all these particulars only to shew Lord Baltimore that Sea, and Land Officers who have nothing but the Service at Heart may be brought to agree; And I must further observe that there was not a Captain or Commander upon this Station that made the least Difficulty in taking their Orders from me.

Having forgott myself, fancying I was talking to you this P^{t} S^{t} has swel'd beyond the Bounds of a letter, so that I must have done—and leav it to another opportunity off giving you and his Lordship some further Account of this last forementioned Expedition in which I had very near succeeded. As a proof of which I hereto add what Captain O'Niel who was taken prisoner by one of my Parties and sent to the Earl of Abermarle setts forth in His Declaration or rather Examination, I have it under his own hand and you shall see it. "The Prince [Charles Edward] and O'Neil went to the Hills and stay'd there all night, after which we heard that General Campbell was at Bernera so that wee were then surrounded with Forcess and was at a loss what to do, Wee mett a Younge Lady one Miss [Flora] M^{c}Donald. Capt^{n} O'Neil advised the Younge Lady to assist the P. in making his Escape to the Isle of Skie, which she at first refused, but by Force of Argu-

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ments and telling her that the Prince should be in Women's Dress she at last consented; she parted with us and desired we should stay at Corrodale till we should hear from her, which we did for two Days without hearing from our Younge Ladye; this made the P. very uneasy thinking she could not performe her promise, so that at last he determin'd to send O'Neil to General Campbell to let him know he would surrender himself Prisoner, But while in this thought a Message came from the Younge Lady desiring us to come to the Point of Rusnith [Roseneath] where she wonld wait [for] us."

The Younge Lady, the Lady Clanronald and all concern'd in the escape are sent Prisoners to London. I can not but say I have a great deal of Compassion for the Younge Lady, she told me that she would have in like manner assisted me or any one in Distress. Adieu Adieu Dear Lady Townshend.

My Compts to the lively Mr Townshend.

If your Ladyship has any Commands for me to direct to Edinburgh.

You have spoild [my son] Frederick he gives himself airs and won't write to me, I have some thoughts of forbidding him White-Hall as a punishment."

1747, June 5th. Jasper Bull to Lord Townshend. Dated at the New River Office and unaddressed.

Mentions Lord Townshend's dividends on a half share: Xmas 1745, £50. 11s.; Midsr 1746, £52. 11s.; Xmas 1746, £47. 11s.; and Midsr 1747, £65. 3s. 7d.

1747, June 16th. Horatio Walpole to the same. Dated at the Cockpitt and unaddressed.

. . . "I learn by other good accounts that the compromise in choosing Mr Armine [Woodhouse] & your son [George—to represent Norfolk in Parliament] will certainly take place . . . . . I sett out for Woolterton on Fryday early, & purpose if my infirmity will permitt, to be there on Sunday.

The Parliament certainly breaks up tomorrow, will be dissolved by Proclamation, and the Writs will bear teste on Monday next."

1748, June 2nd. Hon. Charles Townshend to Lord Townshend Dated in Jermyn Street.

. . . . "The illness of which I complained in my last, is entirely removed . . . . . I congratulate you upon the revolution in the corporation of the Fens & upon the change of measures which the Duke of Bedford has declared shall follow from it. Lord Duplin tells me has not only turned out the old officers, but that he has openly professt a design of amicably & resolutely carrying into execution that plan for the interest of all partys which you and others have been so long contending for . . . . . Roger is in great health and desires me to present his duty to you. My love waits upon my sister."

This letter bears an endorsement "This Letter is dated the 2 July 1748 it ought to have been dated June the 2d 1748.—My son Charles' letter to me."

1748, [June] 19th. The same to the same. Dated "Sunday the 19th 1748" and endorsed "This letter was wrote in the summer 1748."

"I am sorry I can not begin this letter with a report of the Bishop of Salisbury's answer to your Solicitation [on my behalf] . . . .

Since I wrote last I saw Mr Bacon who heard the same account from Ld Dupplin that I gave you of the late changes of administration in the Fens . . . . .

I have hitherto been kept in London or rather from my journey to Scarboro' by Solicitations from Yarmo[uth] for Mr Morton & others, which are material on account of the persons desiring them . . . . . in the next week I shall set forth . . . . . I have been to see Sr W. Calvert, my Uncle Tho: Townshend, Mr Cornwallis, Mr Pointz & my Aunt Molly at their several houses in the country . . . . .

I have lodged in Craven Street since I left your house because I was not willing to hire new lodgings for so short a time" . . . .

1748, July 15th, N.S. Hon. George Townshend to the same. Dated at Endhoven.

. . . . . "however dissadvantageously my presence has stolen by under the shade of Silence & the Cloud of Awe, yet that I am known enough to you to bid myself assert, & to persuade myself I shall be behind when I do myself the Justice to assure your Lordship that no Son whose Interest whose success in every View, & whose opportunity of gratifying every Desire depended entirely on the Duration of his Fathers days, ever felt a deeper concern, or a more fearful alarm at an incertitude of what was so worldly essential to him, than I did from the contents of your Lordships letter . . . . . Such my Lord is my just concern at your illness. . . . .

[P.S.] Our Army is now in Cantonment & the Duke is to set out for England in a few days it is not determined who is to attend him as yet."

1748, [July] 17th. Hon. Charles Townshend to the same. Dated at Scarborough "Sunday the 17th 1748."

. . . . . "though it is a great while since I set out it is but a few days since I came here. Upon trial I found myself unable to bear the fatigue of a long stage & a journey of three hundred miles by short stages is a work of time . . . . . there is another reason why I should be willing in particular to accept at this time a seat at the Board of Trade. Your present allowance to me is a very large one, larger not only than what I as your younger son could have asked, but than perhaps you can out of your encumbered estate conveniently pay & therefore I could wish to give you relief by receiving a creditable post as a Lord of Trade from the Government. . . . . I do not know how this would suit with the interest to be kept up at Yarmo' which certainly a seat at the Admiralty would strengthen & establish immoveably. . . . . Mr Pelham is just returned from his tour & if you approve it I will write to him." . . . . .

1748, July 17th. Rev. William Samuel Powell to the same. Dated at "St John's College" and unaddressed.

Endorsed by Lord Townshend "Mr Powell's letter to me about the Election of a Chancellor at Cambridge."

The writer promises to promote the Duke of Newcastle's election to the Chancellorship in succession to the Duke of Somerset who is thought to be dying.

1748, July 26th, N.S. Hon. George Townshend to the same. Unaddressed. Dated at Eindhoven and endorsed by Lord Townshend My Son George's letter to me.—Recd on the 20th July 1748 O.S."

. . . . . "It is certain here that H.R.H. the Duke will soon set out for England but what day or who he will take with him remains still a most profound & impenetrable Secret . . . . . Our Army is here in the most perfect State of Inaction, the Beauty, Address, Discipline & Spirit of our Troops is really a most malancholy object when such are unsuccesfull and are so unfortunate as to be oblig'd to give up such a

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Cause. The other day we used to inly ruminate the Enemy's irresistable Superiority, an[d] now the greatest Part inly ruminate the reduction the Nation will soon be oblig'd to make, and in one day discharge a number of Men from her Service that no other Nation in Europe would be glad to engage & entertain in a time of the most settled Tranquillity"

[P.S.] I hope my Sister [Audrey] is well & [my brother] the Captain [Roger Townshend] when you heard from him, my love to them both."

1748, July 31st. Hon. Charles Townshend to the same. Unaddressed. . . . . "I hear L[d] Anson succeeds to L[d] Monson's office & his removal makes a vacancy at another board . . . . . my love waits upon my sister."

1748, Augt. 16th, N.S. Hon. George Townshend to the same. Unaddressed, dated at Eindhoven.

The writer hopes to have the honour of attending H.R.H. [the Duke of Cumberland] to England & begs leave to draw on Mess[rs] Child by next post for his "Quateridge" [or his allowance].

[P.S.] "I have received from Norfolk theCompliments & Invitation of the Gentlemen of the Constitution [club] Feast for the 1[st] of August. I hope they have given you the same Notice on this occasion that the Feast may have been attended with Rainham Venison." . . . . .

1748, [August] 19th. Hon. Charles Townshend to the same. Dated "Friday the 19[th] 1748," and endorsed by Lord Townshend:—"Mem. This letter wrote about the latter end of the summer."

1748, Sept. 2nd. Sir Thomas Hare to the same. Dated at Stow near Downham. Endorsed by Lord Townshend:—"Sir Tho[s] Hares letter to me about Denver-Sluice and our Sute depending thereon."

1748, Sept. 13th, N.S. Hon. George Townshend to the same. Dated at Eindhoven.

. . . . . "not being one of those who had the honour of being named to attend his Royal Highness & being assured on the contrary that his Royal Highness would not stay above a fortnight: I thought it better not to apply for Leave of Absence. . . . . In case the Duke should stay in England longer than expected or his Return be defer'd for any time I shall not fail of waiting on you as I shall upon such Information imediately apply for Leave. . . . . .

I am sorry I cannot enliven my letter with some sort of News, so supinely is every thing abroad involved either in dull Inaction or impenetrable secrecy."

1748, Sept. 17th. Hon. Charles Townshend to the same. Dated in Carey Street.

The writer has been staying in the town to press the claims on the Treasury of some of his Yarmouth constituents.

. . . . . "Dr Dyom will be with you in some part of this month, but at present he is in Derbyshire. Dr Hardinge thinks me the better for Scarbro' but as my appetite is less than ever it was, I doubt whether I have made any advance towards general health . . . . . [my brother] Roger is at Hampton Court, & when I have said this I have said all I know of him for he has never been here since I came, and writing letters is not his custom." . . . . .

1748, Sept. 26th. Copy of a long letter from Lord Townshend to his son George explaining how Child and Co. had come to return his Draft for Quarterage.

1748, Sept. 28th. Draft in Lord Townshend's handwriting of a letter asking Colonel Dusy [Ducie?] to give his son Roger (who is Ensign in the first Regiment of Guards) a month or six weeks leave. He has been with his regiment eight or nine months and his age is between 17 and 18 years.

1748, Oct. 1st, N.S. Hon. George Townshend to Lord Townshend. Dated at Eindhoven.

The writer is astonished at M^r^ Child protesting his Draft for £200. It concludes: "I find myself too much concern'd to say anything that can entertain your Lordship at present & therefore will take my leave with my usual declaration & which no Circumstances can ever alter that I am with the greatest respect

Your Lordships most Dutifull Son."

1748, Oct. 10th. Copy of a letter from Lord Townshend to his son George. Dated at Rainham.

About the returned Draft.

1748, Oct. 15th, N.S. Hon. George Townshend to Lord Townshend. Dated at Eindhoven.

. . . . "I shall only thank you for the candid & paternal manner in which you have review'd the whole affair & for the immediate redress you have given it. I propose waiting on you in Norfolk within a few days after I arrive in England. I am afraid the Service of Parliament will be such as will afford but little pretence for my absence being call'd a neglect of my Duty to my Country. His Royal Highness [the Duke of Cumberland] likes the Greyhounds I gave him so much that he has desired me to secure him another brace not very nearly allied to the former that he may be able to secure the breed for Windsor." . . . . .

1748, Oct. 15th, O.S. Draft of Letter from Lord Townshend to his son George, urging him most strongly to visit his constituents as soon as he arrives in England "as he ought to do if he desires to be ever chosen again by the County."

1748, Nov. 2nd. Hon. Charles Townshend to the same. Dated in Craven Street.

"Dear my Lord,

. . . When I came here I found many letters of notice from my friends whom M^r^ Pellham had desired to advise me of his intention to give me the seconding [of] our address, but I came too late & lost the opportunity in despite of his endeavors who delayed naming any other person until Sunday night when M^r^ Cha: Yorke was appointed. M^r^ Pellham told me on Tuesday how sorry he was this had happened & added he was the more sorry as my appearance on this occasion would have given him an opportunity of honourably mentioning me to the King, who would have been by this means prepared to grant readily what M^r^ Pellham said he every day thought of asking for me . . . . . M^r^ Stanhope is now dying & I am confident I should have succeeded him if I had been concerned on Tuesday last. M^r^ Pelham hinted this to me, & I am sure he is impatient to serve me" . . . . .

1748, Nov. 5th. Hon. George Townshend to the same. Unaddressed. Dated at Eindhoven. Minuted by Lord Townshend. "My son George to me Rec^d^ on the 31st Oct. 1748, O.S."

Assuring his father that he will proceed to Rainham immediately he arrives in England, and begging him to dismiss one of the grooms he has sent with three horses to Rainham.

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1748, Nov. 9th. Sir Edmund Bacon to the same. Dated at Garboldisham and unaddressed. Endorsed "S[r] Edmund Bacon's Letter concerning Stibbard & Guist Comons."

The writer, who claims to possess a right of Freewarren at Ryburgh and Guist granted by Edward the Second and confirmed by Henry the Eighth and Queen Elizabeth, complains that trespassers have sheltered themselves by giving out that Lord Townshend will protect them.

1748, Nov. 14th. Copy of Lord Townshend's answer to the last.

1748, Nov. 19th. Sir Edmund Bacon to Lord Townshend. Dated at Garboldesham, and unaddressed.

The writer offers to dine with his Lordship on Friday next, and will have great satisfaction if matters may then be accommodated.

1748, Nov. 29th. Hon. George Townshend to the same, at Rainham. Dated in Craven Street.

As I have now gone through the Ceremony of waiting on the Royal Family & kissing hands, attended this day the Opening of Parliament & voted his Majesty an address of Thanks for his Speech . . . . I shall wait on you in the Country immediately . . . . . my brother Charles was this Evening taken very ill . . . . . Doctor Harding . . . . . hopes he will soon be better . . . . . my Brother was in such Pain that when I arrived he could utter but very little" . . . . .

1748, Dec. 2nd. Copy of Lord Townshend's answer to the last. From Rainham.

1748, Dec. 3rd. Copy of a letter from Lord Townshend to his son Charles, from Rainham. A letter giving advice, and expressing regrets that M[r] Pelham had been so unfortunately disappointed in his kind intentions.

1748, Dec. 5th. Copy of a letter from Lord Townshend to his brother Horatio acquainting him that he is sending him the horse called White Stocking.

1748, Dec. 6th. Horatio Walpole to Lord Townshend. Dated at the Cockpitt and unaddressed.

About the interest on a £3000 Mortgage (due to the writer's daughter Mary) with reference to the bankruptcy of Lord Townshend's agent M[r] Sutton.

1748, Dec. 8th. George Townshend to the same, at Rainham. Dated in Craven Street.

. . . . "We have no News in Town worth sending you, the attention of the Political Part is chiefly engaged on the Northumberland Election which is to be heard at the Bar of the House. M[r] Allgood opposes much personal Merit & behaviour in the late perilous times with as it is said a good Cause against Lord Ossulstone the Court Member & a great reluctance is expected on some part of the Court Members to support him" . . . . .

1748, Dec. 8th. Hon. Charles Townshend to the same. Dated in Leicester Street and unaddressed.

"Dear my Lord.

. . . . I have asked M[r] Pelham for the vacant seat in the Admiralty but he tells me he can not promise it to me, that he will mention me among the Candidates to the King & say that it is your request that I may have it. S[r] P[eter] Warren insists upon it & I believe will be complied with. As I am not only not advantageously

known, but not even personaly to his Majesty it is little likely I shall have his preference" . . . . .

1748, Dec. 9th. The same to the same, at Rainham. Dated in Leicester Street.

The writer has seen Mr Pelham who holds out no hope of his obtaining the desired preferment and was not much pleased with his Lordship's letter.

1748, Dec. 10th. Copy of Lord Townshend's answer to Horatio Walpole's letter of Decr 6th about Mr Sutton's becoming a Bankrupt.

Dec. 14th, 1748. Copy of a letter from Lord Townshend to the Duke of Newcastle.

Congratulating his Grace on his return to England and begging him to use his influence on behalf of the writer's son Charles that the latter may be appointed to the vacancy at the Board of Admiralty caused by the death of Mr Stanhope.

1748, Dec. 14th. Robert Masters to Lord Townshend. Unaddressed, dated at Benet College. [Corpus Christi College, Cambridge].

"I am just now return'd from the election of the Duke of Newcastle our Chancellor, whereupon I beg leave to congratulate yr Lordship as bearing so near a relation to him . . . . . The Master of Peter house died here the night before last, & 'tis confidently said will be succeeded in that preferment by Dr Keene . . . Mr Greene of St Johns, & Mr Younge of Trinity our Publick Orator, are talkt of as Candidates for the Regius Professorship but which or whether either will succeed in his application [I] cannot speak with any degree of certainty" . . . . .

1748, Dec. 15th. Horatio Walpole to the same. Dated at the Cockpitt and unaddressed.

Endorsed by Lord Townshend "Horatio Walpole's Letter to me acquainting me of his being satisfyed of my paying the Interest due on his Daughter['s] Mortgage to Mr Sutton his Agent."

1748, Dec. 16th. Copy of Lord Townshend's answer to his son George's letter of Decr 8th.

The writer urges his son to do little favours for Norfolk people in order to increase his popularity with the small freeholders.

1748, Dec. 17th. "Copy of Lord Townshend's letter to John Sharpe Esq. about Mr Sutton's being a Bankrupt and his Desire to have his Deeds placed in other hands."

1748, Dec. 21st. The Duke of Newcastle to the same. Dated at Newcastle House.

"My dear Lord

I had the honor of Your Lordships letter, relating to the late Vacancy in the Admiralty, & had before acquainted Mr Townshend, as my Brother had done also, that it would not be possible to serve him upon that Occasion, & indeed the King was then resolved to give it to Mr Villiers, which he has since done. Your Lordship may be assured that my Brother & I shall be extreamly glad to shew our Regard, to One so very deserving in himself, & so very nearly related to us, as Your Lordships Son; I am very sensible of Your Goodness & Inclination towards us, & shall do every thing on my Part to deserve the Continuance of it, being with great Truth, my Dear Lord, Your most affect humble.

Servant

Holles Newcastle.

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1748, Dec. 22nd. John Sharpe to the same at Rainham. Endorsed "Mr Sharpe's letter in answer to mine about my Title Deeds which are in Sutton's Hands."

1748, Dec. 27th. Hon. George Townshend to the same. Dated in Craven Street and unaddressed.

"I should have been with your Lordship before in the Country if my Brother Charles had not had a very severe relapse just when he proposed to set out . . . . Mr George Selwyn I hear intends to wait on you with us in consequence of your Invitation . . . .

We have no News in Town except that one of our Transports with a great Number of Invalids & thirty four Officers is gone to the Bottom but I hope we shall hear it still contradicted.

The Northumberland Election is at last given up by the Ministry, the Iniquity of the Sheriff in Lord Ossulston's behalf having been too flagrant to admit of his Conduct appearing before yr House."

1748, Dec. 29th. Draft of a letter from Lord Townshend to his son Charles, begging the latter not to come down to Rainham.

1749, May 3rd. John Noyes to Lord Townshend, in Albemarle Street. Dated at Gray's Inn.

The writer is informed that the half of a King's Share in the New River Company will be extremely well sold at £3000, and that it is thought £2750 is more likely to be offered for it.

1749, May 30th. Thomas Nuthall to the same. Dated at Crosby Square and unaddressed.

"I wrote to your Lordship by the Penny Post last night, that I had agreed for the sale of your [half] Share of the New River Copy. £2301 was the price" . . . .

1749, Oct. 7th. D. Rushworth to the same. Dated at the County Hospital Northampton and unaddressed.

An application for a contribution towards the support of the Charity.

1749, Nov. 10th. Charles Hardinge to the same. Dated at Buxton and unaddressed.

"My honoured Lord

. . . . The D[uke] of Devonshire's memory is not exact as to the pedigree of Miss Belvoir, & the Confederate Filly, but he says they are both as famous & as high-bred, as any Mares in England. The D[uke] of Rutland has promis'd me the pedigree of Miss Belvoir, & I shall see him soon. Fleece'em is the finest Horse I ever saw. Black-Legs is dead: As to your Lordships desire not to be stinted in the Number of Mares, I will answer for it you shall find no difficulty . . . As for Sir F[rancis] Drake's Mare, I find he has been ofer'd 150 for her & therefor I have said nothing to him upon that head" . . . .

1750, July 4th. Invitation from the Constitution Club at Norwich to Lord Townshend, begging him to accept the enclosed ticket for their Feast. Signed by the Stewards, T. Hardingham, C. Newman and Ja. Scott.

An engraved ticket for a Constitution Feast at the Kings Arms on a later date, viz. August 1st, 1755, filled in for "The Rt Hon. Lord Viscount Townshend" now accompanies this letter.

1750, July 5th. Michael Houghton to Lord Townshend. Dated at Dalham.

With reference to the letting of a farm.

1750, July 8th. Samuel Arnull to the same. Dated at Newmarket. . . . . "young Ebony is not ariv'd hear yet. Mr Pitt desird me to give his Duty to your Lordship & to let your Lordship know that young Ebony shoul go 3 or 4 days in a close of his which has very good Rowin in it . . . . Mr Pitts close is 4 acers & better & has a house to put the mare & foal in if requird" . . . .

1750, July 13th. The same to the same. Dated at Newmarket.

"Last night I Rec'd your Lordships of the 9th which I should a had sooner but was then at Peterborough to ride a Mare of my Lords which was 2nd out of 6. Mr Crofts mare woon. She was out of a Childers mare & got by my Lords Arabian. Ebony is this day arivd with hur filly at her foot safe at this Place & are both well" . . . . .

1750, Dec. 12th. John Sharpe to the same.

Informing his Lordship Mr Hood the clerk to Mr Sutton's Commission of Bankruptcy has found all his deeds and is ready to deliver them to Mr Child or his Lordship and the mortgagees.

1748, May 8th. Augustus Hervey, afterwards Earl of Bristol, to Lady Townshend. Dated on board the "Phœnix in Vado-Bay," and unaddressed.

"Tho' I have never receiv'd one line from D[ea]r Lady Townshend since I left England, yet I cannot help writing one now by Capn Foulks who has the Admlls Leave for three Months, & who has been abroad with me the whole time of my being out: he will tell you how well Jemmie is that I have taken him into this ship with me, & shall take all the Care of him in my power. The Sea has given him an opportunity to practise his wild Spirit, & tho' a little endanger'd by the Heat of our warm Climate, yet all is well again; he is forgiv'n on promises of future reserve; The young Dog got ashore when I was up at Turin, & *went astray*.

Pray now let me ask you (for I know you are sincere) what has prevented your writing to me after promising—was it that you had promis'd or was it that you heard of my Success and at once imagin'd I became Worldly? If either, permitt me to say you are to blame, I'm sure Mr Selwyn will agree with me, & Mr Hume will condemn you. I have wrote three or four letters to you, and am heartily sorry if you have never had them; I'm sure you'll repent of not having wrote to me, when I tell you that except [from] my Mother, I have receiv'd no letter from any Relation; I have [had] only one from my Uncle Aston ever since I have been out of England.

I shall referr to Capt Foulks all Particulars concerning myself & be content with telling you, that if 'tis Peace, I hope not to see England [for] some time, as I'm in a Ship that I flatter myself will be station'd here.

You cannot expect to hear any News from me; and to tell your Ladyship the Truth I'm at a loss for a Style at present, least if I write in my usual one to you I shou'd offend, because I have not had the Satisfaction since I have been out to hear your approbation; for which reason I had better be quick in assuring you that this is only for an opportunity of convincing you that Nothing can prevent my ever remaining—Your Ladyships—Most faithfull & Obedt humble servt.

A. Hervey."

[No date]. The same to same. Written at "Portsmouth Tuesday Morning," and unaddressed.

"Tis probable D[ea]r Lady Townshend that you may have flatter'd yourself my being out of Town wou'd prevent your being troubled with

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me longer. but you see I'm as incapable of refraining from this kind of proxy Visit when absent, as I am solicitous of ever being with you in person when possible. I own this miserable Situation I'm now in, better qualifies me for a correspondent of yours than was I induced to be one of the World from the imaginarry pleasures of a gayer place: The People here I think are rather more fit to converse with than any where else, for they rarily appear too ignorant to be knaves: yet with all this *Temptation*, I'm inclined to wish myself among the *Wise Great* again. The D[uke] of Hambleton is here, very ill; on my Arrival I went to see him, as I was in a *Sea Port Town*, I thought myself nearer my *home* than he c^d [be], & therefore was in hopes to be of service to him, in getting his People and things on b[oar]d for him; but I found he had alter'd his Intentions of going by sea to Lisbon; he so is weak, he can't undertake the Voyage for fear of his Stomach, having been twice taken with very severe Vomitting of Blood—they say he can't (poor Man) live many days longer; No Wonder! for the Instant he recovers a little, he drinks 'till four, five, & six in the Morning. I'm going to live aboard for the Time I am here, how long it will be before I can ask [for leave] I know not. for my Ship is not yet quite ready for the Dock; tho' I hope I shall be able to meet M^r Townshend, & methinks I w^d not desire to be happy while he is otherwise; had I a probability of ever being so. No, I have learn't to love him from Character, & my soul shall sympathize with his; It has been charm'd, when perhaps his was in raptures; why should it not mourn, now his is in Sorrow. Yes, believe me if I cou'd alleviate the Pains he now feels, by taking a share to myself, I wou'd support my additional Burthen without a groan. Adieu I imagine I must have tir'd you; I wish you'd endeavour if 'twere possible you con'd me, by reading your sentiments. God bless you, here are impertinent people coming in on Bussiness & I can only beg you to be assur'd that I am not capable of saying I was, if I was not most sincerely.—Y^r faithfull affectionate & Obed^t Ser^t

A: HERVEY.

[P.S. Please direct]. To *me* Command^r of the Princessa at Portsmouth."

1751, Oct. 9th. Lord Townshend to Henry Pelham. Draft in the handwriting of Lord Townshend. Dated at Rainham. Unsigned and unaddressed. Endorsed "Copy of My Letter to M^r Pelham."

"Sir—It gave me no small concern when I had the honor of waiting on you last, to find that the request I then took the liberty of offering to you surprized you in the manner you were pleased to say it did. It is now 30 years since I first came into Parliament, and the request I made to you that I might be allowed to have a share in the subscription for Ann[uitie]s and Lottery, in case there should be one granted for next year, is the first of this kind I ever made to you or to any Minister since I have been in Parliament. You know, Sir, for how very small a part of the 30 years I have held any place from the Court and if, under these circumstances, I did ask for a larger share in the subscription than may be usually given to every particular person who has the good fortune to be favoured by you, I really do not see why you should be so much astonish'd at my request, as you seem'd to be.

If many Persons who have raised large fortunes by the indulgence they have mett with in being permitted to advance their money to the Public on all occasions have been admitted into such subscriptions upon all occasions of this kind to such a degree as has entitled them to a quantity of Tickets from every subscription little inferior to what I have

desired at this time, can it be thought any presumption in me who have never in the course of 30 years, troubled any Ministry with any sollicitations of this kind, to express my hopes that I might be favor'd for only one year with a number of Tickets perhaps a little larger than what has been allow'd to them or to some of them, as often as they have subscribed ?

I have been credibly inform'd by Persons speaking upon authority which cannot be doubtfull in this case that a Merchant in the City was allow'd to subscribe in his own name 100,000*l.* in this last subscription for Ann[nitie]s and Lottery, this sum entitled him to 3333 Lottery tickets.

If the near relation which I have the honor to bear to you, the desire I have (for reasons perhaps not entirely unknown to you) of being able to do something for my family, the obligations which you are so kind as to profess you have to my Father, incline you to show to me any degree of favor beyond the instance I have given, I shall be obliged to you for it ; if not I beg leave to remind you of the promise you lately made me that I should have leave to make such a subscription as shall produce a quantity of Tickets equal to the highest number which shall be allow'd to any other particular person whatsoever.

I trouble you with this letter as I have found from experience that when I wait upon you I can never have an opportunity of speaking my whole mind to you without interruption.

I am with great Respect and Regard—Sir—Your most Dutifull and affectionate humble servant."

1752, March 12th. Josiah Tucker (afterwards Dean of Gloucester) to Lord Townshend. Dated at Bristol and unaddressed. It was probably sent under a cover addressed to the Author of 'National Thoughts.'

" S^r^—I was in London when You did me the Honor to send your *National Thoughts*, w^ch^ came in two Covers, neither of them *Franked ;* W^ch^ Omission I very readily impute to y^e^ Carelessness of yo^r^ Bookseller. Your Sentiments as to y^e^ Connection between Morals & Commerce are entirely the same with my own ; And I have always looked upon y^e^ Notion, that *Commerce is founded in Luxury*, to be a very fatal Mistake. The true Foundation of *National, Extensive*, & *lasting* Commerce are such *Artificial* Wants as are either *virtuous* in themselves, or at least not inconsistent with Virtue ; And every Deviation from this Rule promotes Commerce in the Body Politic no otherwise than as a Fever may be said to promote the Circulation of y^e^ Blood in the Body Natural.

I find y^e^ present deplorable State of our Poor, in the Consequences of w^ch^ all Ranks & Degrees must necessarily be involved, is come to such an height as to put several eminent & worthy Persons to think seriously of a Remedy :—But without pretending to y^e^ Spirit of Prophecy, or depreciating any Scheme that has been offered, I will venture to foretell, That no effectual Cure can be had for y^e^ Evil, till y^e^ Common People are excluded from their present Influence in the Business of Elections. And let us suppose y^e^ best Schemes imaginable & y^e^ best guarded, they will immediately degenerate in our present Circumstances into *Electioneering Jobbs*. Indeed all Parties will exclaim ag^st^ each other for doing such bad things, but all will do y^e^ very same in their Turns. And y^e^ only Cure of y^e^ Evil, is y^e^ Removing of y^e^ Temptation.

You have considered y^e^ Case of y^e^ Bounty upon Corn with great Exactness. But . . . . . y^e^ Exportation of Corn is not so en-

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couraging a Trade as is commonly imagin'd; And there is scarce a Merchant who hath followed it for ten years together, but complains that he has lost money. And indeed there is some Reason; for it is a kind of Lottery, in wch there are a few Prizes & many Blanks

. . . . .

As to ye Manufacture of Spirituous Liquors, We all see ye Inconveniences arising from ye excessive Use of them in these Kingdoms, but we seem to think, that no Harm ensues from ye Exportation of them to our Customers abroad. Whereas in my humble Opinion, whatever is pernicious to our Customers, will in ye end be detrimental to Ourselves. And ye Havock, wch Rum hath made among ye Indians on ye Continent of America, is a melancholly Proof of this Observation. But, indeed we do export considerable Quantities of home made Spirituous Liquors to Africa, & other Places; And cheap enough;—An eminent Mercht of this Place assuring me, that he can get any Quantity from Worcester to be delivered at Bristol from 14d to 15d p Gall; the Duty being drawn back.

Thus, Sr, I have ventured to give my Thoughts with that Openness & Freedom, wch yor Goodness will excuse, as considering it to proceed from an upright Intention. If I have not been sufficiently reserved in my Stile & Application to You, the Ignorance of yor Quality must be my Excuse. And I remain," *etc.*

1752, April 2nd. Lord Townshend to Rev. Josiah Tucker. Copy. Dated at Grosvenor Street, and endorsed "Copy of my Answer to Mr Tucker's letter Dated April 2d 1752." 5 pp.

"Sir—Not long since a letter from you was left at my house by a Porter inclosed under Cover directed to me by another hand. I had great pleasure in reading it and was still more pleased when I considered that it gave me some pretensions to trouble you with one, and to express my hopes that I may have the satisfaction of seeing you when you shall be up in Town again. Your Remarks on *National Thoughts* are made with great Candor. That Pamphlet was, I believe, wrote & printed in a very great hurry to answer a particular view just at the time when it was published; and I have good reason to believe that the Appendix was drawn up in great haste after the Pamphlet was sent to the Press. If this be the case, it is not a matter of surprise that what is offer'd in that short appendix, upon a Point of so extensive a nature as that of the Bounty on Corn is, should not carry that clearness in Proof which every one might expect and has a right to demand before he does give up a general receiv'd opinion which he has embraced, and more especially upon a point where as a Landowner he is greatly interested. Tho' I cannot within the compass of a letter pretend to demonstrate to you how great the Damages are which do arise to the Nation and to the Farmer in particular from the Bounty which is allowed on Corn, yet I do beg leave to say that I think that the truth of this Proposition may be demonstrated as clearly as any Proposition in Euclid . . . . . I know from the reason of things and from information that there is no Nation in Europe which has or can grow Corn so cheap as England has done for some years past. But I must deny the consequence drawn from hence that therefore you should allow a Bounty for exportation. For it is an absurd piece of extravagance, pardon the expression, to allow a Bounty to export what will find a Vent without it and the Bounty in this and all cases (if the exporter does sell the Corn abroad proportionally cheaper on that account, which perhaps is but seldom the case) must have this bad effect of enabling foreign Countries to feed their Manufacturers and Labourers of all kinds at a cheaper rate with our

own produce than we can feed our own. A great deal more may be said on this subject which I must now omitt . . . . . But give me leave before I conclude to say in answer to yours that if I could be satisfy'd that the abolishing the manufacture of Spirituous Liquors in England would put a stop to the manufacture of those Liquors in all Countries, I should readily agree to have the manufacture of them totally stopt here. But as I think our Debauchery of this kind would in such case be supported by foreign liquors intirely, we should under such a Regulation not only loose our people['s] but give great encouragement to a foreign manufacture, and consequently be the sooner ruin'd . . . . . One word more to another Point. It is my Opinion that if we could be so happy as to break through the Custom of Annual S[essio]ns of P[arliamen]t we should soon find that *Electioneering Jobbs* and *Jobbs of all kinds* would be less frequent. My meaning is that there should always be a P[arliamen]t existing in the Kingdom but that it should not meet in time of Peace oftener than once in 3 years. I would not have a law to fix this but the Commons in time of peace should grant supplies for 3 years. Excuse the trouble I give you here and favour me when you come to London with an Opportunity of explaining my self more clearly and fully than I can do in a letter, which I have wrote in some hurry, my time being now and having been for some time past pretty much taken up with business.—I am—Yr most Obedient Servt."

1752, April 5th. Rev. Josiah Tucker to Lord Townsend. Dated at Bristol.

"My Lord—This Morning I had ye Honour to receive a Lr from your Lordship; for wch I think myself obliged to make a speedy Acknowledgment in ye most humble Manner. Your Lordship's Goodness is very great, & deserves my particular Thanks for overlooking some expressions in my Letter, not sufficiently respectful to a Person of yor Rank & Station. I really did not know, Who was concerned in *National Thoughts*, & therefore wrote to Mr Doddesley the Publisher, to request him to direct my Letter to ye Author, & send it to him: And your Lordship has been pleased not only to accept ye Sincerity of my Intention, but to honour me with a most obliging & instructive Letter.

Tho', my Lord, I cannot yet see all things precisely in the same light that you do, I begin to make some Approaches towards it; & find, that as to ye general Plan & fundamental Principles of Commerce I am so happy as to have my Sentimts approved of by yor Lordship in every particular. And I wish every Land Owner in G. Britain thought of Commerce, ye Increase of People, & of their Industry and Morals in ye Manner Your Lordship hath so justly recommended to them, & joyned in vigorous Resolutions of destroying Monopolies, exclusive Privileges, Companies, & Preemptions of every kind: For most undoubtedly all these are prejudicial to ye time, National, Landed Interest. If we had greater Numbers of People, ye Question about ye Expediency of a Bounty upon Corn wod cease of course, because there wod be a sufficient Price in our own Markets. But as ye Case stands at present, I wod not, for my own Part, take away the Bounty from ye Exporter all at once, but lessen it by Degrees, & at ye same time encourage the Encrease of our People by proper Laws, & a well founded Police.

In *National Thoughts* I observe all ye Schemes offered, are of ye *preventive kind;* that is, they are rather calculated to remove ye Temptation, than to punish ye Crime. This is beyond Dispute, ye best Method upon every Acct, & ye thing ye most wanted of all others in these Kingdoms. In short I cannot help declaring my Opinion to your

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Lordship, That tho I believe our Laws in general are as good as most of our Neighbours, our *Police* is y^e^ most defective, & y^e^ worst calculated to prevent y^e^ Subject from transgressing y^e^ Laws, of any in Europe: Indeed we are multiplying Temptations, & laying new Baits of Pleasure every Day, & then make a Wonder, that our People are grown so abandoned & debauched.

Your Lordship is pleased to observe, that Farming is a Species of Manufacture;—I think so too; And am so pleased with y^e^ Idea, that I beg leave to make y^e^ following Remark:—Farming is not only a Manufacture, but y^e^ most important, & requires as much *Skill* & *Application* to make a Figure in it, as any Trade whatever. And yet y^e^ Art of Farming has been surprisingly improved within these last few Years: tho no Persons were obliged to serve a regular Apprenticeship to this Business; why therefore sho^d^ there be any Apprenticeships served to other Trade, w^ch^ are confessedly more easily attainable & of less Consequence to y^e^ Publick? . . . . .

I most humbly thank your Lordship for your kind Invitation w^ch^ I shall embrace with Pleasure when I come up to Town. This will probably be y^e^ next Winter, if I can finish a Task w^ch^ is now set me; viz. To write a Treatise upon y^e^ Principles of Commerce for y^e^ Use of y^e^ Prince of Wales, & to be entitled, *The Elements of Commerce & Theory of Taxes*. If your Lordship has minuted down any Thoughts having a Tendency to these Subjects, I hope your Lordship will pardon the Presumption, if I desire to be honoured with a Sight of them. And I remain, with very great Esteem and due Respects. . . . .

JOSIAH TUCKER."

1752, April 13th. Lord Townshend to the Rev. M^r^ Tucker. Copy. 5¾ pp.

This letter is a closely reasoned argument against Corn Bounties; it concludes:—

"One would think from the general cry of people that Corn is a drug, and that therefore it is impossible to find a foreign Markett for it, and that it cannot all be consumed at home. We must lower our Rents, Tennants cannot pay their Rents, they will be undone and such like exclamations from all Landlords as well as Tenants; I say that when I hear all this I conclude that the general sentiments of people are, that the poverty of a Nation is created by plenty, and vice versâ that the Wealth of a Nation consists in its having a scarcity of every thing, that when Corn is in plenty here there is less profitt gott by sending it abroad than when it is scarce at home . . . . . For my part I think that the Wealth of a Nation consists in being provided with plenty of every thing. I think that England is at present in a very unnatural State, Money is cheap and every thing else is dear. This situation she is brought into by the many absurd Laws we have, and it is the most dangerous situation that any trading Nation can be in. And I fear that unless some of these Laws be repealed that we shall soon see a decline of Trade. This observation on our present state added to that of the melancholly state of the lower class of People was the occasion of the attempt I made this last winter to draw up a Bill for opening the course of Industry, a Copy of which I herewith have taken the freedom of sending to you inclosed under two other different Covers; and I hope you will excuse its not being a fair one. If you shall find it worth your notice I should be glad to hear your thoughts upon it. I am satisfyed I have tired you as well as myself with this letter. I must therefore take my leave of you and will with your approbation trouble you on

some other occasion with what I did intend now to have offered to you relating to our Poor Laws and upon the subject of our Taxes."

1752, April 22nd. Rev. Josiah Tucker to Lord Townshend. Dated at Bristol and unaddressed.

. . . . . "Your Lordship has been extremely obliging & condescending, I sincerely thank You for it: But I beg leave to express my Obligations more particularly for having my Prejudices removed by y^r^ Lordship's kind Instruction. You have sufficiently convinced me that Bounties cannot be of any *National* Service to a Manufacture w^ch^ is passed its Infancy. . . . . If y^e^ Nation was eased of this Expence, the Savings might be applied to making up the Deficiencies in certain Branches of y^e^ Revenue, w^ch^ I hope will be occasioned one Day or other, by a Repeal of these absurd Laws, w^ch^ pay a Tax upon Raw Materials, & other Articles necessary for carrying on a Manufacture. . . . . It seems a Land Carrier may carry Coals to what Distances he pleases, without paying any Tax; But a Carrier by Sea must pay a Duty from one Port to another; And this too in a Country whose Glory it is to be a Maritime Power. And to complete y^e^ Absurdity, this Coal w^ch^ is taxed if used in y^e^ carrying on any of our own Manufacturers, shall be sent to all our Rivals to be used by them Duty free. . . . . .

I am mightily pleased with yo^r^ Lordship's general Remarks, & manner of accounting for People's frequent & gross Mistakes in y^e^ Affairs of Commerce: It certainly is as yo^r^ Lordship observes, by arguing from Particulars to Generals; whereas in this Case a Man sho^d^ form to himself a General Plan drawn from y^e^ Properties of Commerce, & then descend to particulars & Individuals, & observe whether they are co-operating with y^e^ general Interest: Unless he doth this, he studies Trade only as a Monopolist, & doth more Hurt than Good to the Community.

When Your Lordship is at Leisure I shall be very glad to be favoured with yo^r^ Thoughts on Taxes; And from what I have seen already, I promise to myself much Advantage & Instruction. It seems to me, that y^e^ Affair of Taxes may be compared to the Pruning of a Tree; w^ch^ if done with Judgm^t^, will make y^e^ Tree grow y^e^ better . . . . . certain it is that a judicious Application of Taxes to check y^e^ Follies & prune away the Excressences of High Life, & prevent y^e^ Idleness, Dissoluteness, & Intemperance of the Poor, is so beneficial to Commerce that it may be much questioned whether y^e^ whole of Trade doth not derive all its Motions from it. If Ale & Strong Beer were at 1^d^ a Quart, all our Manufactures would be ruined.

I rejoyce greatly to find that yo^r^ Lordship has taken in hand y^e^ Repeal of y^e^ 5^th^ of Q. Elizabeth, [cap.] May you prosper in it.

Our Manufacturers in this Part of y^e^ World are all ready to petition for y^e^ Opening of y^e^ Turky & Hudsons Bay Trade; And wo^d^ soon appear with proper Representations, if they had any Person of Weight & Spirit to head them in Parliam^t^. I beg pardon, my Lord for this very long & tedious Letter."

1752, May 5th. Horatio Walpole to Lord Townshend. Dated at the Cockpit.

"My dear Lord,—If this finds your L^rdp^ in the Country, & you have leisure enough to look into your late father's Political papers, I should be glad to have a sight of those letters that he wrote & received while he was Ambassador in Holland in the late Queen Ann's reign, because I have under my Consideration, some Posthumous Works of the late Lord Bolingbroke, & the sight of your father's papers might be of Service to

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sett in a true light, the false & scandalous misrepresentations of the transactions in w^ch^ Lord Townshend had been greatly concerned. You will excuse this Liberty & believe me ever to be with the greatest respect."

1752, May 6th. Lord Townshend to the Rev. Josiah Tucker. Rough Draft, dated at Rainham.

Sir—I came to this place on Friday last when I rec^d^ your most obliging letter of the 22^d^ last Inst.

The Bill I sent to you was drawn out pritty early in the last Session, but not before the House of Commons were actually enter'd upon the consideration of various Schemes for forming new Regulations in the poor Laws; and as I then found that the Ministry endeavour'd all in their power to prevent any matters being offer'd to Parliament which might protract the Sessions and disappoint His Maj^ty^ in his intentions of setting out for Hanover in this Spring, I chose rather to lay the Bill aside for the next Sessions, when the hurry which appear'd in this would not exist and people might, as I thought, possibly be better inclined to give it some degree of consideration when offer'd at a time of more leisure.

The earnest desire I have to see this point brought before Parliament may move me to present this Bill, thô I do not think my selfe in any degree well qualifyed for such a task and I wish I may be so fortunate before the time comes as to prevail on a more able Person to present this or some other Bill of the like purport. You need not give your self the trouble to send back the copy I sent you, but let me have the additional clauses you propose. And when you come to Town we may consider the whole together.

I happen'd one morning long before I troubled you with National Thoughts, to shew the Bill to an acquaintance of mine, who is a Member of the House of Commons and our Conversation turning afterwards on Trade, he recommended to me your *Reflections on the Expediency of a Law for the Naturalization of Foreign Protestants* which I soon afterwards sent for. I thought it the best Pamphlet I ever read and I sent several copies to Norwich, Lynn and to different parts of Norfolk and Suffolk.

In my enquiries for this Pamphlet I mett with your Essay on Trade published in the year 1750 which I must confess was likewise new to me. From this work I found that your general maxims *of Trade* are good and pure, & that your knowledge in all the Branches of Trade is very extensive & far beyond mine . . . . .

I agree with you entirely in your general plan of Trade, that all Companies, and exclusive Priviledges ought to be abolish'd. All Monopolies in every shape are destructive to the Trade and good order of the Community. I think as far as I have been able to consider it that your Essay on Trade is a most masterly performance . . . . . But I do not agree with you in what you propose for regulating the Poor or in your Courts of Guardians, nor can I be of opinion that a Militia can under any supposed circumstances be tolerable in a *trading* and *free* Nation.

You will wonder, but it is very true, that I had not seen or even heard of S^r^ M[athew D[ecker']s Essay on the causes and Decline of the Foreign Trade till I found it quoted in your Essay. I have since got it and have dipp'd into it, though I have not had time to read it through regularly. I like it much. The general maxims are good but he sometimes mistrusts their guidance in the application of them to particular cases . . . . . He desires very truely that where Trade and Industry are left open and free to their natural courses labor will be

cheap and that the price of manufactures are determined cheifly by the price of labor. That in the woollen manufactory the price of the manufacture to that of the material, wool, is as 3 to 1. That a Bounty on exported wool thô absurd and destructive hurts that manufactury only, but that a Bounty on Corn, as it supplys the Foreigner with our Corn at a cheaper rate than an Englishman can have it, makes his labor cheaper than the Englishman's and consequently enables him to underwork is in *every manufacture*. Notwithstanding all this sound Doctrine he proposes to form Companies and to erect Magazines of Corn in every County for the management of our Corn. A most surprizing absurdity and inconsistency!

If Trade and Industry and all our Ports were thrown open, and all Duties, Prohibitions, Bounties, and Monopolies of every kind whatsoever were taken of[f] and destroy'd as you have very judiciously proposed, you would, I am perswaded, soon find that private Traders here would erect Warehouses for Corn as they have done for other manufactures and we should then have them on a reg[ular] and natural footing and this Island would then be, as Holland has been, the great market of Europe for Corn. But as long as the Bounty remains .this cannot be . . . . . if Trade and all matters relative to it were put on your Plan money and every thing would be in great plenty and very cheap and the nation would be rich and powerfull. And could I be [so] happy as to see your Plan ɔstablish'd I should not be alarm'd if I heard that the King of France was chosen King of the Romans. All Europe must bow to England when in such a Situation.

Your Remark on the Regulation of the Duty on Coals give me new information . . . . I did not know that this Tax was so absurdly circumstanced as you inform me in your letter, and your obsérvations upon it are very just.

I agree with you in every observation you have made in your letter upon our Laws of Trade but I cannot agree to what your neighbour the Merchant asserts that we do export great quantities of spirituous liquors to Africa and diverse other Countries. He is mistaken, we do not export any Spirituous Liquors to any part of the Globe but to the Coast of Africa and no great quantities go thither . . . . . .

You seem to think that if the Bounty on Corn was taken of[f] and Trade in general put on the Plan you have recommended that Ale & strong Beer would be sold at 1*d*. a Quart. I really cannot see how it is possible to suppose that Ale and strong Beer should fall to that price or to any price near that.

Your general plan would promote a general spirit of Industry and must in consequence in its operation reform the morals of the poor; when the poor are allow'd the priviledge of making use of their senses they will not be so inclinable to drown'd them as they now are in the lazy idle way of Life in which our Laws oblige them to live. Lay aside the custom of annual Sessions of Parliament and the general disposition of the rich will be reform'd. But no further on this Head . . . . . .

P.S. I am glad to hear that the manufacturers in the West begin to see their own interest and I wish them encouragement and success in their present desire. If you approve of it I will try if I can find out one of the House of Commons who may disposed to head them."

1752, June 1st. Rev. Josiah Tucker to Lord Townshend. Dated at Bristol and unaddressed.

. . . . . " I find you fix upon that Method of raising Taxes, wch is mentioned in yᵉ Essay on Trade p. 148, 149. And indeed I do give my opinion now, as I have done it there, that it is so much yᵉ best, & very

practicable; And now were once our Taxes put upon that Footing, I do agree with yo[r] Lordship, we need not care, who is Emperor of Germany or K. of France. Our Finances wo[d] then be upon a right Foundation, all Trade free, & Ports open: And y[e] whole Edifice of Governm[t] might be compared to a stately Structure where y[e] nicest Proportion was observed, & where all y[e] Parts mutually strengthen each other . . . . . .

The Plan of y[e] Treatise I am now upon is as follows:

1. I consider in a Preliminary Dissertation y[e] *Commercial* nature of Man as arising from two distinct Principles, & different kind of Wants, viz. *Self Love & Social Love; Animal Wants* & *Social Wants*. And as y[e] Entranc in o Society multiplies all our Wants, & Self Love is much the strongest Principle in Human Nature; hence I infer; that every Man is naturally a Monopolist . . . . . .

If I do not tire Yo[r] Lordship I wo[d] add one subject more: M[r] Addison in his Travels speaking of the Rep[ublick] of Lucca, has the following remarkable Observations:—

"It is very pleasant to see how the small Territories of this little Republick are cultivated to the best Advantage; so that one cannot find the least Spot of Ground, that is not made to contribute to the Owner.—This Republick is shut up in the Great Duke's Dominions &c." Here My Lord, You see all y[e] Disadvantages of Situation; not one Sea-Port, or Navigable River: And yet all the Proofs & Symptoms of a flourishing Commerce. Is it possible therefore to get some Insight into the Police & Regulations in this Republick for an Encrease of People—Preserva- of Good Morals—Free Trade—Sufficiency of Current Coin—and judi- tious Taxes? If a proper Information co[d] be procured of the Particulars perhaps some Use might be made of it in an Application to ourselves; And we might learn what the Size of Hercules wo[d] be, by Measuring his Foot.—I am, *etc.*

JOSIAH TUCKER."

1752, July 2nd. "To the Honorabill Lord Townshend att His House in Grovner square—London—this"

Honrabil my Lord—I hombely beag your Lordships pardon for trobilling your Lordship with any thing of this kind but I have bin Lame this 2 years of y[e] Roumits as thay call it & have had all most all the Doctars in London & have bin in hige parke Hosptel but got no Good & thay all say as nothing will do me any Good but y[e] Bath & there I can not goo for I have nothing to go with. God hellp me for it hase cost me above 3 scouer pounds all wrady . . . . . but as my Housband was an olld sarvant to your Lordship & I had y[e] Honer to sarve your Lordship some time till wee mariyed & both sarved your Lordship soberly & honistly but I had y[e] misforting in maring your man Bing[a]men Higgins that is all y[e] offence I hope wee ever did as I no of & I hope & dont dout that your Honer will be so charatibell & good as to besto something of a poor lame cripill for if I can not git to go to Bath I will to y[e] Dockter Ward . . . . . I must gitt to goo som whear or to y[e] parish if I dont git my Lims—My Good & Hornabill Lord I shall for ever pray for your Lordship & am your Dutifull & obedent & Houmbill sarvant

GRACE HIGGINS.

I log att M[r] Brook's in Lankister Courte next Door to y[e] French Horne in new Bond Street Grovner Squear. I must gitt out of town for cheapnes."

1752, July 13th. Rev. Josiah Tucker to Lord Townshend. Dated at Bristol and unaddressed.

My Lord—Yesterday's Post brought me a most obliging Letter from yo^r Lordship. . . .

I am to set out y^e 20 for Wales, in order to take Possession of a small inconsiderable Prebend in the Church of S^t Davids; but shall hasten back with all possible Expedition, & hope to be in Bristol again by the beginning of August, to throw myself at your Lordship's feet. If you come here by y^e 3^d or 4^th; I flatter myself that nothing but inevitable Accidents will prevent me from writing to you. And I have y^e greater Desire of doing it, as I hope to improve by y^e Honour of your Conversation in many particulars, of w^eh at present I very much doubt my own Judgment:—Only as to y^e Bounty on Corn I make no scruple to declare that I am entirely convinced by yo^r Lordship's Arguments; And if ever my Pamphlet on Naturalization sho^d have a second Edition, I shall be very glad to let y^e World know, to whom I am obliged for that Emendation. If Your Lordship will please to admit me as yo^r Disciple, I hope to make up in Docility what I may want in Judgment.

I find by y^e daily Papers, that there is a subscription of Noblemen & Gentlemen all over England for the *Preservation of y^e Game*.—I have no Objection ag^st such a Design: But, my Lord, you are y^e only Nobleman I can find, who expresses any Concern for the *Preservation of Trade*; An Object certainly as well worthy y^e Attention of Persons of Birth, Rank, & Fortune, as Hares and Partridges.

I send a duplicate of this Letter to yo^r Lordship's House in Town, least y^e present sho^d miscarry.

JOSIAH TUCKER."

1752, Augt. 17th. William Gale to the same. From Chippenham. Returning thanks for a book, and sending compliments.

1752, Sept. 18th. Earl of Orford to the same. Unaddressed. Dated "Tuesday Sep. 18^th," and endorsed in Lord Townshend's handwriting "1752—Sep^r the 18^th L^d Orford's letter to me."

"My Lord—As there has been a Subscription set on foot for yearly Races at Swaffham, and it seems to be the Sence of the Gentlemen of the County in general that such a Meeting is wanting, I should be much obliged to your Lordship if you would show your Approbation of it, by giving me leave to set you down as a Subscriber. As your Lordship has formerly been a Friend to the Turf elsewhere, I flatter myself you will not be unwilling to encourage it in your own County, and that you will excuse the liberty of this Application from—My Lord—Your Lordships—Most Obedient humble Servantt

ORFORD."

1752, Nov. 27th. Augustus Hervey to Lady Townshend. Dated at Genoa and unaddressed.

"This is the third letter I have wrote to your Lady^sp since I have been abroad; & I must repeat my usual complaint of never hearing from you—tho' I must own it has been y^r former kind Indulgence that has only intitled me to expect it now—As to George [Townshend] I look upon him as a Man burried in the Matrimonial Sepulchar & till he is wak'd out of his Tomb by the Squalling of half a dozen Bratts expect to know no more of him: But I confess (let me vent myself by chideing) I did not imagine Lady Townshend wou'd so shortly forget one of her Chimney Corner party. Your Lady^sp has a thousand subjects to write of that you know are interresting to me—your own Well fare, George's (toute ingrate qu'il est), in short write of *Dic Junkè*

any thing that relates to you & recals the many hours you have permitted me to pass away at Whitehall. For my Part unless I could send you a Month's Sun or a Basket of Fruit, I know of nothing in this Country that would give you a moment's pleasure or amusement. For unlike our Lady *Caroline's*, our Lady this, our Lady that, our Miss this, our Miss that, the Women are all so poor that their outsides are no better adorn'd than the Insides of the Men; they are as dirty & as Frippery as their Gallants are vain & ignorant, & the Commerce of the one as little desirable for want of a right Pride; as that of the other is from a wrong one. There is nothing more common in Italy than to see a great Princess who will return a Visit to no Lady of an inferior Title, stroling round the Streets for amusement & in a continued Conversation w^th^ her own Footmen who to facilitate this entertainment walk on each side of her Coach, holding by the Doors. They play for Half-pence w^th^ the utmost Avidity; & he that will be cheated of three & six pence never fails of going away w^th^ the Reputation of being the most gallant man of the Company. I was delighted w^th^ a thing say'd the other day by one of their own Countrymen w^ch^ putt their understandings in a light equally true & ridiculous. The Italian Women (say's he) are such Fools that if three of them are gott together; tis possible that one may say 2 & 2 makes 4, another that 2 & 2 make 5, & whilst the dispute grows warm, the third shall be embarrass'd w^ch^ to decide for. The Men are not in a Form, one Degree higher: they are too proud to seek or suffer the Company of their inferiors; too jealous to be pleased with that of their equals; & too ignorant to be able to bear their own. However I have had the good Fortune to meet w^th^ two or three here who both know 'tis possible to communicate one's Ideas in other Languages besides Italian, & have a notion of there being inhabited Country's beyond the Alps; two Branches of knowledge that few Gentlemen or Ladies on this Side of them arrive at. I pass a good deal of my time w^th^ them & w^th^ more pleasure than I have done any part of it since I left Lisbon. Indeed I have been ill with a Pleurisie, & therefore bad Health, or bad Objects, I dont know w^ch^, or perhaps both, have quite cured me of flirting; 'tis so long (tell Lady Caroline) since I have seen so spruce a Toylet as hers, that I have hardly the Idea of one; and if I venture ever again to accost a fine Lady, I believe it will be blushing, stuttering, twisting my Thumbs, & so much in the style of S^r^ Willfull Witwood, that if the Lady refused *to fetch a Walk* I should be extreamly puzzled for a second Question to putt to her; & in much greater Confusion to ask her the last Favour, than any Woman in France or Italy I believe ever felt in granting it. Your Lady^sp^ wont credit this change perhaps; & I wish I did not feel it, but I am absolutely an old Fellow. I rejoice in basking in the sun; every Limb is a Barometre, & foretells Rains, Winds, Snows &c.—I begin to tell storys of what I was; pretend to despise Pleasures I am past taking; rail at Wine because I drink none (nor have not since I left England) condemn gaming because I have no spare Money to play; & like the Dog in the Manger stare at every charitable Gentlewoman, that throws her oats to these Animals who are glad to eat them; tho' perhaps like most other reformers my only quarrel to the Banquet, is not being bidden or not having an Appetite. Now Dear Madam after what I have acknowledged myself dwindled into; 'twill be impudence to expect y^r^ Lady^sp^ will allow such a Creature much of y^r^ time; but 'till I come to a pair of Spectacles, a news-paper, and a Pipe, & confining my whole Conversation to Virtue & Vice w^thout having a view to either in my Conduct I flatter myself now & then you'll hear me relate extraordinary things over a Cup of M^r^

Johnson's good Chocolate in a Morning; & when M^rs French or Lord Waldegrave's ingaged sometimes allow me to make a fourth in an Evening at Whist: & whatever changes you may discover in my *Person*, *Parts*, or *Conversation* there is one w^ch I'll venture to assure y^r Lady^sp you will never find, w^ch is my being otherwise than—Madam—Your most faithfull Oblig'd & Obed^t Serv^t

A. Hervey.

Forgive my having made as many Blotts as lines but I have not time to write it over again. I am going to a very great Ball & Feast, & the Post will be gone too early in the Morning for me. I beg a thousand kind things to George & respectfull ones to Lady Ferrers—for *all the rest* speak of me (as Othello says) as I am—nothing extenuate."

1753, Jan. 20th. Lord Townshend to his son Charles Townshend. Rough draft; unsigned.

"Dear Charles—I was most extremely concerned and surprised upon reading the contents of the letter your servant brought to me on Wednesday last. I am thoroughly sensible from what I have experienced from your constant and uniform conduct towards me that nothing I can offer on this occasion to dissuade you from your present scheme will or can have any effect. But give me leave to remind you that if your income in your present situation is so strait and severe as you represent what a melancholy situation must you and your Lady be in if you marry with the additional income of only £700 per ann^m at the most. The reversionary expectations which as you say attend the Lady's fortune are not as you truely observe objects to a person in your situation. Advice from me is never agreeable to you nor would you ever throughout the whole course of your life hitherto attend to it so that I shall not detain you long even on this occasion.

I am indeed very sorry to hear that you have enter'd upon such a scheme and project as this is, but it is your own and I will have nothing to do with it.

I am equally surprised to find that you call on me to make up the fortune of this match. It is not in my power to advance anything on any such like occasion; nor were it in my power would it be in my disposition to make any advance upon a match which cannot be made suitable to your present circumstances. I desire therefore that I may hear no more of this, and am determined to give no further answer about it.

I am with best wishes for your prosperity

Yours most affec^tly.

1753, March 12th. W. Bowyer to Lord Townshend.

"My Lord—That you may not think I have been remiss in executing your Commands, I beg leave to inform your Lordship that I proposed to the Public Advertiser to insert an Advertisement of the Letter on Industry as published in the Gazetteer. But I was rejected as one that offered at an Absurdity. We could sooner lay open all Privileges of the City than break through such a Punctilio.

I take the Freedom underneath to draw up the Clause of the Act in the Sense I understood your Lordship. I have forgot the very words otherwise I would have adhered more closely to them.—I am, my Lord —y^r Lordship's most dutiful & obed^t humble Serv^t

W. Bowyer."

[At foot] "And be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid that all Persons whatever shall be at Liberty to use, exercise & follow any

manual Labour, Art, Mistery or Occupation now used & exercised, or which shall be hereafter used and exercised in any Parish, Precinct, Hamlet, Borough, Town or City Corporate throughout England and Wales and Berwick upon Tweed, any Law or Custom to the contrary notwithstanding. SAVING nevertheless to all Bodies Corporate all such other Rights, Privileges, & Immunities as they now respectively enjoy.

Or if a PROVISO is more approved of,

PROVIDED always that this Act shall not extend to prejudice or infringe any other Rights, Privileges or Immunities which the several Bodies Corporate throughout England, Wales, and Berwick upon Tweed do now respectively enjoy."

[1753, March.] Rev. Josiah Tucker to the same. Undated and unaddressed. Endorsed by Lord Townshend "Answ^{d} on the 17th March 1753."

"My Lord—I am just returned from a Set of honest Merchants, true Friends to Trade. They have some intentions of printing off a 1,000 Letters of last Tuesday's Gazetteer, to disperse about, but have a Scruple whether they can justify it, without y^{e} Leave of y^{e} Author. Now as I imagine the Author may be known to Your Lordship, I hope you will pardon this Application for Consent. It is a pity, so excellent a Peice was not put into every Man's hand in y^{e} Kingdom. The Post is just setting out; I am, my Lord, with due Thanks for all Favours—Yo^{r} Lordships ever obliged—and most humble—Servant

JOSIAH TUCKER.

P.S. [My] Humble Respects wait on M^{r} Townshend."

1753, May 5th. John Watkin to Lord Townshend. From Yelvertoft. Asking for his Lordship's influence to procure him the appointment of Steward to Sir Jacob Astley at Hillmorton.

1753, Dec. 6th. Hambleton Custance (Sheriff of Norfolk) to George Townshend, M.P. for the County of Norfolk. Dated at Norwich and addressed "To the Hon^{ble} George Townshend, Esq^{re}—Member of Parliament—in South Audley Street—Westminster."

"Sir—It is with great Concern that I am obliged to give you any Trouble on this or any other Occasion, but I find myself necessitated to request your good offices with M^{r} Pelham and the other Lords of the Treasury in my Behalf, on account of another unlucky Escape of the Smuglers &c. from the Castle: The manner by which it was effected you will find by the enclosed w^{ch} is an Abstract of a Letter to me from the Deputy Sheriff, & in w^{ch} you will observe that two of the five Smuglers are retaken. I beg leave to assure you that nothing shall be wanting on my part for the Recovery of the rest, having sent out proper Persons to every part of the Coasts of this and the neighbouring County. I am with the utmost Respect—D^{r} Sir—Your most faithfull & obed^{t} humble Serv^{t}

HAMBLETON CUSTANCE.

1753, Dec. 26th. Rev. Robert Potter to ———, From Reymerston. . . . When first I married [my stepfather] M^{r} Colman persuaded me to entrust him with £340 (my wife's money) promising to give me security for it" *etc.*

1754, Oct. 5th. Copy of a letter from Lord Townshend to the Rev. Philip Yonge, D.D., Master of Jesus College, Cambridge. Dated at Rainham, and endorsed by Lord Townshend "Copy of my letter to the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge."

"Sir—Having observed that several public Exercises have been lately instituted in your University with premiums annexed to them for the

improvement of Education by the advancement of Knowledge, and that among these provisions no incouragement is given for the Study of the Theory of Trade, I take the liberty of desiring to know from you, Sir, whether it will be agreeable to the University if rewards of the same nature with those lately granted in the other branches of learning should be given for the promotion of this.

It is unnecessary for me to point out the infinite advantage which would result to the Public if young men could be led early in Life to a diligent Study and correct knowledge of a Science so very important in it self and so intimately connected with the affairs and Interests of this Kingdom as the subject of Trade is; nor have I any view in making this Proposal but to express in part the gratefull sense I have of the many obligations which my Family have received from the University of Cambridge by an Institution which I should hope they would approve of, as it is but one step more in the System lately began, and as I am confident that, if it be accepted and strictly pursued, it will contribute to the honour of the University and the solid advantage of the Country. I am—Sir—Your most obedient humble servant [TOWNSHEND.]

1754, Oct. 6th. Rev. Dr. Yonge to Lord Townshend. Dated at Cambridge, and endorsed "The Vice Chancellor's letter to me dated Oct. 6, 1754 in answer to mine of the fifth Instant."

"My Lord—I have just now rec[d] the honour of your Lordship's letter, & will take an early opportunity of communicating it to the Heads of Colleges. Your Lordship's great attention to the publick good is as conspicuous in your generous offer as your regard to this University, which can never do enough to repay the obligations it owes to your Lordship's Family.—I am, my Lord—Your Lordship's—most obed[t] humble ser[t] P. YONGE."

1754, Oct. 12th. Duke of Newcastle, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, to the same. Dated at Claremont.

"My Lord—I am very much obliged to your Lordship for your very kind letter, and for your proposal to encourage in our University the Study of Trade, & Commerce, which is certainly of such infinite Advantage to this Country. I expect to see the Vice Chancellor soon, and will then consider with him, how to proceed, and in what manner your Lordship's views for promoting that scheme, may be best answer'd, & your kind Intentions take Effect. In the meantime, allow me to assure you, that Nothing shall be wanting on my part, which may contribute to the Success of such an useful Design, & I beg leave in the Name of the University also to return you my Thanks. I am with the greatest Truth & Respect—my Dear Lord—your Lordship's—most obed. Humble Servant HOLLES NEWCASTLE.

1754, Oct. 14th. Horatio Walpole to Lord Townshend. Dated at Wolterton, and unaddressed.

"My Lord—I took the liberty some time since to ask the favour of Your L[rd]p to communicate to me your late father's letters & papers as ambassador & Secretary of State, being employed in spending my Leisure hours to vindicate the administration in w[ch] his L[rd]p was concerned from the false & injurious calumny of the late L[rd] Bolingbroke's posthumous works. I have gone so far as [to] what relates to the negotiations in 1709 & 1710, in w[ch] Your father was Ambassador & Plenip[ry] signing with the D. of Marlborough; and his papers relative to that transaction in w[ch] he had so great a share would be of great use to me in making my work more perfect & correct; the communication of them for w[ch] I will give

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you a receipt, & faithfully return them to Your L^rd^p again, will extreamly oblige him who is with the greatest respect—My Lord—Your L^rd^ps—Most obed^t & most humble Servant. H. WALPOLE.

The Rough Draft of Lord Townshend's reply to this letter is dated at Rainham Oct^r the 19^th^ 1754, and runs as follows:—

"Sir—My Father did during his retirement here in the Country in the latter part of his Life determine to write a History of his own times; which he had entered upon, and thô he died soon after, yet as he had resolved rather to take the trouble on himself of drawing up this Historical account than to leave it to any other hand, I think that he has by such his resolution plainly signifyed to me his inclination and desire that these papers which he has left in my custody should not be perused or made use of by any other hand. I should otherwise have been glad to have complyed with your request and am with the greatest Regard—Sir—Your most obed^t humble Servant"

1754, Oct. 17th. Rev. Dr. Yonge to Lord Townshend. Dated at Cambridge and unaddressed. Endorsed "The Vice Chancellors letter to me dated Oct. 17 1754. Rec^d on Saturday the 19^th^ of Oct^r 1754."

"My Lord—At a meeting of the Heads [of Colleges] on tuesday last I communicated to them your Lordship's letter to me, and I have their commands to return your Lordship their thanks, and to assure your Lordship of their desire to promote all kinds of knowledge in the University. That of the Theory of Trade, how beneficial soever it may and must be to the Publick, is so entirely foreign to the present System of our Education that the introduction of it will most probably be attended with some difficulties. But as those difficulties do not lead us to decline the acceptance of your Lordship's Offer, which we for our parts are ready to receive with great gratitude, so we hope that they will be soon overcome when your Lordship's Design shall be more fully explain'd. Before I communicate this affair to the rest of the Univer^y it is my Duty to make his Grace our Chancellor acquainted with it, who is so good to us as to condescend to take into his consideration every thing that concerns the honour and Interest of the University.—I am, my Lord—Your Lordship's—most obed^t humble ser^t

P. YONGE."

1754, Oct. 26th. Lord Townshend to the Vice Chancellor of Cambridge (Dr. Yonge). In duplicate. The original draft in Lord Townshend's hand, and a corrected copy. Each 5 pp.

"Sir, I am much obliged to you for having communicated to the Heads [of Colleges] the Proposals I took the liberty of making through you to the University, and it gives me great satisfaction to hear from you that they have so entirely approved of my Motives & design in making it . . . . . .

The premiums I would propose to give are twenty Guineas each to the Authors of the two best Dissertations which shall be made by gentlemen of the University of any Rank or Degree upon Subjects included within the Theory of Trade, and appointed by those who shall be the Judges at the time under this Institution. The Prizes to be given according to the opinion of the Judges, and either to be delivered in money or vested in any other shape as shall be determined, previous to the execution of the design itself, at a meeting of the Heads. The Persons I should desire to name for Judges are the Vice Chancellor for the time being, the present Master of Trinity [D^r^ Robert Smith], the present Master of Christ's College [D^r^ Hugh Thomas] and two other Persons from the Body of the University to be named by me;

& the three first of these Judges to continue such as long as they are Heads of the University, and the two last as long as they are resident in it; reserving to myself a power, which I perceive has lately been reserved in like cases, of filling up the vacancies which shall happen . . . . . I could wish the Dissertations might be wrote in the English Language and that those which carry the Prizes might be read by the Authors of them in public on a Day to be appointed near to Commencement" . . . . . .

1754, Nov. 3rd. Dr. Philip Yonge to Lord Townshend. Dated at Cambridge, and unaddressed.

"My Lord, I have communicated your Lordship's last favour to the Masters of Trinity and Christ's in particular, and this day in the customary speech at the expiration of the V[ice] Chanc$^{r's}$ office I made the senate acquainted with your Lordship's kind design. The two masters desire me to pay their compliments to your Lordship, and there seems to be no doubt of the senate's giving your Lordship a testimony of their gratitude to your Lordship as soon as my Successor shall be establish'd in his office. Doc^{r} Thomas will be elected, and will probably take his seat tomorrow.—I am, *etc.*

P. YONGE."

1754, Nov. 5th. Lord Townshend to D^{r} Philip Yonge. From Rainham. In duplicate. An undated rough draft in Lord Townshend's hand, and a fair copy headed "Copy of my letter to D^{r} Yonge." Both unsigned.

"Sir—I return you many thanks for the candor you shewed to me by [the] reception you gave to the Proposal I offered to you when Vice-Chancellor, and for the countenance you have given to it by your recommendation of it to the Senate in the customary Speech at the expiration of that Office. I likewise beg that you will be pleased to present my compliments to the two Masters, with my thanks to them for their kind acquiescence to that part of my scheme which relates more particularly to them, and am most heartily glad to find it is your opinion that the Senate will approve of what I have taken the liberty to offer as a method for introducing the Science of Trade into your University."

1755, Jan. 18th. Lord Townshend to D^{r} Hugh Thomas, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge. Draft in Lord Townshend's hand.

"Sir—D^{r} Yonge your late Vice-Chan^{r} having informed me, in his letter on the 3^{d} of Nov^{r} last, that he had acquainted the Senate with my late Proposal to the University in his customary Speech at the expiration of the Vice-Chan^{rs} Office, and that there seemed to be no doubt of the Senate's approving of it, I have some hopes that my Proposal may be received thô I have not yet heard anything further relative to it.

There was one point left unsettled in my letters to D^{r} Yonge which was the nomination of the two Judges from the Body of the University: and it may not be improper I should name them now in case the University should admitt of the introduction of the Theory of Trade in the manner which has been proposed. The Persons I should desire to appoint, under the conditions which have been mentioned in my former letter to your late Vice-Chancellor, are the Reverend M^{r} Courtail of Clare Hall and the Reverend M^{r} Balguy of S^{t} John's College. I am—Sir—Your most obed^{t} humble Servant"

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1755, Oct. 29th. The same to the same. A draft in Lord Townshend's handwriting. Dated at Rainham.

"Sir—M[r] Greaves having intimated to me that you expressed to him, when I had the honor of meeting you and several of the Heads at Fulburne, some desire that I would draw up some questions on the Theory of Trade, I have taken the liberty of sending to you the inclosed paper containing such questions on that Subject as have occurred to me.

I am very doubtfull whether these questions are so perfect as they ought to be; and do hope therefore that you will be pleased to give them no further regard than you shall find they do deserve; and I have with greater chearfulness complyed with your request being satisfyed from your candor that you will not think that by offering these questions to you and to the Gentlemen who have the direction of this Institution, I am presuming to dictate to those who have more knowledge and better judgement than myself. If there be any among them which can be made proper questions, such will receive your corrections, if there be not any such you will reject them all. I am with Truth—Sir Your most obed[t] humble serv[t]."

[The Questions enclosed].

"What influence has Trade on the Morals of a Nation?

On what circumstances does the populousness of a country principally depend?

Has a free trade or a free Government the greater effect in promoting the wealth and strength of a Nation?

Can any restraints be laid on trade or industry without lessening the advantages of them? And if there can, what are they?

Is there any method of raising taxes without prejudice to Trade? And if there is, what is it?

What are the uses of money in trade?

Is it more for the advantage of a trading nation to have regular troops or a Militia."

1755, Nov. 15th. Capt. the Hon. Roger Townshend to his father Lord Townshend. Dated at Mitcham.

"My Lord—I did not receive your Lordship's Letter till yesterday on my return to this place after a Weeks absence & attendance on S[r] John Ligonier who has acted a very sincere & friendly part towards me; I acquainted your Lordship with S[r] John Ligonier's having appointed me one of his Aid[es] de Camp a favor I had no right to expect from him as I was scarcely honor'd with his Acquaintance; the many advantages that must of course arise to me in my Profession from the Friendship & Opinion of that Great Man made it of all other the most desirable Post in our present situation of Affairs. It has always been customary for General Officers to name and chuse there own Aid[e] de Camps & I don't believe there is an Instance of its ever having been refused before; to make the refusal the more cruel and severe the Duke [of Cumberland] has consented to Lord Loudon's appointing Cap[t] Campbell who is in the same Regiment with me & of the same Rank & did not apply till many days after me; thus my Lord am I deprived of the same means of recommending me in my Profession which every other Cap[t] in my Profession enjoys. What is the real Cause of the Duke's hatred to me I am not in the least able to guess, S[r] John Ligonier asked him if my behaviour either in my profession or towards him had been disagreeable to his Royal Highness; he said he had no kind of objection to any part of my behaviour since I had been in the Army but that I positively should not be his Aid[e] de

Camp; S[r] John has been extreamly hurt at the Usage he has been treated with & has several times endeavoured to dissuade him from such barbarous behaviour but without success. The General is determined he will name no other person & the Duke is determined not to consent. It is very hard that my Brother's Quarrell with the Duke shou'd be continued to me. I was in no ways concern'd in it nor did I ever say a Word in the least tending to reflect or call in question any part of the Duke's conduct, but yet he is determined I shall not rise in my Profession. It does not become me to treat a person in his Station with that Freedom which I really think his hard Usage of me deserves; I can conclude nothing less from his Cruelty towards me but an absolute Scheme of driving me out of the Army. How much more noble wou'd it have been in a Great Man to have waited till he had caught me erring in me [*sic*] Profession; he might then have employed all his hatred against me without drawing upon him[self] the odious Names of Cruelty & Tyrrany. Every independent Person has condemned the Duke extreamly & several of his Friends have declared they endeavor'd to persuade him from it. It is a melancoly Subject for me to think off, let me behave with ever so much Bravery & Conduct & deserve Preferment, as long as he commands I shall remain in my present Post. I honor & love the Army & the only Ambition I have in this World is to do my Duty in my Profession & [I] desire to be made an Example off if I am guilty & neglect[ful], but to be punish'd when I am conscious I am innocent is treatment every Man of spirit & honor must feel & complain off. I have troubled your Lordship with a real state of my Case S[r] John Ligonier will do me the Justice to confirm it; I suffer so much at present from the Duke's treatment & my disappointment that I am afraid my Letter may be confused which I hope you will excuse; our Regiment is ordred to march on Wednesday to East Grinstead where my Company will be quarterd it is in Sussex.

The House of Commons satt till Six OClock on Friday Morning M[r] Pitt & many other members spoke ag[t] the Address; I am much oblidged to you for the 50£ Note you was so kind as to send me & am youre Dutiful Son.

ROGER TOWNSHEND."

1755, Nov. 28th. Rev. Edmund Law, D.D., Master of Peterhouse, to Lord Townshend. Dated at Peter House and unaddressed. Endorsed, under the same date, in the hand of an amanuensis, "Dr Law (ViceChancellor of Cambridge) his letter to me approving those questions I sent."

My Lord—I received the favour of your Lordship's Letter to my Predecessor, with the Questions inclined, w[ch] appear to be all very proper, & will I hope be properly treated of in their Season; I shall not fail to lay them before the persons appointed to determine finally on this Subject at the usual time, & do myself the honour of acquainting your Ldship with their determination, w[ch] I don't doubt but will prove agreeable to y[r] Ldships good & generous intention, & thereby be the highest satisfaction to—my Lord—your Lordships most obedient humble Serv[t]

EDM. LAW."

1756, Jan. 21st. The same to the same. Dated at Peter House and unaddressed. Endorsed, under the same date, by Lord Townshend, "D[r] Law (Vice Chancellor of Cambridge) his letter to me inclosing 2 printed Copys of the Question on the Theory of Trade for the year 1756—Answered on the 26[th] Jan[ry] 1756."

"My Lord—I rec[d] y[r] Lordships Commands by M[r] Powel[l] & immediately call'd a meeting of the Commissioners to settle the Question for

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this year, as y^{r} Lordship will perceive by the inclosed, w^{ch} if it prove agreeable to y^{r} Lordship's intention it will be the greatest satisfaction to all the persons concern'd & in particular to—My Lord—Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant

EDM. LAW."

1756, Jan. 26th. Lord Townshend to Rev. D^{r} Law. Copy. Dated at Rainham, and endorsed in Lord Townshend's hand, "Copy of my letter to D^{r} Law Vice Chancellor of the University of Cambridge in answer to his dated Jan^{ry} the 21st 1756 in which he sent me the printed Copy of the Question on the Theory of Trade for the [year] 1756."

"Sir—I receivd the favor of yours by last Post, with Two printed Copies of the Question which the judges have order'd for this year.

The ingenuousness of my temper obliges me to confess to you that I did not imagine I should be so unfortunate as to find that every one of the Questions, which I took the liberty of offering to the consideration of the Judges would be rejected by them; and that I am much disappointed to find that the question, which was placed first on the paper, was not approved of.

The Question I mean is this, *what influence has Trade on the Morals of a Nation.*

This is in my opinion the best Question that can be put on the subject of the Theory of Trade. I should take up too much of your time if I was now to enlarge on this Question: I shall therefore only beg leave to mention, one remark or two which occur to me upon the Question which the Gentlemen have thought proper to publish for this Year.

The first part of their Question to wit, *What causes principally contribute to render a Nation populous?* would, I allow, be a very proper question, if the words which follow had not been made part of the question, *& what Effect has the populousness of a Nation on its Trade?* and the Question without this addition would have been of the same purport with one of the Questions I sent to you, thô expressed in different words.

The question I allude to is this. *On what circumstances does the populousness of a Nation principally depend?*

The Theory of Trade like all other subjects of Science must be allow'd a free and unprejudic'd inquiry.

But the Freedom of the first part of your question is destroy'd by the latter part of it. For this addition must be understood in some respects as explanatory of the former part of the question, and it likewise indicates that those, who form'd the question, are of opinion that they [*sic*] are more causes than one which do principally contribute to render a Nation populous, and that they apprehend that the candidates for prizes on the Theory of Trade might neglect to enlarge on that of Trade.

But suppose it be allowd that Trade if the only cause, or one of the principal causes which contribute to render a Nation populous; does it follow that the populousness of a Nation must necessarily increase the trade of it. If Trade be the cause of the increase of people, it cannot surely properly be said that the populousness of a Nation is the Cause of Trade, for the effect can never produce its cause.

Suppose a Nation become very populous from the greater freedom it enjoys in Trade than its Neighbours are possess'd of; and let us suppose that on a Sudden these freedoms are taken away by impolitick laws which restrain their Trade, such as lay heavy burthens upon it by

taxation on necessaries of Life, by duties on imports and by bounties on exports, and throwing every branch of Trade into some kind of monopoly, will any one think that in such a Case the number of its people can support the Trade, or rather must not the consequence of the loss of its Freedom in Trade be a loss of its people? Is it not evident that numbers of its people must fly into other countries for imployment where Trade is less incumbered and more free.

The answer therefore to the latter part of the Question viz. *and what Effect has the populousness of a Nation on its Trade*, seems to me to be, that it cannot necessarily have any effect at all upon its Trade.

I have here from the good wishes I have for the success of this new institution taken the Liberty to express my Thoughts to you on this question proposed for this year. You will I hope excuse this freedom and believe me to be—Sir—Your most obed[t] & humble Serv[t]"

[TOWNSHEND].

1756, Jan. 28th. Rev. D[r] Edmund Law to Lord Townshend. Dated at Cambridge, und endorsed in Lord Townshend's hand, "D[r] Law (Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge) his letter to me in answer to mine of the 26th Inst."

"My Lord—I receiv'd y[r] Lordship's favour of last Post with concern as it gave the parties in the Trust committed to them by your Lordship the severe mortification of perceiving how far they had faild' in their endeavours to discharge it acceptably. As I had the honour to bear some share in this Trust, I think myself obliged to lay before y[r] Lordship as plain & particular an account of our Conduct as I am able to recollect After reading over all y[r] Lordship's Propositions & the very obliging Letter w[ch] accompany'd them, a previous Question was put whether any variation in them might be agreeable: When it was the opinion of those who appear'd to have the best means of being acquainted with y[r] Ldship's real Sentiments, that such alteration w[d] not give offence. We had then a long consultation on the Subject, & the first Question relating to the influence of Trade on Morals I apprehend[ed] might be postponed on acc[t] of the great corruption for some time visible among the trading parts of our Nation; witness the late uproar rais'd about the general Naturalization & Jew Bills. The second Question seem'd to be pitchd' upon chiefly for its seasonableness in our present Situation, & the addition made to it in order to bring the general Design of y[r] Lordship's Institution more directly & immediately in view, as well as give the greater scope to writers on this Subject, by not only explaining how far Trade sh[d] be consider'd among the principal causes of well peopling a Country, but likewise shewing in what respect the number of Inhabitants must put a People on employing many of their hands that way, & thereby reciprocally of encreasing & improving the materials, & promoting the several branches of Trade by repeated Trials.—But I am not presuming to dispute these points with y[r] Lordship. The Question ought undoubtedly to have been sent to your Lordship before it was published, w[ch] omission, with any other impropriety, I hope y[r] Lordship will be so good as to excuse from persons so little conversant in subjects of this kind.

I beg leave to congratulate y[r] Lordship on your late recovery & am in all duty—Your Lordships—most obedient humble serv[t].

EDM. LAW."

1756, Feb. 16th. Lord Townshend to Rev. Mr. Powell. Draft. Unsigned and unaddressed. Dated at Rainham.

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"Dear Powell—I was indebted to you for one letter, before yours of the 15th came to my hands this morning, which I should have acknowledged if I had not been unwilling to give you too frequent interruptions; and it was once my intention to send you the Vice-Chancellor's answer to my letter (which I now here enclose for your perusal) but I was afterwards of opinion that there was no necessity for giving you the trouble of a letter upon the late absurd conduct of your Vice-Chancellor, since what was done could not be prevented. I have indeed had a good deal of difficulty with my self to avoid sending the Vice-Chancellor an answer to his letter. It concerned me very much to find that the Vice-Chancellor has been pleased to insinuate in his letter that my dislike to the *very absurd* question which has been advertized and which contains no more than that the cause produces the effect and the effect the cause, arises from my being displeased that the questions I sent were rejected; thô I had expressed in my letter which accompanied them, my assent that they should be corrected or rejected as the judges should think most proper.

What I said in my last letter to the Vice-Chan[cello]r was that I thought myself unfortunate that all my questions should be rejected; and I cannot see, with great submission to his sentiments, why the circumstance of my having expressed myself in this manner, as I did in the letter which accompanyed the questions, should make it improper in me to give any opinion on the question they have fixed on? or that there is any inconsistency in my conduct under any construction. I say'd correct any of the questions or reject them all as you shall judge most proper; will the Vice-Chancellor suppose that, when I wrote this, I could imagine that any one of my questions would have been so altered as to be made nonsense or that they would all be rejected for to give place for a more improper question than any of them?" *etc. etc.*

1756, May 22nd. Rev. R. Browne to Lord Townshend. Dated at Walton. Asking to be appointed to the living of Hanbury which will shortly be vacant by Dr Horberry's acceptance of a college living.

1756, June 2nd. Lord Middleton to Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. George Townshend. Dated at Wollatton.

"Sr—I am concerned for the occasion of your letter, having been in hopes peace would have subsisted in the neighbourhood of Tamworth this whole parliament, and as your's and Lord Weymouth's interest seem'd, for I was much a stranger to the transaction, to unite in the last election the change of the Unckle for the Nephew [Viscount Villiers in the seat of Thomas Villiers] I should have conjectur'd would have made no alteration in the agreement. I have no property in the town, nor ever cultivated any interest by purchase near it having no other view than being a promoter of unanimity among my acquaintance, and by having now resided so many years at Wollaton my influence in the place is not worth requesting; but small as it is in case of opposition it must go in conjunction with my old friends who I suspect will not be forgetfull of Mr Floyer's hard fate [at the Tamworth election in 1741]. I am with great regard" *etc.*

1756, June 11th. "A copy of a Letter to Lord Jersey upon the affairs of Tamworth." Dated at Audley Square.

"My Lord

When I had the Honour to see you at my House you seemed to desire I would give your Lordship no vexatious Opposition at Tamworth, to which I very readily assented & further declared I would inform your Lordship as early as possible with my Determination with

respect to the ensuing Election—I came to Town last night and can assure your Lordship that notwithstanding the appearance of an Agreement made at the last Election at Tamworth with respect to future Vacancies—totally without my Knowledge and tending to prevent my Family Interest from having the least Weight there, yet my Lord, as I do not now intend to oppose Lord Villars [Villiers], I have avoided any Measures which may put him or his Friends to any Trouble or Expence.

I hope your Lordship will do me the Justice to believe me when I assure you that altho' I cannot concur in the measure as settled, yet that I rejoice in any Circumstance which gives so much Satisfaction to one from whom I have received so many Civilities, & for whom I have so much regard & respect, & am My Lord—y^r^ Lords^ps^—Most obed^t^ Humble Serv^t^ GEO: TOWNSHEND."

1756, June 11th. Lord Jersey to Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. George Townshend. Dated at Grosvenor Square—"6 o'clock Afternoon."

"My dear Sir—I no sooner received your most obliging letter of this morning than I endeavoured to pay my Acknowledgements in Person. They are so warm, & so sincere as I can't forbear conveying them by this the most likely Opportunity first to reach you; I know nothing that may have passed on former Elections, but I have many reasons to rejoice that there is to be no Opposition on this; They are not altogether selfish, but regard families that I must ever esteem, and not only families, but Persons; particularly Lord Weymouth and your self; It may be improper for me to say more at present than that I have the highest Value for you both, & to assure you which I do with the greatest truth that I am with the most friendly regard—Your obliged & faithfull humble Serv^t^— JERSEY."

1756, June 24th. Rev. D^r^ Law to Lord Townshend. Dated at Peter House and endorsed by Lord Townshend "D^r^ Law Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge his letter to me—Received and Answ^d^ on the 26th June 1756."

"My Lord—I have the pleasure to acquaint your Lordship that your Lordship's prizes for this year are adjudged to [the Rev.] M^r^ [William] Bell of Magdalen College, & S^r^ Lobb of S^t^ Peter's College, whose Dissertations shall be transmitted to your Lordship as soon as they have been read before the University. There were nine in all & several very good ones, w^ch^ your Lordship may at any time command from—My Lord—Your Lordship's most obedient humble Serv^t^

EDMUND LAW."

1756, June 26th. Lord Townshend to Rev. D^r^ Law. Endorsed "Copy of my Answer to D^r^ Law Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge letter to me dated the 24^th^ Inst."

Sir—I received your Letter of the 24^th^ Ins^t^ this morning, and shall in answer only mention in a few words that when you, the Vice Chancellour of Cambridge, did in your letter of the 28^th^ of Jan^y^ last seem to charge me with inconsistency of conduct and did mention in that letter, *that the first question relating to the influence of Trade on Morals might as you apprehend be postpon'd on account of the great corruption for some time visible among the trading ports of our Nation; witness the late uproar raised about the general Naturalization & Jew Bills,* I did resolve to let the Institution drop so far as I have been concern'd in it and to give my self no further trouble about it, you need not therefore give yourself the trouble of transmitting to me the two Prize Dissertations.

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There is not any moral Duty which is not of a Commercial nature. Freedom of Trade is nothing more than a freedom to be moral Agents. And since a free moral Inquiry into this most interesting Theory, on the Observance of which the happiness of this Life and of the next do entirely depend, cannot be allow'd at your University I have done, and have nothing more to add than that I am—S^r—Your obd^t humble Serv^t."

1756, Oct. 22nd. Richard Dacres to Lord Townshend. Dated at Gibraltar and endorsed "Rich^d Dacres Letter to me from Gibraltar acqua[intin]g me that he had embarked my barb Horse on board the Rising Sun for England, and likewise inclos'd a Bill for Charges [of] keeping at Gibraltar from April 1756 to [the] time the Horse was embarked."

"My Lord—I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship that I have embarked on board a Transport Ship called the Rising Sun, Daniel Peak Master, an Iron Grey Barb Horse for your Lordship, being the same which was purchased long since by M^r Petticrew, & left in my charge by [Lieut.] Gen^l [Thomas] Fowke [Governor of Gibraltar] at his departure from hence. I used all possible efforts to get him a passage on board a Man of War, but found it impracticable, and indeed I think he is safer where he is, by being in a large commodious Ship, under Convoy, and were he in a Man of War he must run the Risque of being thrown overboard in case of meeting an Enemy. He is embarked in extreme good order, & has excellent Accomodations aboard, & I much hope that he will arrive safe & prove entirely to your Lordship's satisfaction . . . . . .

In the same Ship with your Lordship's Horse I have embarked a Mare for H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, & a horse for M^r Thistlewayte of Hampshire, and the Man who has the care of them home, & who is named Thomas Bicknell is to return to Gibraltar immediately after he has delivered them. I have made no Bargain with him for his Time & Trouble, but have left that matter entirely to the Owners of the Horses.

It will give me great Satisfaction to hear that the Horse is safely delivered into your Lordships hands, & meets your Approbation, after the great Sums and frequent disappointm^ts which I am sensible he has cost; and if your Lordship will be pleased at any time to honor me with your Commands I shall be proud of the opportunity of shewing with how much Respect & Attention I have *etc.*

RICHD. DACRES."

Same date. A copy of the above letter, endorsed "1757—March the 25^th—A copy of Richard Dacres letter the original of which was sent this day to Mess^rs James & Tho^s Tierney Merch^ts in Mark Lane."

1757, March 8th. William Fitz-herbert to the Hon. George Townshend. Dated at Boyle Street, Dublin.

Enclosing the writer's views on the Militia.

1757, March 19th. Thomas Bicknell to Lord Townshend.

"My Lord.—I am the Person orderd over from Gibralter to take under my care a Barbary Mare belonging to the Prince of Wales and a horse of the same Country for your Lordship . . . . . having from the 18th October to the 31st of January continually had the Inspection and care of your Lordships Horse. The necessary expenses as to Feeding &c. I have been paid for being so much out of my own Pocket, but my Care Trouble and attendance I humbly beg leave to refer to

your Lordships Goodness and Generosity. Any Commands of your Lordship my be directed for me at L[t] General Fowkes in South Audley Street wich will be most gratfully remembered by my Lord your Most Humbly Obedient Servant,

THOS. BICKNELL."

June 18th, 1757. William Pitt, afterwards Earl of Chatham, to the Hon. George Townshend.

" Dear Sir,

Tho I can have nothing to inform you of relating to the Duke of Newcastle's transactions, in order to a junction, which you are not acquainted with from his Grace, I should be extremely happy of an opportunity to have some conversation with You, on a Subject, which but just now has taken its final and conclusive turn, and must receive a Negative or Affirmative Answer. The D. of Newcastle and Lord Hardwicke have repeatedly declared to Lord Bute and myself that They coud add nothing to the efforts already made with regard to the Points of difficulty, now immoveable and in their express Opinions, necessary to be comply'd with, as neither They nor their Friends are disposed to resist any further. I am obliged to be at home on business to morrow morning, which, I hope, will be my Apology for taking the liberty to propose to you so great a trouble, as that of calling at my House to morrow between ten and eleven, if it be not inconvenient to you to do me that honour. I am ever with the truest esteem and respect.

Dear Sir
Your most obedient
and most humble Servant
W. PITT."

Friday 7 o'clock.

This letter is endorsed with the following memorandum in the handwriting of the Hon[ble] George Townshend :—

" N.B : This was the first time for about a fortnight I had heard any thing from M[r] Pitt, during which time the Negotiation for a Ministry went on in his & L[d] Bute's the D[uke of] Newcastle's & Lord Hardwicke's Hands.—On the Friday night June the 18th 1757, I received this Letter & the next morning waited on him with my Brother, & to our Astonishment heard him avow the ridiculous & dishonest Arrangement of Men which is now to take place—not the least adoption of any Publick System of Measures being declared or even hinted at by him.

Upon this occasion I without hesitation declared my resolution to be no part of it—my Brother did the same.

GEO : TOWNSHEND."

London, June 20[th] 1757.

1757, Nov. 6th. Capt. the Hon. Roger Townshend to his father. Dated at Winchester and unaddressed.

My Lord—I received your Lordship's kind Letter with the inclosed Bill of 50£. on M[r] Child for which I beg you to accept of my most sincere thanks. The Letter you was so kind as to write to me before I went on our late unfortunate & disgraceful Expedition [to Westphalia], with the enclosed Note I did not receive 'til I was on board the Man of War & had no opportunity of acknowledging the receipt of it. I appropriated it to the use it was intended for & discharged my Serv[t], & I give your Lordship my word of honor that I will in in every respect adhere & keep to that Scheme of Oeconomy which I know is

absolutely necessary for my own happiness & will I hope recommend me to your Lordship's favor and opinion.

I beg leave to declare myself intirely ignorant of my late servant's conduct concerning the Old Chesnut horse, your kindness to me on every occasion if I have a spark of gratitude in my composition, must make it impossible for me to act so low & base a part; I hope extravagance has been my greatest Crime, & as I have suffer'd & know that it was you alone that freed me from my misfortunes, it would be unpardonable conduct in me towards your Lordship, if the business of my life was not to follow that Plan lay'd down by you & do everything in my power that was most agreeable to you.

I've parted with the 2 Mares & the Brown Gelding, I did not recolect when I sent my Servant your mentioning the Chestnt horse was disposed off. I can easily furnish myself with a strong horse & that with the Black Colt will be all I shall keep.

An Inquiry is much talked off into the Conduct of our General [the Duke of Cumberland] that commanded our late Expedition [in Westphalia], it was well named the secret Expedition, for without a real & honest Inquiry takes place it will ever remain a secret to me.

Our going to America early in the spring seems at present to be believed. I cou'd wish for a better. A commission eight years a Captain is being very much out of luck, but however if they will not prefer me I cant help it, and must be contented to go upon another Expedition with the Buffs.—Your Dutiful Son.

Ro: TOWNSHEND."

1758, Feb. 12th. The same to the same. Dated on board the Namure and unaddressed.

"My Lord—The ships are ready and Admiral Boscawen came on board last night, we wait only for a fair Wind; the Ships orderd to sail with us are, Namure, Admⁱ Boscawen; Royal William 90 Guns, Princess Amelia 80, Invincible 74, Lancaster 74, Vanguard 74 to join us at Plymouth, Prince of Orange 64, Centurion 60, Burford 74, Eight winterd at Hallifax [in Nova Scotia], several are already gone with convoys; when the whole Fleet is collected together it will amount to 24, Sail of the Line besides Frigates; a Fleet superior to anything the French can fit out.

I have been apply'd too by a friend of mine to sollicit your Lordship in his favour, for a Scarfe, when you have a vacancy; his name is Derby he lives at Winchester, if you are not under Engagements to any other person Mr Derby will think himself highly honor'd & infinitely obliged to your Lordship for the Scarfe. I know him to be a worthy good Man & I should be happy in obtaining him this favor of your Lordship

Your Dutiful Son
Ro: TOWNSHEND."

1758, Sept. 26th. Hon. Charles Townshend to his mother.

"My dear Lady Townshend,—Your Ladyship has heard from my Brother Townshend that he has been so kind to us as to call at Adderbury in his journey from Bristol to London; and, tho' his visit was short, it was long enough to manifest, what I was very happy to find, that he never was in better health or spirits. The success of the Militia in every County in which it has been at all countenanced, & the notorious opposition or contempt of the Ld Lieutenant in every County in which it has been ill received or forgotten, fully proves how indifferent at least, if not favorable, the general opinion of the kingdom is to the measure; which I should hardly have mentioned to your Ladyship,

if the measure itself were not the Child of your Son ; which I know from most pleasing experience, is a consideration of great & irresistable weight in your judgment. George seems more intent upon his command in the army than ever I saw him : The retreat of his formidable & abdicated Enemy [the Duke of Cumberland] ; the disreputation of almost all the senior officers hitherto employed, & the infinite Honor naturally bestowed upon commanders successful in this perilous time all unite in indulging & inflaming his original Genius & uncommon Talents for the army.

He seems also to be not a little urged & accelerated by the quick rise & very promising prospect of preferment & command now opening to Roger ; whose situation must improve every day, as his ability grows from experience ; opportunitys occurr from his situation ; and advancement follows from his service. General Amhurst speaks of his diligence, attention, & capacity in the most favorable language, & I should do him injustice if I did not acknowledge, how much he is likely hereafter to make a very considerable figure in a profession, whose importance & necessity grows too fast upon us in this Country.

I learn from Lady Essex's letters to Lady Dalkeith that she lives entirely with Lady Ferrers at Bristol : Lady Ferrers gives the same account of their intimacy in her letters ; which I only mention without comment ; entreating you not to construe my words, til I see you, & from a desire of obviating prejudice, not affecting disguise.

Last week we sent you some venison & two Pineapples ; did they arrive safe, or where (*sic*) they good ?

Lady Jane Scott left us on Sunday ; as she came, she went, oppresst, unintelligible, wretched, healthy & whimsical, a monstrous appetite : good nights : occasional unguarded chearfulness, & premeditated spleen & despondency are certainly no proofs of real illness & yet these are all the symptoms of it she has. I wish she is not in danger of a complaint still worse than ill health.

A thousand thanks to you for the many Gazetts you have sent us : They are infinitely agreeable to us, and most so, as they are testimonies of your affection : which is, in the estimation of us both, the most valuable possession we have or can enjoy in life.

If I have in any thing a real satisfaction it is in acknowledging the happyness I have in your affection & in saying in return how sincerely & invariably I am—Your most affectionate & faithful

C. T.

[P.S.] Lady Dalkeith bids me say for her whatever words can say in declaring her love & Honor for you."

1759, July 23rd. Charles Burney to Philip Case. Dated at Lynn and endorsed, " M^r^ Burney to M^r^ Case about Musick."

" Sir,

I fear I shall not be able to propose any useful hints as to the Furniture of the Barrel Organ you mentioned to me, unless I was informed what Stops it contained, what is its Compass, together with the Size & Number of its Barrels. However I will suppose it capable of performing the following Pieces, w^ch^ in the serious Way w^d^ if well adapted to the Instrument afford great pleasure to the admirers of such Compositions.

1. Corelli's 8th Concerto (or the favourite movem^t^ in it).
2. He was despised & rejected—in Handel's Messiah.
3. Powerful Guardian—set by D^o^.
4. Return O God of Hosts—in Samson.
5. Tis Liberty alone—in Judas Maccabeus.

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6. Handel's Second Organ Concerto, or Part of it.
7. Geminiani's 1st Concerto op. 2da, or Do.
8. King of Prussia's March.
9. March of the 3d Regiment of Guards.
10. Hasse's 1st Concerto.
11. Rende mi il Figlio mio, del Sigr Cocchi, nel Ciro riconosciuto.
12. The Simphony & last Movemt of Handel's Coronation Anthem.

If these Compositions or any Part of them should be approved & practicable, it will be necessary to have them judiciously suited & adjusted to the Genius of the Organ & filled up with such Simphonies & accompanymts as will best compensate for the Want of a Voice in the Songs or a Number of Instruments in the other Pieces.—I am, Sir,—Your Most Obedt & Most Humble Servant,

CHAS. BURNEY."

1759, Nov. 27th. Judith Irving to Lord *Townshend?* Unaddressed. A letter asking his Lordship for his interest in procuring promotion for the writer's husband Major Irving.

$17\frac{59}{60}$, Feb. 15th. Robert Johnson to the Hon. George Townshend. Dated at Sandy, Bedfordshire.

"Sir,—When I purchas'd Mr Long's Estate at Cavenham in Suffolk, he told me you had given your consent to inclose a small piece of ground that lay between two of my Closes near the house; but as I am now become the proprietor and have some thoughts of putting that Scheme in Execution, [I] don't think myself sufficiently justify'd to take out a writ to do it, without acquainting you therewith and haveing your farther permission for that purpose. If there is any thing I can do for you in that Country or elsewhere, please to command, your very assured

Humble Sert RT. JOHNSON."

1760, Dec. 2nd. Edward Weston to Lord Townshend. Dated at Scotland Yard, and unaddressed.

"My Lord—Having long been sollicited by Mr Case my deputy in the Office of Clerk of the Peace [for Norfolk], who I understand is honoured with Yr Lps particular Regard, to surrender that Place to him; As the Value of it to me is of late years so greatly lessened, (partly by the Decay of Business, & partly by the Claim of my said Deputy to Fourscore Pounds p añn. out of the Profits, in lieu of 50 or 60, for which he long executed the Office) that it has brought-me-in this last year no more than 19 pd; I have at last determined to comply with those sollicitations. And, as I am obliged to yr Ldp for the long Enjoyment, which I have had of it, I think it incumbent on me to acquaint you with my Resignation, hoping it will not be disagreeable to you, & taking the same Opportunity to return my sincerest Thanks to Your Ldp for so great a Mark of your Favour, & to assure you that I am with the greatest Gratitude, as well as Respect, & shall be always—My Lord—Your Ldps—Most obliged, and most obedient humble Servant

E. WESTON."

1761, May 15th. A receipt for a "Moiety of the Expences of the [Norfolk] County Election 1st April 1761."

It begins:—"To 63 Staffmen and Chairmen at 10s each;" and ends:—"Paul Ald[erman] Rogers your Subscription to the Norwich roads 10.10.0, and ends "Total 102.5.6" with the following receipt at foot.

"1761. May 15th. Rec[d] of the right hon[ble] Geo: Townshend by the hands of M[r] Cha[s] Townshend One hundred and two Pounds five Shillings and Sixpence in full of the Contents by me

NOCKOLD TOMPSON."

176½, Feb. 12th. Lieut. William Brograve, R.N. (commanding the Albany Sloop in Portsmouth Harbour) to the Hon. George Townshend. The writer begs General Townshend to use his influence so that he may sail in the Albany, or in a larger ship, under the orders of Admiral [Sir George] Pocock [K.B.], on the Expedition then on foot [for the capture of the Havanna].

March 2nd, 1763. Lord Townshend to his son Charles. Draft, dated at Rainham.

"Dear Charles—You may remember that about the beginning of last Dec[r] upon reading the paragraph in the General Evening Post, which informed the Public of your Resignation of your former Place, I immediately wrote you a letter from Balls expressing my joy and congratulations to you on that wise guiding of your self, as you did by this act put your self into that state of indepen[den]cy which was necessary to enable you to act that truely patriotic part which your country seemed more immediately to call for at that time. If I contradicted the general forms of behavior which prevail at this time in troubling you with a letter on that accasion and it be not the mode now for a Parent to shew any concern for the wellfare and happiness of his Son, you acted like a man of fashion in taking no notice to me of that letter and in preserving that silence towards me, which had been observed by you towards me for a considerable time before I wrote that letter and which you have not broke through.

As I am too old to alter and cannot easily extirpate that Parental concern and affection, which, by a long indulgence of them, are deeply rooted in my heart, you will I hope forgive me that I do now trouble you again, thô not with that joy which attended my other letter, with a transcript of a paragraph out of the North Briton of Saturday last which is as follows, viz.

That great reformer of abuses, the new Whig head of the board of Trade, has just condescended to stipulate for an additional Salary without Power, as the price of his support of this Tory government. I am—Dear Charles—Yours most affec[ly]"

1763, May 24th. Rev. T. O. Young to the Hon. George Townshend. Dated at Caius College Cambridge.

"Dear Sir—I have not been able to purchase one of the Caricatura's of Wilk[e]s—They are only at the Coffee houses—A Printseller has promis'd me two by to morrow night. If he does not disappoint me, you shall receive them on Saturday. . . . .

I am, Dear Sir, your most affectionate and faithful servant

T. O. YOUNG."

1763, June 2nd. Hon. George Townshend "To M[r] Otley at the Angel, S[t] Edmunds Bury, Suffolk." Dated at Newmarket.

The writer begs Mr Otley to hand the enclosed letter to a Serjeant or Corporal of the Norfolk Militia who would call for it.

1764, March 17th. Colby Bullock to George fourth Viscount Townshend (afterwards first Marquis Townshend). Dated at Shipdam and unaddressed. Endorsed "M[r] Bullock on his appointment of Executor to the late Lord's Will."

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"My Lord—The sense of the obligation and Duty I owed to Your Lordship's Father when living, will I hope excuse the liberty I now take of expressing my very sincere and deep concern to you at his Death. . . . . Mr Case informs me of your having seen the Will, which I have not yet done, nor shall do, 'till I am assured from Your Lordship of your consenting to my acting in it. If my Name and Agency therein receive your approbation, it will be my constant endeavour to cooperate with the other Gentlemen in the best manner I can of performing the Trust reposed in us; but if your Lordship shall on any account judge me to be improper, I shall without reluctance decline all concern in a Business, to which Obedience to the deceased Lord's commands is the sole motive I can have of proceeding to take my share in it." . . . .

1764, April 30th. Hon. Charles Townshend to the Duke of Newcastle. Dated at Grosvenor Square. [Copy.]

My dear Lord—I have this Evening the Honour of Your Grace's Letter, which is writ upon so many very interesting Subjects that I am not able to resist the desire it has raised in me of speaking my Sentiments fully to Your Grace, tho' with the utmost defference.

Your Grace's knowledge of the World and great experience in public business necessarily make me distrust any opinion of mine from which you differ; yet, upon further Reflection, I have not found reason to change the Idea I lately expressed to you of the temper, character and deadness of the Time we live in. Recollect, My Lord, the ingratitude you have yourself met with; the desertion of the Majority of the Whiggs; the many great names and Familys who have abandoned all Union from obligation and consanguinity, upon the frivolous distinction of supporting the Person of the King: the successful attack made upon the freedom of the Press: the quiet reception of every Act of Violence offered to Persons and to Things, and the perfect state of tranquility in the City and in the Counties which now seemingly takes place under a Ministry, lately so odious, and still so rash:—Are not these proofs that the national Temper is subdued? That Opposition, by so often deceiving, has lost the power of raising Confidence? And that indifference and distrust are became habitual and general? I wish any degree of Spirit, Care or Attention were able to reform this Error, or to awaken Men to a Sense of Danger, but I expect it not, and, I should disguise, if I did not frankly confess to you that I despair of any such Revolution.

Your Grace seems to regret that a stand was not made upon the unjustifiable treatment of our Friend the Duke of Devonshire; I had not, at that time, the Honour of being in His Grace's Confidence, and therefore I know not what he himself wished; but, certainly the gradual overthrow of the Whiggs at Court was too quietly submitted to in the several preliminary steps, and could never, in my opinion, have been completed, if it had been at first resisted. Each separate personal injury was, I fear, too far considered as an individual case, whereas, if the very first Attempt had been made a common Cause, the defence of the whole would probably have been not difficult. I agree with your Grace, that the Minority, in defiance of all Disadvantages, made the Ministry and the Crown look pale upon their Numbers in one part of the last Session, and it is now said perseverance and activity would have given Success. Perhaps this may be true; but, if it be, what was the sudden and secret Cause which slackned their Activity? Some impute it to jealousy; but to jealousy in whom, and of whom? others to inattention; these to disunion, and those to want of suitable and interesting Questions of Business. As to the Visit to Cambridge, I

know how loudly I have been condemned for that absence; but, My Lord! such loose Censure does not even dwell upon me; especially when it comes from Men with whom I have acted *voluntarily*, not by compact; from Opinion, not Obligation, and who have no right to circumscribe any one Sentiment or direct any one Action of my political conduct: in whose Plans I had originally no participation, whose Systems I am not bound to adopt, and to whom I stand, in no Sense, nor any degree accountable. Let them distribute their wild Panegyric and Censure over their Glass as Wine warms and Prejudice dictates; I shall still, unmortified by their harmless dissapprobation, be ever pleased with having obeyed your Commands, and endeavoured at least to assist my Friend Lord Hardwick and his Family at Cambridge. I say this as often as I hear it, which is almost every Day, from some of our most zealous Friends who continually speak of this Event, either in direct Terms of blame, or by insinuations which are more offensive.

The Duke of Devonshire and Lord Rockingham have done me the Honour of dining with me this Day, but we were not alone, and our Conversation was at large. Your Grace hoped something would have been settled, and you see the necessity of a Summer Plan preparatory to the Winter. I have said this: but my Idea goes farther, and you will forgive me if in this critical Minute, perhaps the last of deliberation I should open my Mind freely; in the language of a Man who would bring things to a decision; and who, being at liberty to act as his judgement advises, waits for the communication of such a systematical and probable Plan as may induce and justifie those who shall again embark.

For myself, I am of Opinion, My Lord, that the Minority should be strengthened, if it can *be done upon proper Terms*, by a connexion with Lord Bute, or with Lord Holland, or by the reconciling Lord Temple and M^r^ Pitt with M^r^ Grenville. Because I think the Party in the House of Lords is weak, in the Court, odious, and in itself not sufficient to success; at least with this Parliament, when there is only one Court, so young a King; at the close of an unpopular War, and in an Age of extravagance, indigence, immorality, and indifference.

I presume not to enter into the reciprocal aversions and late resentments which may be to be considered under this Head; too new in the Confidence of Your Grace and the Duke of Devonshire, and too much a stranger to the Voice of the Duke of Cumberland, to venture upon so private a Subject; I only express my wish, and presume to suggest what I think expedient and necessary to give opposition, force.

Could both of the former of these be done, or (which I still more wish) could the Family reconciliation be accomplished, the next Thing would be to review the Minority and to allot to particular Men their separate Departments in speaking to individuals; from which revisal and explanation it would be learnt how far late inactivity has lessened Numbers, what may be hoped upon another Trial, and what Assistance is requisite.

To gain upon the Minds of the People a Daily Paper, upon the Plan of one of the present Prints, should be set up, and circulated, diligently, but quietly; and two good Pens should be employed to write from Materials, suggested by Men of Knowledge, and subject to their inspection. Some leading Men in each Town through the several Counties should be admitted to Confidence, and be persuaded to give their Clubs and Districts the Tone of Conversation, recommended from hence.

A Committee should be appointed to consider and prepare Heads of Business for the next Winter, and in one Word the Kingdom should be kept warm, and the Chiefs attentive and laborious during the recess.

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Sr William Baker should be desired to put the City in motion, both as an Example to other Counties, and as an attack nearest home.

Your Grace will perhaps say, this is mighty well: but reconciliations with Lord Bute or Lord Holland, and the restoring of Harmony between warm and alienated Relations are all impossible, and I shall believe it upon your Testimony; presuming only to add, that if that be the case, I should apprehend the Minority, unable, as it now stands, to break the Ministry, unwilling to accept the only Allies useful or necessary, and composed of parts not perfectly united, may possibly not much advance in another Session; weakened by the conclusion of the last, perhaps lessened in Numbers, certainly in public opinion: No general Warrants to arraign: no extraordinary Measures, and no ground of Debate but the Army, the Navy and the several disputable Speculations which may occur about the State of the Debt and the Condition of Public Credit.

I must again beg Pardon for taking up so much of your Time, but my mind is full both of matter and anxiety. I could not resist the Impression, and it is perhaps right I should take an Opportunity of saying not only what, but all I think to Your Grace. My View in doing it is honest, for I profess I wish to see decision, and have long tried to enforce that Doctrine. As things now stand, the Ministry are strong, the Minority not in strength or reputation: Lord Bute forced to keep neutrality at least, and the public grown familiarized to an Administration they see so little opposed: Mr Legge I fear will not recover: Mr Pitt seems withdrawn into himself, and retired to his Family and Amusements: other Men act as they did, seldom seen and inexplicit, while the Ministry diligently pick up Individuals every day who see no other prospect, nor hear of any other Union. For my own part, I prefer, it is evident, the Characters, Claims and Interests of those I have voluntarily supported to those of all other Men, and, if any hope should remain of Success, there is no situation or advantage I would not again risque or sacrifice; but, My Lord, it must be [with] a reasonable hope of success, resulting from Union, Plan, Activity and Strength. I am far from being in a Condition to make even this prudent, after my Family disappointments and the little favour I have ever met with from former Administrations, but there is nothing I would not do to support those I prefer upon a System which has in it any Evidence of real concert, consistent Plan, and solid grounds of Strength. I have now suggested the Means which have occurr'd to me, but I am as open to consider any other, and only dread the loss of more time in more broken Consultations, imperfect Plans, and indecisive Seasons. Let me add, that the generous manner in which Mr Pitt behaved to the whole Party last Year, his Name, his Weight, his Talents all make his concurrence a necessary part of any Union; and I should very much fear any Plan would be found ineffectual, which had not both the lustre of Mr Pitt's accession to it, and the declared and active support of Lord Hardwick's Family, few Men in' this Country being equal to Mr Yorke in that Importance, which I thank God still results from Abilities, Integrity, and Independence.

I will certainly wait upon Your Grace at Clermont, and the Duke of Devonshire says he will bring me.

The Bishop of London [Dr Sheldon] is expected to die every Minute, and Warburton is declared to be his Successor. Lord Sandys has accepted a Pension of £1,500 a Year which he consented to take on Condition he was permitted to draw up the Reasons of the Grant, which Privilege of drawing his Nightcap over his Eyes was, I believe, never refused to any Deserter at his Execution.

I beg my Compliments to the Duchess of Newcastle: I have just seen Conway who will dine with your Grace at Claremont on Friday, if we should learn from the Duke of Devonshire that Your Grace approves of that Day."

1765, June —. A receipted bill for wine.

Lady Townshend is debtor to John Cole and paid 7*s.* for four bottles of Port wine and 3*s.* 6*d.* for two bottles of Lisbon.

1765, Aug. 2nd. George Shirley to Lord Townshend. Dated at Lower Eatington.

"My Dr Lord—By a Messenger from Tamworth who arrived here last night at 11 o'clock, I recd the enclosed, & an other from Ld Aylesford expressing his great inclination that Mr Smith shou'd be in your Lordship's interest. His Lordship's letter to me I have sent to Mr Willington by the return of the Messenger, & shall follow it this evening . . . . . I have seen Mr Meacham of Stratford whose brother is with us, & he tells me his father in law, who is concern'd for Lord Weymouth, thinks his Lordship's interest much lessen'd by the present Contest, & has no hopes of success" . . . . . .

1765, Oct. 29th. An Agreement between Lord Townshend and Lord Weymouth concerning the Burgh of Tamworth. [Dated at Grendon Hall.]

In Consideration of the present Contest against Mr [Edward] Thurlow the Candidate upon the Mannour Interest being dropt, and of Lord Townshend's concurring in his Election; Lord Weymouth agrees that upon Lord Townshend and Mr Luttrell contributing each Five Hundred Pounds towards it, Lord Weymouth will provide a Seat in and during the next Parliament for a Person to be named by Lord Townshend; that such Seat shall be found for [*sic*] Weobly, unless Lord Weymouth can purchase another certain Seat, in which Case Lord Townshend and Lord Weymouth are to pay in equal Proportions so much of the Price of it, as shall be given on the Score of securing Re-Elections:

But if the Seat shall be found at Weobley, in case of the Death of Lord Townshend's member at Tamworth, the Member he shall have named for Weobly shall vacate his Seat.

It is further agreed that Lord Weymouth will use his Interest to fill up one half of the Corporation with Lord Townshend's friends, as soon as can be done with Security and Convenience to the United Interest.

[Signed] Townshend [and] Weymouth. Witness[es] Rob. Bertie [and] S. Stanton.

Same date. An election agreement, dated at Grendon Hall.

"An agreement between Lord Townshend, Mr Luttrell, and the Under-written, relative to the Borough of Tamworth;

Mr Luttrell and his Friends who now support the Castle Interest engage in Consideration of Lord Townshend naming Mr Luttrell in that Interest at the next General Election to support henceforth the Nomination of the two Members which shall be recommended by the Manour and the Castle thereby to promote the future Tranquility of the Town by resisting any third Interest.

But it is understood and agreed that in Case Mr Luttrell shoud happen to die during the next Parliament the Nomination of a Member to succeed him shall fall intirely to Lord Townshend.

[Signed] Townshend; J. Luttrell; S. Pipe; J. Oldershaw; Jno Willington. Witness[es] Rob. Bertie [and] S. Stanton.

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1766, Jan. 8th. Draft letter of Lord Townshend to Mr Whiston Dated at Rainham.

"Mr Whiston

Your Sincerity & Integrity makes me desirous of preserving your Acquaintance, and the promise you made me of communicating your Observations upon the Necessities of the Poor, & the means of releiving them, affords me an occasion of giving you these Assurances.

By a friend of Tamworth, I have this opportunity of repeating my good Wishes to you; It is the more agreeable to me because no Election depending, it cannot be so directly interpreted as an interested Compliment, an Influence I know your honest Heart disdains; but when I confess my Desire to consult you for the Sake of Thousands & to derive assistance from you in many Instances which perhaps my Rank cannot so easily procure, I am sure you will readily contribute, & you may be assured that I will not only most earnestly consider the Lights which you may afford me upon this Subject; but that I will either apply them myself, or recommend them to others of more Ability in such a Manner, as may contribute to the Success of that Measure which every honest & humane Man ought most devoutly to wish.

The Distress of the Poor in this Country is certainly a Circumstance which reflects the greatest disgrace to [the] Honour of this Great Country, and occasions the most radical National Imbecillity. Both as Christians & Legislators it crys out against us; whoever can adjust & establish this great Point will deserve more Honour than Twenty Modern Cato['s] with as many admiring Senates at his Heels. If I am not mistaken the American Colonies have in 25 Years doubled the Number of their Inhabitants from G^{t} Brittain (I exclude Foreigners entirely in the Computation) How many more have starved here that might have work'd there! or at home? Luxury among one part & Misery with the Other is daily expelling our Inhabitants by Thousands & then we are surprised that our Empire should be moving.

Adieu my worthy friend I heartily wish you & y^{r} Family, all health & shall allways be happy to be of use to you & to them.

Yr friend & Wellwisher

TOWNSHEND."

1766, June 5. Hunt Walsh to Lord Townshend. Dated at Dublin, and unaddressed.

. . . . . As to the state of our Politicks, we have had a variety of Disputes during the course of this Sessions, which have probably made a greater noise on your side of the water, than they have upon the Spot. The Patriots began the Sessions with a Minority of about ten, but on the Address to His Majesty for limiting the time of our Parliaments sitting, they mustered above ninety, and upon several other motions had between fifty and sixty, a great matter of Debate among us rises from a power our privy Council assumes of stopping our Bills, and not letting them go to England after they passed our House; the Parliament do not allow there is any Law for this. Sir William Osborne, and M^{r} Flood, are the chief in the Opposition and are certainly very able Men, we are fond of imitating our Neighbours, and set up for great asserters of liberty. By the last Packet there is a report that you are to succeed Lord Rochford at Madrid, if so we can not expect to have the Pleasure of seeing you here for some years. I am, my Lord" *etc.*

1766, June 21st. Castell? Bacon to the same. Dated at Elcham.

"My dear Lord,

I beg'd y^{r} L^{d}ship in my last Letter that You would be so good as to give me a Hurdle of old Hounds to hunt the Otter. . . . . The

Bearer is the Person, who is to look after the Hounds & therefore if You can supply me with a Hurdle, please to order them to be delivered to him.

I am very much obliged to You for the Intelligence You sent me, & I dare say, that You will very soon be sent for to the Queen's House.

I see by the Gazette that L^d^ Granby is no longer L^d^ Lieut. of Derbyshire, for I thought he woud have been continued in it at least, 'till the Duke of Devonshire was of Age. . . . . .

C. BACON.

1766, June 24th. Dingley Ashham to the same. Dated at Conington, and unaddressed.

. . . . . "I am sorry you've lost so many of yo^r^ young [grey] hounds. I have some of the same litter I sent you as clever as any w^t^ever, and enter as well—there was one sent by mistake w^ch^ if too little for you I shall be glad of again—the best respects of all here wait on you and Lady Townshend."

1766, June 25th. C. BACON to the same. Dated at Elcham.

My Dear Lord

I am much obliged to You, for the trouble You have given yourself in endeavouring to furnish me with Hounds for Otter Hunting, But from the present State of your Kennel, I beg You woud not think any more about it, for I shall continue to wage War against the Otters insidiously, with Traps Steelfalls &c. instead of open force . . . . . I was well informed that Newfoundland Dogs are the best in the World for Otter hunting, & therefore last year Commodore Palliser was desired to bring some over with him, & accordingly did so, ... He ordered a man to lead them up from Portsmo[uth]. Whether the man was an American or not, I dont know, but that he was a villain is most certain, for not liking his errand, & out of revenge as is supposed to the Boatswain, from whom he rec^d^ his immediate Orders, in coming to Town, he made the Dogs swallow pieces of Spunge & thereby killd them all—The Commodore is to bring some more over, when he returns, & I hope they will arrive safe—Our intercourse last Year with the Plantations in every respect, was very shocking & bad " . . . . .

1766, Oct. 24th. Charles Townshend to Lady Townshend. Unaddressed, but indorsed " Cha. T. to his Mother."

Dear Madam.—Your Ladyship will forgive my not having sooner informed you of the calamity which we have suffered in our Family by the death of M^r^ [Campbell] Scott, but, in the affliction of Lady Dalkeith under so very severe a misfortune, I have realy been incapable of any attention beyond herself. I had the good fortune of being able to break the sad news gradually to her, and time to bring S^r^ W. Duncan & M^r^ Hawkins within reach before she suspected any thing. By these means the immediate shock was in some degree alleviated, and the blow itself the better resisted. Soon after bleeding, she sunk into a calm habit of melancholy, and I led her into a discourse upon her only remaining son. His character, his settlement in life, & his return to comfort & support her. This turn of discourse had the effect I wished, for it induced her to communicate what she felt & served to divert her mind to fresh objects. I took the moment & sent for the Duke [of Buccleugh] by express. . . . .

Yr's most affectly,

C. T."

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G[rosvenor] S[quare] Oc[tober] 24, 1766.

1767, May 30th. William Wilkin to the Dowager Lady Townshend. Dated at Fordham.

. . . . . "We should have been much better than any could have expected, but we have every day constant heavy or great rains, and the wether over and above cold, which hurts the Stocks of all Sorts of Cattle, and nothing grows, what will be the end of these unnatural times, I cant judge as yet, I have been very wet two Days, and that have given me a great Cold, which I hope will not last long. My Doctor advises me to bleed which I purpose to doe this morning. It is a very sickly time in the low Countrys, and in the Isle of Ely" . . . . .

1768, Augt. 12th. Lieut.-Colonel George Williamson to "His Excellency Lord Viscount Townshend." Dated at Woolwich.

"My Lord,

I have had the honor of a letter from your Lordship and am very unhappy to find I have given you some offence in too anxiously soliciting for my Son's Promotion . . . . [I] had no other meaning by speaking to Lord Granby than hopeing that his Lordship's recommendation of my Son would render the Young Man more worthy of Your Lordship's Patronage" . . . .

1768, Augt. 14th. Dr Richard Chenevix, Bishop of Waterford, to the same. Dated at Waterford.

"My Lor[d],

I take the first opportunity, when I think your Excellency may be returned to Dublin, to express my most dutiful acknowledgements for the great honour you did me in coming to the Episcopal House. I wish I had been more in readiness to receive your Excellency in such a manner as your own high rank, as well as your Station entitles you to, but I arrived but the day before your Excellency, and when I was in Dublin I did'nt think your Excellency woud honour me so soon with your Presence. I must make you my Excuses for not having sent you some cold Provisions to Dungannon Fort, but I was absolutely ignorant that it was a Place destitute of Accomodation, and did'nt know it till after your Excellency was gone from Waterford. Thô I am unwilling to trespass upon your time, yet I must beg leave, before I conclude, to express my gratitude for the many marks of affability and kindness with which your Excellency has been pleased to honour me and which I shall always remember with due sentiments. I am with the utmost regard respect & submission . . . .

R. WATERFORD."

1768, Sept. 27th. John Powdick to the same. Dated at the General Post Office.

The writer solicits his Lordship's interest to procure him the appointment of Post Master at Thetford.

1768, Nov. 13th. Revd Francis Wollaston to the same. Dated at East Dereham.

The writer begs Lord Townshend to forward his views as to an exchange of his living for another.

1768, Nov. 22nd. Richard Woodward to Lady Townshend. Dated in New Street and unaddressed.

The writer begs her Ladyship's influence with the Lord Lieutenant in favour of his son-in-law Capt George Robinson, who sold out of the 65th Regiment in Augt 1767, and who would willingly again purchase.

1768, Dec. 8th. Rev. Francis Wollaston to Lord Townshend. Dated at Charterhouse Square.

. . . . "As to Mr de Grey, his illness was a tedious fever which ended in abcesses formed in his throat, that were very painful and dangerous, as they sometimes prevented his swallowing. We hope however he is now out of danger" . . . . .

1768, Dec. 20th. Robert Wilmot to John Lees. Dated at S[t] James's.

. . . . . "Lord Frederick Campbell arrived in Town last Saturday. I have called twice but had not the good Fortune to find his Lordship. I am told that Lord Percy and Sir George Macartney will set out some day this week for Dublin."

1768, Dec. 23rd. Rev. Francis Wollaston to Lord Townshend. Dated in Charterhouse Square.

My Lord—I am afraid Your Excellency will think me impertinent in again troubling you with a repetition of my application . . . . I understand the Rectory of Bow in Cheapside is shortly to be resigned, & is in the gift of the Arch-bishop of Canterbury; whether Your Excellency would chuse to procure that for me from him (in the manner you proposed with my Lord Duke of Grafton; or in any other method you see proper) which being better than my vicarage is more than I could get by exchange . . . . . or Your Excellency may perhaps not chuse to ask for it . . . . .

PS.— . . . . I have since heard that the Arch-bishop intends to compliment the Duke of Grafton with it, so that if from either of them Your Excellency could procure it for me, it would lay me under the highest Obligation.

1769, Jan. 1st. O. Wynne to the same. Dated at Haslewood.

"My Lord,—I have just heard that You intend to pay a Visit at Elphin, & Boyle, in a few days, and to shoot at Rockingham, if so, I flatter myself that I shall have the honor of seeing Your Excellency, & Your friends, at this Place.

I am just twenty Miles from Boyle, and the Road is very fine, I think I can promise You some pleasant Shooting, & You will see a Romantick Country; if I find that I am to expect the honour of Your Company here, I shall be ready to assist you with horses or Carriages, I am with the greatest Respect, Your Excellency's much obliged, *etc.*"

1769, Jan. 21st. Rev. Francis Wollaston to the same. Dated in Charterhouse Square.

. . . . . "I am sorry to find by him [Mr Lees] that Your Excellency seems to have misunderstood my intentions concerning the resignation of Dereham; the Rectory of which, being a Sinecure of £300 p an. & compatible with anything, is by itself, in general estimation, equal to any other living of £600; & therefore was not in my thoughts to part with. But the Vicarage of about £200 p an., if Your Excellency could obtain for me a living in or near London, would thereby be vacated. . . . . If, in exchange for that part of my living which is of £200, I wish by Your Excellency's interest to obtain one not less than £300, I hope you will not think me unreasonable"

. . . . . .

1769, Feb. 17th. Capt. William Wolseley—"at Mrs. Berner's, grocer, Panton Street Leaster Fields, London"—to Lord Townshend.

The writer, who has been 14 years in the army and served three years in Germany, gave £3,500 for his Troop in the 8[th] Dragoons and now is unable to sell in the regiment above the Regulation price. The

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value of his commission, and £17,00 his wife's fortune, is all that he has to subsist on after selling out. Cornet [William] Clive of Lord Pembroke's Regiment, [the 1st Dragoons] brother to Lord Clive, and Capt. Falkner of the Guards, are desirous of purchasing the writer's Troop.

1769, May 6th. Lieut. John Crosse, Commander of the Hornet Sloop of War, to Sackville Hamilton. Dated at Dublin, and addressed to Sackville Hamilton Esqr at the Custom house.

The writer, having been desired to assist in apprehending John Connor a proclaimed smuggler, explains that he is under orders to sail for Liverpool, where he expects to find orders to deliver up his command; but that he will call at the Isle of Man on his way to Liverpool and will acquaint the commanding officer of the King's ships, who he doubts not will repair to Dublin without delay.

1769, May 9th. Sackville Hamilton, Principal clerk to the Commissioners of the Customs and Revenue in Ireland, to Mr Waite of Dublin Castle.

Enclosing the last, by direction of the Commissioners, to be laid before the Lord Lieutenant.

1769, Aug. 9th.—H. William Wilson to Lord Townshend. Dated at Kirby.

"My Lord—I was honoured wth your two Letters the same post, and take the first opportunity of returning your Lordship thanks for your very obliging Offer of your house at Rainham which I should wth great pleasure [have] accept'd of, but since my last I have buried my Uncle of Didlington who has left me Sole Executor so [I] shall spend [a] great part of the Sporting Season there, but shall always be happy to pay my Respects at Rainham on your return" . . . . .

1769, Aug. 10th. Rev. Francis Woolaston to the same. Dated at East Dereham.

My Lord—The sollicitude of all my friends to have me once more settled in their neighbourhood, together with my own inclinations urged me last summer to make application for a removal from hence: & I would apply no where but to Your Excellency . . . . . though I could have wished to have received some advancement at Your Excellency's hands, & therefore did decline one opening by way of Exchange last winter; I could not refuse an offer that has since been made by the Bishop of Rochester [Dr Zachariah Pearce] at the request of my brother Heberden; nor with so aged a Bishop could I delay passing through all the forms at once: & therefore, being summoned last week to London from whence I returned yesterday, [I] was a few days since collated to the Rectory of Chislehurst in Kent; a situation most agreeable & on all accounts most desirable. I hope your Excellency will excuse me in this. It is my maxim to keep always steady to my principles, & [to be] gratefull to benefactors; among whom I have hoped and shall hope always to reckon Your Excellency."

1769, Oct. 28th. Mrs. Robert Orme to her sister-in-law Lady Townshend.

Dear Madam,

"I have long wished for an Occasion of writing to you but the Resentment of all my Family except that of my poor Brother Charles was so great that it deterr'd me from making any other Application but Sir William Draper who was so feeling and humain as to have at heart a Family Reconciliation filled me with joy at his Account of your great Benevolence Compassion and good Will. It is therefore Madam in Consequence of what I think my Duty that I trouble you with this

Letter to return you my most gratefull thanks for your kind and affectionate Behaviour, and also to beg of you dear Madam to use all your Influence upon my Brother to forgive me and my Children, and be assured that I shall ever retain the most most grateful Remembrance of it.

Clyst, October 28th. AUDERY ORME."

1769, Dec. 28th. Rev. K. Percival to ——. Dated at Dublin, and unaddressed.

. . . . . "Lord Townshend has not had a satisfactory sessions, the conclusion of which you see in the Votes of the Commons . . . . . the Opposition he met with laid him under a Necessity of giving whatever he had to dispose of to such Members as supported him in the House. This has in a great measure put it out of his Excellency's Power to do anything for my brother William . . . . My Brothers Health is declining, & the Expenses of his Family encreasing, his eldest Son has been above a year in the College, his Second is Apprentice to a very respectable Merchant, & his third still at School; they are all very well disposed, & behave intirely to the Satisfaction of their Friends" . . . . . .

1770, Feb. 13th. Simon Fraser to Lord Townshend. Dated at Percy Street.

"My dear Lord—I have been very much concerned these two weeks, that no information reached me upon material Matters, which deserved your Lordship's Attention. I called at Lord Weymouth's Office the morning after The Duke of Grafton's resignation, and I was told that an official Letter had been sent to acquaint your Excellency of it, and as the most experienced Politicians could not guess what effect that Event would have upon the present Administration, it was necessary to wait the fate of two or three questions in the house of Commons, before a Conjecture could be formed about Lord North's Situation; and by the division yesterday in both houses, it is evident, that the Ministry has got additional Strength. I have desired that the Minutes should be sent to your Lordship, and by them, you will see the Motions which were made Yesterday in the house of Commons, by Mr Dowdswell, and in the house of Peers by Lord Chatham seconded by Lord Cambden, and it was an exceeding good debate. The Duke of Grafton Lord Gower, and Lord Mansfield distinguished themselves upon the Side of [the] Administration. To day the Countenances of the friends of Government is cleared up, and all partys agree, that we shall have no Change this Winter. I have taken some trouble to enquire about your Excellency's Situation, and I sincerely believe that it is seriously intended to continue your Lordship in the Government of Ireland, and to support you firmly in it. The many unforseen events which have happened here, rendered it impossible to give the Dispatch transmitted by Mr Swan a final and decisive Consideration, Mr Wood told me yesterday that he carried it by Lord Weymouth's desire last Sunday to Lord North, and that it would, in all probability be answered in the Course of the week. I hope it will be entirely satisfactory to your Excellency and that you will be enabled to govern Ireland upon true Constitutional Principles, and to bring forward some independent gentlemen who have supported your Lordship's Administration at the risk of their own political existence.

Lord Legonier cannot live many days. The Duke of Gloucester will certainly have the first Regiment of Guards, and I have heard it surmised every where that Your Lordship has very good pretensions to the third; I humbly submit it, if your Excellency may not apply to His

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Majesty, by a Letter addressed to Lord Weymouth, there cannot be any impropriety in this Application, as there is no Commander in Chief at present, if Your Lordship shall think proper to inclose the letter to me, I will take Care to deliver it, and perhaps an opportunity may offer of having some Conversation with the Secretary of State [Lord Weymouth] upon the Subject.

General Cornwallis desires to be very affectionately remembered to Your Lordship and he wishes to have his Regiment quartered this year at Waterford, & if it makes no alteration in the arangement of Quarters it would be very agreeable to me. The General, in the most delicate, & tender manner desired me to mention his wish, to have an Ensigncy in his own or some other Regiment for a very near relation of his. He is well aware of the difficult Situation in which your Excellency must be frequently placed with respect to political Connections, and he is far from desiring this instance of your Excȳs kindness to him, if it lays you under any inconvenience."

1770, April 10th. The same to the same. Dated in Percy Street.

"My dear Lord—I had the honor to see Lord Weymouth this Morning, and was happy to find that he had an Opportunity to receive His Majesty's Pleasure so soon, upon the most material part of your Excȳ's Dispatch; it will be transmitted to Your Lordship by this night's Post, and as the Parliament is not to meet it will not be necessary for me to apply to any of the Members to repair to Ireland. Mr Conolly left town last Sunday; and he will give you an Account of what passed in the house of Common here about Irish affairs; Deyson's Pension is much talked of; and I find that it is disclaimed by some of the Ministry; if it is considered as good ground for opposition here, Your Excȳ may imagine how much may be made of it in Ireland" . . . .

1770, May 1st. Lord Barrington, Secretary of War, to the same.

The writer informs the Lord Lieutenant that the latter had been appointed a Lieut.-General.

Same date. Viscount Clare, M.P. for Bristol and ex-President of the Board of Trade, to the same. Dated in London.

"My dear Lord—I feel in common with my late Brothers, Messrs Ellis and Grenville, your Excellency's very kind attention to our Interest, altho I do not mean to avail my Self of it, as I hope to qualifye in Ireland. Bnt my Obligation to your Excellency is the very same. I know how well you understand and have at heart the Importance of the Linen-manufacture to Ireland. I wish that others Natives of that Country, who are indebted to it not only for their Existence but for the means of preserving it, members of both Houses here, were half so zealous in their Endeavours for its Service: but many of them forsooth, are too great to bend their Attention to such low Concerns, and we were left, as usual, in the House of Commons with very few indeed belonging to Ireland either by Birth or Fortune, to determine upon the Continuance of the Bounty now given in common to certain Species of British and Irish Linens exported from Great Britain. The Friends of Manchester took advantage of this thin Attendance to come to a Compromise with the Scotch, by which a Part of the Bounty was to be taken off from those Linens and apply'd to chequed and striped *British* Linens. I soon perceived and exposed the Injustice of this Proposition. The Scotch adhered to the Compact with us, and the Friends to this Expedient did not venture to propose it in a formal Question to the House. The Bounties upon Linens will be continued. But as it proposed to give also a small Bounty upon British chequed and striped Linens, I shall try whether we can not obtain the same for those of the manufacture of

Ireland, which are *now* prohibited to be imported here by an excessive Duty. I shall also endeavour to have the Bounty upon white and brown Linens of Great Britain and Ireland, which is now absurdly confined, extended to printed Linens of the same Species. But in neither of these Propositions have I much hopes of succeeding.

I wish when there is a Vacancy at the Linen-Board, to be appointed a Trustee; and, without much Vanity, my Country-men ought to wish it at least as much as I do; for I mean, when I return into Ireland to make myself as much as I can master of that important subject.

I hope I said nothing in my last Letter to convey an Idea to you as if you had been reflected upon by your Country-man, or any other person, in the Debate upon the Irish Pensions. Not a Glance of that Tendency was thrown out: and when Justice was done to your Love for Ireland manifested upon that and every other Subject, it was Praise, not Vindication. I do not believe we shall rise quite so soon as was believed. I think we shall sit three weeks longer, even if no extraordinary Event shoud happen. Wilkes is my near Neighbour, and passes every Day before my Door as unnoticed and unattended as any other Passenger.

CRAGGS-CLARE."

1770, May 26th. Rev. T. O. Young to Lady Townshend. Dated at Northchurch.

. . . . . "Now our Parliament is up, the News Papers seem to turn their patriotic attention to Irish *grievances*, & the Guild of Merchants begins to share the Paragraphs with our Common Councell." . . . . .

1770, June 2nd. Lady Mary Compton to the same. Dated at Bruton Street.

. . . . . "for the last three Weeks, they [*i.e.* fires] have been more wanted than in the Depth of Winter. The [King's] Birthday [June 4th] being so near, I imagine as soon as that is over, the Town will empty very fast; a few people will be obliged to attend, till her Majesty's Month is up."

1770, June 5th. Mrs. Elizabeth Drummond to the same. Dated at Wimbledon.

. . . . . "I think you managed very cleverly about my Lady Arden [the Countess of Egmont]. I wish it had been an English Peerage, but as she wisht to have it, I own I am very happy it is done, I realy was much surprised for I had never heard a word of it till she came & told me it was done. . . . . I suppose you have heard of all the Weddings & of the *New Club*. I fancy it will not last long. Some friends of yours is of it, & I have been told is sorry for it but have not resolution to scratch their Names out. . . . .

1770, June 8th. Hon. John Townshend to the same (his mother). Dated at Eton.

1770, June 10th. Mrs. Manby to the same. Dated at Denver Cottage.

. . . "I suppose your Ladyship has heard that Lord Buckinghamshire is going to be married to Miss Conolly a young Lady of blooming Fifteen. . . . . Mr Henry Dashwood is going to be married to a Daughter of Sir John Rous's, she is very young. It is thought they won't marry till S^r^ Tho^s^ Peyton is dead. . . . . .

J. MANBY."

1770, June 10th. Hon. George Townshend to the same (his mother). Dated at Eton.

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1770, June 11th. Mrs. Turner to the same. Dated at Warham.

. . . . "This corner of the county is at present quite gay [I] assure your Ladyship that both Concert's & Play's are with in our reach. The Former we owe to a few Gentlemen, who in the Spring agreed to meet once a Month at Fakenham, eat together there, & have a little Musick before & after their repast—as they were most of them performers on some instrument, a little addition to their Band was deem'd sufficient, & to procure that a Guinea each was to be subscribed, out of which their Dinner was likewise to be furnished. . . . . Ladies can gain admittance only with Tickets, but of them every subscriber has the disposal of two. . . . .

The plays are at Walsingham—the Lynn Company arrived there about Ten Days ago—open'd the Theatre (commonly called a Barn) on Wednesday last, & propose acting constantly three times a week during their stay which [I] fancy will be at least a Month longer. . . . .

Private Letters, as well as the Publick Papers, say Lord Buckingham is very soon to be married to Miss Connolly [I] cant say I am at all surprized at the shortness of the time he allots to Mourning: tho' own I am exceedingly so to find that Cupid, & not Plutus, influences him in his present Choice. . . . .

A. TURNER."

1771, Jan. 22nd. Sir George Savile, M.P. for Yorkshire, to Lord Townshend. Dated at Rufford.

The writer begs that his Lordship will appoint Ensign Nicholls (Senior Ensign of the 54th Regt, and formerly in the writer's Regiment of Militia) to a Lieutenancy as it is understood that a Company is to be added to each Corps on the Irish Establishment.

1771, Augt. 30th. Lord Sandwich, First Lord of the Admiralty, to Lord Townshend. Dated at the Admiralty.

"My Lord

I am honoured with your Excellencies letter recommending Captain Schomberg to succeed to the vacancy in the Dorsett Yatcht, and tho' by a letter I have from him at the same time he seems inclined to accept that Command if it should be offered to him, yet I am persuaded when he comes to reconsider the matter, he will not persevere in that pursuit, as I have informed him by letter that the person who retires to that Command cannot have any claim to be employed in active Service in his Majesties Navy in case of war, or future desire to go to Sea, in a Line of battle Ship.

What I have hitherto said relates however only to Captain Schomberg, but I am coming to a more disagreeable part of this business, namely, that there is another person strongly recommended by Lord Rochford for this Command, & recommended many months ago, who is disposed to take it on the usual conditions & as a retirement out of the active Service of the Navy, what am I to do between your Lordship's & Ld Rochford's desire? You are both my friends, & friends from whom I have received the most essential proofs of kindness. . . . .

SANDWICH.

[P.S.] I mention nothing about Captain Shirley for whether it is him or Captain Schomberg, it is exactly the same thing to me, upon the conditions above mentioned."

1771, Sept. 4th. Captain Alexander Schomberg to the same. Dated at Windsor.

. . . "I would not again venture to be so importunate in my Correspondence, were it not that I find myself under the disagreeable Necessity of explaining to you the impropriety (I will not call it by a

harsher name) of Lord Sandwich's interposition & misinterpretation when he writes to you of the *determined incompatibility of my acceptance of the Dorset Yatcht with my future employment in any active Service.* His Lordship may have determined this in his own Mind, but the fact is incontrovertibly otherwise: & when I had the Honor of waiting on his Lordship, I gave him a Case in Point. I mentioned Cap[t] Weller who commanded a 74 Gun Ship in the last War after having been for some time Commander of the Dorset Yatcht, & who is now, on account of his bad Health on the list of retired Admirals, to which his Lordship replied that he *was not then at the* [*Admiralty*] *Board.*" . . . .

1771, Sept. 9th. The same to the same. Dated in London.

"Impatient at the Earl of Sandwich's conduct I hurried to Town, but it will be a Week before I can see him & I fear unless your Lordship is pleased to move again I shall be defeated. The Time presses & I wish to save [the] post. Your Lordship will forgive my writing to you as it were on one Leg but delays are dangerous & I have made up my Mind for having again the Charge of your Person across the Sea.

My Noble Lords at Whitehall think me weak enough to *leave* my Cake and gnaw the *Streamer* but they are mistaken.

Your Lordship is the best ju[d]ge of their power; they may tear the Yatcht from me, but they shall not gain, what they labour at, my Consent.

Excuse this Hint & this hurry my Lord I have thought it right to give you this intelligence, & I hope I have not misjudged."

1771, Sept. 11th. Solomon Schomberg to the same. Dated in Whalebone Court, Lothbury.

. . . "Allowing for human Infirmities, my Conduct in a Period of upwards of three very expensive Years in your Excellency's Service, has, (unless, Indigence is criminal) been strictly irreproachable; What Debts I have contracted, were created by Necessity, unavoidably incurr'd by my Situation, by Illness & other adventitious Circumstances, & not through Choice or Extravagance." . . . .

1771, Oct. 2nd. Lord Sandwich to the same. Dated at the Admiralty.

"My dear Lord,—It gives me great pleasure to be able to inform Your Excellency, that I have contrived to accommodate the person recommended by Lord Rochford, otherwise than with the Command of the Dorset Yatcht; & that I am therefore ready to obey Your Commands upon that Subject.

I must beg however before the Commission is made out, to receive your final & explicit determination between the Captains Shirley and Schomberg; your last letter went on a supposition that Captain Shomberg would not accept it; but whither he is extremely indigent, or extremely infatuated, or whither he may think my situation here not permanent I know not, but he persists in his acceptance of the Yatcht if it is offered to him; contrary to the opinion of his best friends, and of every Officer in the Sea Service with whom I have conversed upon the occasion. I am sure, my Dear Lord, you who are a Military Man, & have the most proper notions of the sort of delicacies due to the preservation of a military character, will not think the carrying passengers for emolument is a proper school for a person that is to command a fleet; if here is a person's object let him have it, but then do not let him aspire to honours that for the good of the Service must be pursued thro' a different channel. I own I wish you had never mentioned his name upon this occasion, as it will probably lose an Officer to the Navy

who might hereafter have made a considerable figure in his profession: & will postpone a very good man who you wish to serve [Captain Shirley], who is related to your family, and who I think much the properer man for the employment in question." . . . .

1771, Dec. 19th. Hugh Massy to the same. Dated at Suire Castle, near Cashell.

The writer begs Lord Townshend to appoint Simon Durdon Esq^re^, of the city of Limerick, High Sheriff of that county for the ensuing year.

1772, Feb. 19th. Capt. Alexander Schomberg to the same. Dated at Dublin.

The writer suggests a plan for attacking Copenhagen should we ever break with the Danes.

1775, March 8th. John Hely Hutchinson, Provost of Trinity College Dublin, to the same. Dated at Trinity Coll.

This letter refers to an appointment which the writer has recently received from the Government.

1785, July 24th. Lord Orford to the same. Dated at Norwich.

My D^r^ Lord

I am sorry to inform you that Master Money ascended alone under the British Balloon at four o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Balloon rose to a great Hight & took a direction towards the Sea. It was seen entering over the Ocean about a League south of Lowestoff at a very great Hight at Six of Clock. By which Circumstance I am greatly apprehensive for his Safety. Nor can I account for his thus continuing in the Air but that by some accident perhaps the String which connects the Valve was broken or by the Collapsion of the lower Part of [the] Balloon (for twas not half full) the String w^ld^ not act upon it. It gave me great Concern to hear that Your Lordship had received a Wound from your own Sword. I hope you are now perfectly recovered & that we shall soon see you in the Country.

ORFORD."

1786, Jan. 30th. Arthur Young to the same. Dated at Bradfield Hall.

"My Lord

The more I reflect on your Lordship's discovery in feeding cattle and sheep with the trimmings of plantations the more important it appears to me; & I am confirmed in the opinion by that of every person I have mentioned it to. This makes me anxious to have y^r^ Lordship's account of it, w^ch^ I hope you will favour me w^th^. It will convince the world that y^r^ retirement when in the country is no less dedicated to the service of mankind than y^r^ more active exertions have been, to promote that of the State.

I was lately in High Suffolk to view their cows, & met with a good farmer who wanted a farm; his name Kent; I told him of y^r^ Lordship's & believe he will go to see it."

My most respectful Compt^s^ to Lady Townshend—I hope she will by & by let a Cow rival a greyhound.

1791, Feb. 21st. The Chevalier D'Eon to the same. Addressed to "My Lord Marquis of Townshend—No. 14 Weymouth Street."

M^lle^ D'Eon est bien fachée de ne s'etre point trouvée chez elle quand Milord Marquis de Townshend lui a fait l'honneur d'y passer. Depuis ce tems elle a été incommodée, Sans cela elle auroit été lui presenter ses respects & à Milady.

Si Milord a la bonte de lui faire dire le jour & l'heure qu'elle peut le voir elle si [*sic*] rendra avec empressement; l'homme qui garde la porte

de Milord dit à toutes le personnes qu'il ne connoit pas que Milord n'y est pas.

1791, March 4th. Lord Orford to the Marquis Townshend. Dated at Eriswell.

"My Dr Lord

May I beg of your Lordship to send the Inclosure to Ld Frederick. I am now to return your Lordship Thanks for Ld Sheffield's Pamphlet in which as in all his Lordship's there is much to be approved of, tho' not the whole work. I cannot for instance agree with his Lordship & the Yarmouth merchants that t'wod be right to take off the Penalties to which ships are liable for smugling Corn. The Argument that the Owner shou'd not suffer for the Fault committed by his Captain is not consistant to the Laws of this Country which in every Instance make the Master responsible for the offences of his Servants. Your Lordship's Coachman for Instance driving your empty Carriage against an other you tho absent cou'd be obliged to pay all Damage incurr'd, & I am persuaded that if the Penalty was to be changed from Confiscation to one Hundred Pounds agreable to Ld Sheffield's Proposal that the whole Corn Bill wou'd be reduced to a Piece of Waste Paper, for the Merchant wou'd run so small a risque whenever the Markets either at Home or Abroad were so high as wou'd indemnify him for speculating on the Chance of Detection.

Farming & Farmers go on well this Winter. Corn continues increasing in Price and I am certain from my own returns that they have not had so good a Year among many Past as the Last.

If you chuse to breed by a very fine Indian Wild Boar sent from Madrass to Lt Co Hughes, now at Houghton you will be welcome to serve as many Sows as you please."

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